

Annual Campus Safety and Fire Report

2024-2025



In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f), 34 CFR 668.46) This report contains policy statements and crime statistics for the previous three years. Prepared by: University Police Department

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Police Department

Emergencies from On Campus Phones.....	4444
Emergencies from Non-Campus Phones	825-4444
University Police Department Non-Emergency.....	825-4242
Chief of Police	825-6002
Support Services Manager	825-2277
Patrol Lieutenant.....	825-2480 825-2383
Dispatch	825-4242

Campus Resources

Division of Student Engagement and Success.....	825-2612
University Counseling Center.....	825-2703
University Health Services	825-2601
Disability Services	825-5816
Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator.....	825-2530

The Clery Act

Enacted in 1990, The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was designed to assist the campus community in making decisions which affect their personal safety by requiring institutions of higher education to provide certain security information to current and prospective students and employees annually. The Higher Education Act of 1998 and the subsequent amendments of the implementation regulations (34 C.F.R.668.46) significantly expanded institutions' obligations under the Act. The Act was also renamed the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act" (hereafter the Clery Act). The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crimes and certain security statements.
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus and off campus buildings or property that are owned or controlled by the university and frequented by students. The statistics must be gathered from the University Police Department, Division of Student Engagement and Success, local law enforcement, and University officials (Campus Security Authorities) who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities."
- Provide "timely warning" notices for those crimes identified by Clery Act that have occurred on campus and pose an ongoing threat to the campus community.
- Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus community.
- Maintain a daily crime log available to the public.
- Maintain in a fire log a record of any fires that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics:

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi provides a safe and secure campus environment for all students, faculty, staff, and guests. This information has been prepared to ensure that Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi follows the federal guidelines under the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. This report is prepared by the University Police Department and includes crime statistics for the previous three years that occurred on campus, at certain off-campus buildings/property and on public property adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Crime statistics are collected from the University Police Department, Student Conduct and Advocacy office and Campus Security Authorities. The University Police Department obtains information

from local law enforcement agencies on crimes that occur at off-campus buildings/property that are owned or controlled by the university and are frequented by students.

Notification

An email notification is sent to current students, faculty and staff providing information on how to obtain a copy of the Campus Security and Fire Report. Students and Employees can obtain a copy of the report from the University Police Department in person or via the University Police Department website. Upon request, prospective students and employees may obtain a copy of the report at the University Police Department or via the University Police Department website. The report is also accessible through the university's main website.

University Police Department Jurisdiction/Authority

The University Police Department is the sole law enforcement agency on the campus of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. The University Police Department reports to the Vice-President of Institutional Excellence. The University Police Department is located on the west side of the campus on Oso Lane and is ready to assist twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year.

The University Police Department employs commissioned peace officers who are licensed by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education. The University Police Department officers are empowered by the Code of Criminal Procedures to enforce all state and local laws. Pursuant to Section 51.203 of the Texas Education Code, the primary authority of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi police officers includes all areas in which property is owned, rented, or otherwise under the control of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. The University Police Department officers also enforce the rules and regulations of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. The police officers of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi have the same authority to detain and arrest as municipal police officers and are authorized to carry firearms. The University Police Department also employs unarmed security officers who assist the patrol division with non-law enforcement duties. The patrol district for security officers is limited to buildings and property owned or controlled by Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi.

Patrol Operations and Investigations Division

Two of the four divisions of the Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Police Department are: Patrol Operations and the Investigations Division. Patrol Operations is divided up into three shifts that deliver police services to the campus community. These services are provided by police officers who patrol the campus by vehicle, bike, and foot. The patrol officers are the first responders to all emergencies on campus. The Investigations Unit conducts the investigatory function of the department by conducting preliminary and follow-up investigations of crimes that have occurred on campus. The detectives assigned to the division work closely with other law enforcement agencies as well as the Nueces County District Attorney's office. All crimes that are reported to the University Police Department are investigated and referred for prosecution as

appropriate. Criminal matters involving students are also referred to Student Conduct and Community Standards office.

Professional Standards

Texas A&M University- Corpus Christi Police Department is an Accredited Law Enforcement Agency from the Texas Police Chief's Association Law Enforcement Accreditation Program. The accreditation program evaluates the police department's compliance with over 170 Best Business Practices for Texas law enforcement. The accreditation assures that members of the community receive high quality of service.

Interagency Relationships

The University Police Department maintains a close working relationship with the Corpus Christi Police Department, Nueces County Sheriff's Department, Texas Department of Public Safety, and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Although at this time there is not a written agreement, the University Police Department has a mutual understanding with these agencies that all crimes occurring on the campus of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi will be investigated by the University Police Department officers. These agencies are available to assist the University Police Department with investigations if needed.

Reporting Criminal Activities and Other Emergencies

It is imperative that all crimes and suspicious activities be reported to the University Police Department, accurately and promptly. Police officers are available twenty-four hours a day, year-round. Crimes and emergencies can be reported to the University Police Department by any of the following means:

- Call the University Police Department from any on campus phone by dialing ext. 4444 or off campus phone by calling 361-825-4444.
- Go to the University Police Department in person.
- Contact an officer on patrol.

For off campus crimes or emergencies, we encourage prompt reporting to the proper local law enforcement agency.

Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the University Police Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. Although exempt from the reporting requirements of the Clery Act, pastoral and professional mental health counselors are encouraged to refer people they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis, especially incidents that may pose a threat to others. Reports filed in this manner are counted and included in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Police Response

The University Police Department responds to all emergencies and investigates all reports of criminal activity that occur on campus. The University Police Department responses include but are not limited to the following:

- Investigate reports following the University Police Department procedures.
- Arrests, file charges with the appropriate courts when such action is necessary.
- Forward reports involving students to the office of Student Conduct and Advocacy.

Campus Security Authorities

Although the University encourages the campus community to report all crimes to the University Police Department, we recognize that some individuals may prefer to report to other individuals or offices on campus and may do so by contacting any “Campus Security Authority.” “Campus Security Authorities” are defined as any university officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.” The following have been identified as “Campus Security Authorities”:

- Division of Student Engagement and Success
- University Housing Officer
- Residence Pro Staff and Resident Assistants
- Director of Student Activities
- Faculty/Staff Advisors of Student Groups
- Directors of Athletics and Coaches
- Title IX Coordinator & Deputy Coordinator

The function of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is to collect crime report information. CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery Act crimes reported to them in their capacity as

a CSA. The CSA is not responsible for trying to determine authoritatively when a crime took place. The CSA is not responsible for investigating allegations nor are they responsible for trying to convince the victim to contact law enforcement if they choose not to.

Crime Alerts (Timely Warning)

The circumstances in which a Crime Alert (Timely Warning) are generated include, but are not limited to, the receipt of a report to the University Police Department or other Campus Security Authority involving a crime reportable under the Clery Act that poses a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The Chief of Police or designee is responsible for determining if a Crime Alert will be issued. Determination will be made on a case-by-case basis after considering all available facts, such as the nature of the crime, length of time between when the crime occurred and when it was reported and whether a continuing threat to the campus community exists. Crimes that fall under the Clery Act include, but are not limited to, arson, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, robbery, and sex offenses. Crime Alerts will be publicized through the university email system to students, faculty, and staff, will be posted on the University Police Department website and social media and flyers may be posted throughout campus. Crime Alerts will contain sufficient information about the nature of an identified threat to assist the campus community in taking appropriate action to protect themselves or property. The Crime Alert will include:

- Description of the type of crime
- General location, date, and time the crime occurred
- Physical description of suspect(s), if available
- Suggested measures in which members of the campus community can take
- University Police case number

The University Police Department may withhold the information required above if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize the safety of an individual or an ongoing criminal investigation, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Crime Log

The University Police Department maintains an activity log of all crimes that have occurred on campus and is made available to the media, public and campus community. The log identifies the type of crime, location, time, and date that the crime was reported to the University Police Department. This log can be viewed on the University Police Department website.

Off Campus Crimes

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi does not have any off-campus student organizations and does not monitor or track law enforcement proceedings against students involved in off campus crimes. The University Police Department only tracks crimes that occur at off-campus locations required by the Clery Act.



Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs



The University Police Department is available to conduct many different educational presentations for the campus community. These presentations are held throughout the year during orientation, unique events, employee development day, and upon requests of classes and student organizations. Some of these programs include:

- Active Shooter Response
- Personal Safety
- Sexual Assault Prevention
- Dating/Domestic Violence
- Alcohol/Drug Awareness
- Protecting Personal Property against Theft and Burglary

The University Police Department provides crime prevention tips through brochures, flyers, table tents, and on campus monitors.

The University Police Department encourages students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own safety and to be concerned about the safety of others.

Missing Student Notification

If a person has reason to believe that an on-campus resident student is missing, they should immediately notify the University Police Department at 361-825-4444. If a non-resident (resides off campus) student is reported missing to university personnel, the University Police Department will notify the proper law enforcement agency, within 24 hours, and assist with the investigation. The reporting party should provide at a minimum the following information:

- The relationship of the party concerned with the missing student,
- How long has the student been out of contact,
- If there is a reason to believe the student might be in distress or if there is a threat of imminent harm,
- Background and descriptive information.

Should the University Police Department determine that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours, the University Police Department will notify the Division of Student Engagement and Success, Corpus Christi Police Department, and the student's emergency contact.

If the student is under 18 years of age and is not an emancipated individual, the University Police Department will notify the student's parent or legal guardian and emergency contact(s), as designated in the records of the university, immediately after determining that the student has been missing for 24 hours.

If contact is made with the student, they will be instructed to contact the party concerned. Students are encouraged to periodically review and update their emergency contact information in the student information system (S.A.I.L.) and are also given the option to opt out of the of the emergency contact notification.

All students have the option to identify an emergency contact person(s). This person will be notified, within 24 hours, if the University Police Department and/or local law enforcement determine the student is missing. This contact information will be confidential and accessible only to authorized university officials and law enforcement personnel involved in an emergency response. To designate an emergency contact person, please login to S.A.I.L. at: <http://sail.tamucc.edu/>.

Students will be notified of the procedure to designate an emergency contact person and of the missing person reporting process via their official university email account.

Emergency Response/Notification and Evacuation Procedures

On campus emergencies should be reported immediately by dialing 911 or 361-825-4444 (UPD). In the event of an emergency involving an imminent threat on campus, the University Police Department will respond and confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that is a threat to the health and safety of the campus community. The Chief of Police or designee will notify the President of the University or designee. The University Police Department will determine which segment or segments of the campus will be notified of the emergency and will without any delay activate the campus emergency notification system. The University Police Department will determine the content of the emergency message, taking into consideration the safety of the campus community. The University Police Department will only delay the emergency notification if the notification compromises efforts to assist victims, contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other members of the campus Incident Command Team will be notified and will report to the Emergency Operations Center. The University Police Department will request assistance from outside law enforcement agencies and coordinate response efforts as appropriate. The Vice President for Marketing and Communications or designee will communicate with local television stations and radio stations to disseminate emergency information to the surrounding communities. During the incident, the University will utilize the campus emergency notification system to provide current information regarding the incident and what actions if any the campus community should take. Once the University Police Department has determined the threat is abated, the campus community will be notified via the emergency notification system.

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi is committed to providing a safe environment for the campus community. In the event of an immediate threat, the University Police Department or the Public Information Officer will notify students, faculty, and staff by the following methods:

Code Blue Notification System

The University uses a third-party emergency notification system that can contact students and employees by work phone, cell phone, text message and/or email. The severity of the emergency will determine what forms of contact are used. An email alert will come from Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Code Blue (codeblue@tamucc.edu). Phone and text messages will be sent to the number designated by the students and employees in S.A.I.L./Workday. The University will send a message twice a year reminding each user that they are in the system; in addition to a message the user receives when the number is added to the system. Faculty, Staff, and students may opt out of the text messages at any time by replying to any message with "Stop TAMU-CC" and will not receive any further emergency text notices. The University Police Department or Marketing and Communications Office will activate Code Blue; the system is assessed periodically throughout the year.

University Website, social media

Special notices will be posted on the university website tamucc.edu. Social media, including Facebook and Twitter may also inform the public as appropriate. Notifications are posted on these platforms that have language like what is crafted on email blasts to the campus community and through the Code Blue Notification System.

Campus Work Phones

A voicemail message may be sent to all campus telephones. A voicemail message may be deployed in the event of an emergency with a pre-recorded message.

Area Television Stations, Radio Stations, and the Newspaper

Corpus Christi television and radio stations and the Corpus Christi Caller-Times newspaper are supportive in helping the University inform the community regarding weather notifications and emergencies. Notifications and updates are sent with appropriate frequency to all media resources, to enable sharing of this information to their respective audiences.

Information Hotline Telephones

The University maintains two information hotlines that are recorded messages that are activated and utilized regularly during an emergency to provide information to the faculty, staff, and students.

- Faculty/Staff Information Hotline: Local 825-9999 Toll Free 1-888-234-4005
- Student Information Hotline: Local 825-0000 Toll Free 1-888-234-4887

Campus Evacuation Procedures

The University President & CEO or designee will authorize campus evacuation orders. Once an evacuation order is given, students and employees should follow the instructions and timelines for leaving the campus and should alert others to do the same. Information about returning to campus will be communicated through the University web page and phone information line. Annually, the University Emergency Management Team conducts an exercise that tests, among other items, the evacuation procedures, notification systems, and recovery of the campus in the event of a campus evacuation. A description of the drill is documented, and an After-Action Report is completed and kept by the Environmental Health and Safety office.

Building Evacuation Procedures

An evacuation will occur when the fire alarm sounds and/or notification is given by the University Police Department. All people (students, employees, and guests) are to immediately vacate the building in as safe and efficient manner as possible. All people should follow the orders given by the University Police Department officers at the scene. Personnel shall not return to an evacuated building until instructed by the University Police Department or other University officials

assisting. In addition to the testing of Fire Alarms, unannounced evacuation drills are conducted each semester for on campus buildings and resident halls by the Environmental, Health and Safety office. The building evacuation is documented and reviewed by the Environmental Health and Safety office. The building evacuations at resident halls are reviewed by the Environmental Health and Safety Office and the Director of University Housing.

What is an evacuation emergency?

In most cases, evacuations apply only to buildings immediately affected. Some potential causes for emergency evacuations may include, but are not limited to:

- Active Shooter
- Major fire or explosion
- Bomb threat
- Hazardous material release
- Structural failure
- Aircraft collision with building

Severe Weather

Severe weather presents a serious threat to the safety of the campus community. In a severe weather event, it is important to follow safety procedures as well as understand terminology such as the difference between a weather watch and a weather warning.

Weather Watch

This means conditions are favorable for the type of weather specified (i.e., severe thunderstorm watch or tornado watch), and you need to monitor the weather for the latest updates.

Weather Warning

This means the type of weather specified (i.e., severe thunderstorm warning or tornado warning) is imminent or occurring and is an immediate threat. You should take immediate action to shelter and protect yourself.

Shelter In Place

In some emergency situations, such as flooding or release of hazardous materials, emergency responders may order protective actions for people who live or work on campus. Typically, these protective actions are to evacuate to a safer area or to shelter-in-place. It is possible that some emergency scenarios could result in one of these protective actions being ordered for one part of campus and the other protective action for a different area of campus. When such actions are warranted, you will be appropriately advised by police, fire, safety, or university officials.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

When emergency conditions do not warrant or allow evacuation, the safest method to protect individuals may be to take shelter inside a campus building and await further instructions. Seek appropriate shelter such as small interior rooms, interior hallways, or basements.

- Move indoors or remain there—avoid windows and areas with glass
- If available, take a radio or television to the room to track emergency status
- Keep telephone lines free for emergency responders. Do not call 911 for information.

If hazardous materials are involved:

- Turn off all ventilation systems and close all inlets from the outside
- Select a room(s) which is easy to seal and, if possible, has a water supply and access to restrooms
- If you smell gas or vapor, hold a wet cloth loosely over your nose and mouth and breathe through it in as normal a fashion as possible

Incident Command Team Members

- President and CEO Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
- Vice President for Institutional Excellence
- Vice President for Finance and Administrations
- Vice President for Institutional Advancement
- Provost & Vice President for Academic Affairs
- Vice President for Student Engagement and Success
- Executive Vice President for Research and Innovation
- Associate Vice President for Information Technology Services
- Chief of Police
- Associate Vice President for Operations
- Director of Environmental Health & Safety
- Director of Facilities Services and SSC (contracted facilities vendor)

Securing of Campus Facilities/Residence Halls

The facilities of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi are well maintained. Students, faculty, and staff at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi have access to academic, recreational, and administrative facilities. Access to private offices and certain other areas is restricted through the issuance of keys. Visitors to the campus have access to those areas officially opened for study, work, or related functions. The public can attend cultural and recreational events on campus. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi has residential halls and apartments. Access is limited to the residents and their invited guests. Room keys are provided to the residents only. Residents are

instructed not to lend their keys to anyone and the magnetic key to the front door cannot be duplicated. The University Police patrols campus and closely monitors the security of all buildings to ensure that no unauthorized people have access after closing hours. It is the responsibility of each resident to make sure their guests are aware of the university and housing policies. Residents are encouraged to report individuals who cannot be identified as a resident or guest of a resident to the University Police Department.



Security Considerations Used in Maintenance

The University Police Department works closely with other departments on campus to maintain a safe environment. Maintenance personnel repair locks, doors, and windows that are not working properly. The University Police Department checks the campus lighting on a regular basis and informs Facilities Services of all non-working lights. Grounds personnel maintain trees, shrubbery, and other vegetation to ensure that it does not impede lighting, interfere with walkways, or create safety concerns. The campus community is encouraged to report all safety concerns to the University Police Department or the Environmental Health and Safety Office.

Weapons/Alcohol/Drugs

Weapons

Concealed Handguns: Any violation of University Rule 34.06.03.C1 regarding carrying concealed handguns on campus, including, but not limited to, display of the handgun, carried in a prohibited area, leaving the handgun unattended and/or possession of the handgun when its placement is not on your person.

Note: Constitutional Carry does not apply to universities.

Unauthorized Firearms, Weapons, and Explosives: Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly possessing an unauthorized firearm, illegal knife, or prohibited weapon on the physical premises of the university, to include any buildings or passenger transportation vehicles under the direct control of the university. Prohibited weapons include, but are not limited to, unauthorized firearms and fireworks, pellet guns, bb guns, air-soft guns, tasers, slingshots, martial arts devices, illegal knives, and clubs.

Alcohol

The use, possession, and distribution of alcoholic beverages on university property must comply with Texas state law, local ordinances, and university policies and regulations. Misconduct may result in arrests, and/or university disciplinary action and penalties. Among the violations that could result in penalties are:

- The purchase, consumption, possession, or transportation of alcoholic beverages by anyone under the age of twenty-one.
- The furnishing of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of twenty-one.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Public Intoxication as defined by Texas Penal Code 49.02.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages shall be limited to student rooms or apartments of individual students who are of legal age and shall be subject to all requirements of state law, local laws, and University regulations. Any use of alcoholic beverages should be in moderation, to ensure residents' rights to privacy, sleep, and study within their rooms or apartments. Loud or disruptive behavior; interference with cleanliness of housing facilities or drinking habits that are harmful to the health or education of an individual or those around him/her are reasons for appropriate disciplinary action by the University.

Drugs

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illicit drugs on Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi property. All students and employees are expected to abide by federal and state laws pertaining to controlled substances and illicit drugs. Consequences could result in criminal charges/arrest by UPD or other law enforcement agencies, as well as university conduct charges.

Substance Abuse Programs

I-TEAM (Islanders Teaching, Engaging and Motivating) is committed to promoting healthy choices among the Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi campus community to reduce the negative consequences of alcohol and drug use/abuse. I-TEAM, the University Police Department, Division of Student Engagement and Success, and the University Counseling center offers several programs throughout the year.

Sexual Harassment Reporting

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi provides equal opportunity to all employees, students, applicants for employment, and the public regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other classification protected by federal, state, and local law. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi will promptly and thoroughly investigate all complaints of discrimination, sexual harassment, and related retaliation in accordance with applicable federal and state laws, A&M System policy and university rules and regulations.

TAMUS 08.01.01

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex (of a sexual nature or otherwise): (1) by an employee of the member who conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the member on an individual's participation in that unwelcome sexual conduct; (2) determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the member's education program or activity; or (3) sexual assault or dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking based on sex.

Sexual violence, which includes sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion, is a form of sexual harassment.

Any member of the campus community or public who witness, are subjected to, or are informed about incidents of discrimination, sexual harassment, and/or related retaliation involving faculty, staff, or students should contact the university's Title IX Coordinator, Director, Employee Development and Compliance Services Office at (361) 825-2765, Corpus Christi Hall 130.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the university community. Toward that end, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi issues this

statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Domestic Violence:

1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from the person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

2) For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence:

means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

For the purpose of this definition –

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Sexual Assault:

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- **Rape** is defined as 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** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degree wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking:

1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –

- Fear for the person's safety or safety of others; or
- Suffering substantial emotional distress,

2) For the purpose of this definition –

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the Stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, threatens, communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Reasonable persons mean a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

3) For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purpose of Clery Act reporting.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The Texas Penal Code defines Domestic Violence in Sec. 71.004 as Family Violence.

Family Violence:

- 1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;
- 2) abuse, as that term is defined by Sections 26.001(1)(C), (E), and (G), by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or
- 3) dating violence, as term is defined by Section 71.0021

Dating Violence:

means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

For the purpose of this definition –

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

The Texas Penal Code defines Dating Violence in Sec. 71.0021.

(a) Dating Violence: an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:

1) is committed against a victim:

(A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or

(B) because of the victim's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and

2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that places the victim in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.

(b) For the purposes of this title, "dating violence" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of:

(1) the length of the relationship.

(2) the nature of the relationship; and

(3) the frequency and type of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

A casual acquaintances or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under subsection (b).

The Texas Penal Code defines Sexual Assault in Sec. 22.011

Sexual Assault:

(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) intentionally or knowingly:

- (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent.
- (B) cause the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent.
- (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.

(2) intentionally or knowingly:

- (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means.
- (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor.
- (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.
- (D) cause the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person including the actor; or
- (E) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person including the actor.

(b) A sexual assault under Subsection (a) (1) is without consent of the other person if:

- (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by using physical force or violence.
- (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat.
- (3) the other person has not consented, and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist.
- (4) the actor knows because of a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or resisting it.
- (5) the other person has not consented, and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring.
- (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge.
- (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor can execute the threat.
- (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate.
- (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care service provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor.

-
- (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as a spiritual advisor; or
 - (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code.

The Texas Penal Code defines Stalking in Sec. 42.072

(a) A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that:

(1) constitutes an offense under Section 42.07, or that the actor knows or should know that the other person will regard it as threatening:

- (A) bodily injury or death for the other person
- (B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship, or
- (C) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property

(2) causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and

(3) would cause a reasonable person to:

- (A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself.
- (B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship.
- (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
- (D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up or do something about it." The university promotes a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. If you or someone else is in danger, dial 911 or call the University Police 361-825-4444. Below is a list of ways you can be an active bystander:

- If you see someone that looks like they are in distress or need help, ask if they are okay.
- Confront people who isolate, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.

- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience stalking.
- Refer people to on and off campus resources listed in this document.

Risk Reduction

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

- **Be aware of your surroundings.** Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a tough situation.
- **Try to avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose.** Even if you do not know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it is not the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- **Do not allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you do not trust or someone you do not know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **When you go to social gatherings, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a tough situation.
- **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in a situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately.
- **Do not leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Do not accept drinks from people you do not know** or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, do not drink from punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is too intoxicated with the alcohol they have had or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately.** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests.
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things, you can try:

-
- a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. **Be true to yourself.** Do not feel obligated to do anything you do not want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason.
 - c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you do not feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing.
 - d. **Lie.** If you do not want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse.
 - **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
 - **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Primary an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

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

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

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

- Provides a statement that the university prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Defines using definitions provided by both the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape) and stalking.
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Texas and the Student Code of Conduct.
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be conducted by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that

facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

- Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
- Provides information regarding:
 - a. procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occurs.
 - b. how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
 - c. existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services. available for victims, both within the university and the community.
 - d. options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.
 - e. procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The University has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of face-to-face presentations that include distribution of materials by participating in new student and new employee orientations as well as on going awareness programs for current students and employees which consist of face-to-face presentations, distribution of educational materials and educational campaign ads in campus newspapers and monitors.

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Occurs

After an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Driscoll Children's Hospital, 3533 Alameda, Corpus Christi, TX 78411 (if under the age of 21) or Doctor's Regional Hospital, 3315 Alameda, Corpus Christi, TX 78411. In Texas, evidence can be collected even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, eat, brush teeth, urinate, change clothing, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were sexually assaulted so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to university hearing boards/investigators or police.

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if they desire. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Police Department can be reached directly by calling (361) 825-4242, in person at 6300 Ocean Drive (located on Oso Lane), Corpus Christi, TX. Additional information about the University Police Department is available online at: <http://police.tamucc.edu>.

Reporting Incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

If you have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the University Police Department (if victim so desires) and the University's Title IX Coordinator, Rosie Ruiz, Corpus Christi Hall Room 130, (361) 825-2765. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the University Police Department will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation as to whether the complainant chooses to file charges.

Procedures the University Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Students and employees should contact the Title IX Coordinator, Rosie Ruiz, Corpus Christi Hall Room 130, (361) 825-2765.

If a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking is reported to the University, the below are procedures that the University will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence will be used during any student conduct hearing on campus arising from such a report:

Incident Being Reported:	Procedures Institution Will Follow:	Evidentiary Standard:
Sexual Assault	1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), Institution will provide complainant with access to medical care.	Preponderance of the evidence

	2. The institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant. 3. Institution will assist complainant with contacting University Police or local law enforcement if the complainant requests and will provide contact information for police. 4. Institution will refer individual to University Counseling Center. The UCC may refer the individual to off campus resources. Students are also referred to ICARE and may choose to go to UCC or ICARE for assistance. 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedules, “No Contact” directive between both parties. 6. Institution will provide a “No Trespass” to accused party if deemed appropriate. 7. Institution will provide written instruction on how to apply for a Protective Order. 8. Institution will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution. 9. Institution will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is.	
--	---	--

	10. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.	
Domestic Violence	1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of the complainant. 2. Institution will assist the complainant with contacting University Police or local law enforcement if the complainant requests and provide contact information for police. 3. Institution will provide written instruction on how to apply for a Protective Order. 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence. 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 6. Institution will provide a “No Trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.	Preponderance of the evidence.
Dating Violence	1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of the complainant. 2. Institution will assist the complainant with contacting University Police or local law enforcement if the complainant requests and provide contact information for police.	Preponderance of the evidence

	3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order. 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence. 5. Institution will assess need to implement long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 6. Institution will provide a “No Trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.	
Stalking	1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant. 2. Institution will assist complainant in contacting University Police or local law enforcement if the complainant requests and provide contact information for the police. 3. Institution will provide written instruction on how to apply for a Protective Order. 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence. 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 6. Institution will provide a “No Trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.	Preponderance of the evidence.

Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking has occurred.
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community.
- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Rights for Crime Victims

In accordance with the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56.02, victims have the following rights:

- The right to receive adequate protection from law enforcement agencies from harm and threats arising from cooperation with prosecution efforts.
- The right to have the magistrate take safety of the victim or victim's family into consideration as an element in fixing the amount of bail for the accused.
- The right to be informed by the attorney representing the state of relevant court proceedings, including appellate proceedings, and to be informed if those proceedings have been cancelled or rescheduled prior to the event; and by an appellate court of decisions of the court, after the decisions are entered but before the decisions are made public.
- The right to be informed, when requested, by a peace officer concerning the defendant's right to bail and the procedures in criminal investigations and by the district attorney's office concerning the general procedures in the criminal justice system, including general procedures in guilty plea negotiations and arrangements, restitution, and the appeals and parole process.
- The right to provide pertinent information to a probation department conducting a presentencing investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family by testimony, written statement, or any other manner prior to any sentencing of the offender.
- The right to receive information regarding compensation to victims.
- The right to be informed, upon request, of parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to be notified, if requested, of parole proceedings concerning a defendant in the victim's case, to provide the Board of Pardons and Paroles for inclusion in the defendant's

file information to be considered by the board prior to the parole of the defendant, and to be notified, if requested, of the defendant's release;

- The right to be provided with a waiting area, separate from other witnesses, including the offender and relatives of the offender, before testifying in any proceedings concerning the offender, if separate waiting area is not available, other safeguards should be taken to minimize the victim's contact with the offender or relatives of the offender.
- The right to prompt return of any property of the victim that is held by a law enforcement agency or the attorney for the state as evidence when the property is no longer required for that purpose.
- The right to have the prosecutor notify, upon request, an employer that the need for the victim's testimony may involve the victim's absence from work.
- The right upon request, counseling and testing regarding AIDS and HIV infection testing for victims of sexual assault.
- The right to request victim-offender mediation coordinated by the Victim Services Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi complies with Texas law recognizing orders of protection. Any person who obtains a Protective Order from the state of Texas or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the University Police Department and the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with the University Police or other University officials to develop a safety plan, which is a plan for the victim to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. The University may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

Types of Protective Orders

Type	Who Can File	Length	Requirements
Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection	Victim of family violence, sexual assault, or stalking	31 – 61 days With deadly weapon 61 – 91 days	Offender must be arrested
Temporary Ex Parte	Minor or adult victim of family/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking	Until the hearing for final protective order usually 20 days	Finding of clear and present danger of family violence, sexual assault, or stalking
Family Violence Protective Order	A minor or adult victim of family/dating violence	2 or more years	Finding that family/dating violence has occurred and is likely to occur in the future
Sexual Assault Protective Order	A minor or adult victim of sexual assault	Any duration or 2 years if not specified	Grounds to believe the applicant is a victim of sexual assault
Stalking Protective Order Code of Crim. Procedure Ch 7A	An adult or minor victim of stalking, or prosecutor acting on behalf of victim	Any duration or 2 years if not specified	Grounds to believe the applicant is a victim of stalking
Stalking Protective Order Code of Crim. Procedure Art. 6.09	An adult victim or minor of staking whose offender has been criminally charged with stalking	2 or more years	Probable cause to believe that the stalking occurred, and the defendant is likely to stalk in the future

Accommodation and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodation, and how to request accommodation and protective measures.

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of the class, withdraw, and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Changes to work situations may include changing working hours.

Changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort etc.

Confidentiality

Personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with people who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Resources for victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

On Campus

University Police Department	Physical Plant/Police Building	361-825-4242
University Police Department Crime Victims Liaison, Capt. Melissa Perkins	Physical Plant/Police Building	361-825-3791
Title IX Coordinator	Corpus Christi Hall Room 130	361-825-2530
Student Conduct and Advocacy	University Center Room 206	361-825-6219
University Counseling Center	Driftwood Building	361-825-2703
University Health Services	Sandpiper Building	361-825-2601

Off Campus

Corpus Christi Police Department	361-886-2600
Nueces County Protective Order Unit	361-888-0391
The Purple Door (Women's Shelter)	361-881-8888
Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN)	800-656-4673

Adjudication of Violations

The University disciplinary process is consistent with the institution's policy and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation, and resolution process transparent to the accuser and the accused. The resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct are completed within 60 days of the report, however the proceedings timeframe allows for extensions for worthy cause with notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. Investigators and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking and taught how to conduct and investigate a hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Furthermore, each policy provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present.
2. The institution will allow for timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have conflicts of interest or bias for or against the accuser or accused.
4. The institution provides the accuser and accused the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused each can be advised by a personal advisor at any meeting or proceeding. The advisor may only consult and advise his or her advisee but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing.
5. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those result or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the result once the appeal is resolved.

Process (Students)

Timeline:

Once the University receives notice of an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, every attempt will be made to bring resolution to the incident within 30 to 60 calendar days. Delays to this timeline may result due to criminal investigations, holiday breaks, final examinations and other circumstances as deemed appropriate. Interim actions to remedy the situation may occur during the investigatory process.

Investigation:

Once a complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation if there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. The Title IX Coordinator may work in conjunction with the Office of Student Engagement and Success and the University Police Department throughout the process. The investigation may include but is not limited to interviewing multiple parties, compiling, and verifying statements, obtaining, and gathering documentation including the outcomes of medical evidence testing, speaking with expert witnesses, research and writing an executive summary of facts regarding the alleged incident. Pending the outcome of that investigation, charges may be issued to the accused(s). The investigation may not substantiate charges under the sexual misconduct policy, however, may indicate other violations of the Student Code of Conduct, which may be referred to the Office of Student Conduct and Advocacy to proceed with the standard process. If the investigation is unsubstantiated and there is no other evidence of other violations is presented, no hearing will occur, and the case will be closed.

Pre-Conference Meeting:

Once a charge has been issued, the accused will be given notice to attend a pre-conference meeting. During this meeting the alleged charges, the conduct process and the accused rights will be discussed. A pre-conference meeting will also occur with the alleged victim to discuss the process and their rights.

Hearing:

A hearing date may then be set and all individuals who are to be in attendance will be notified of the day, time, and location. This notice will include the names of any witnesses that will be requested to attend to provide information.

A notice will be sent via Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi email to the hearing board members, accused and alleged victims (s) providing them with the information that will be presented at the hearing. Additional relevant information, not known and/or not available at the time the hearing package was prepared, may be presented at the hearing. If this added information

is made available, it should be given to the Title IX Coordinator. This added information may then be provided to the investigator(s) for further review.

Those present may consist of trained board members, the investigator, a representative from the Office of Student Conduct and Advocacy, the alleged victim (s), the accused, and any applicable witness, which may include expert witnesses. Additionally, the alleged victim(s) and the accused may bring one advisor each. Hearings are typically conducted in a closed session to ensure as much privacy as possible.

During the hearing, the investigator, or designee, will provide an oral summary of the final investigation report. The investigator, or designee, will also respond to questions from the panel, the accused, and the alleged victim. The board will review the information provided. The accused and the alleged victim can ask questions during the hearing.

If the board needs to review additional information an executive session may be called by the chair to allow time for additional witnesses to be called before the panel or to address procedural questions. In rare circumstances, a hearing may be tabled and scheduled to reconvene at another time.

Deliberation:

In a closed-door session, the hearing body will deliberate and based on information presented, using a standard of preponderance of information, a determination regarding each individual alleged violation will be made along with any applicable sanctions and/or remedies.

Outcome & Notification:

Notification of the outcome, any applicable sanctions and/or remedies of the hearing will be provided in writing via Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi email to both the accused and the alleged victim(s)

Appeals:

A request for an appeal must be submitted within five business days of the dated, written notification of the decision rendered during the student conduct proceeding. Any decision that does not receive a request for appeal within the designated timeline will be considered final and binding upon all involved.

Sanctions:

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of a more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. For students, these sanctions may include one or more of the following sanctions depending on the severity of the offense and whether the alleged offender has a history of misconduct.

-
- A. Education: Involvement in educational activities designed to increase self-awareness such as self-directed research, on-line courses, referrals to campus resources and any other assignments deemed appropriate.
 - B. Disciplinary Warning: A letter of reprimand stating the student violated the Student Code of Conduct and indicating that any future violation of the Student Code of Conduct will subject the student to further judicial proceedings, in which the original violation will be considered when determining the sanctions to be imposed.
 - C. Community Service: Service determined by the Student Conduct Officer and given to a student to fulfill the requirements of an available work assignment. Failure to complete the work assignment satisfactorily will result in a hold upon the student's academic records.
 - D. Restitution: Payment for damage to the University's property. The dollar amount is determined by the cost of materials to repair the damaged item, including any labor needed to replace or restore the item. The student will be responsible for payments assessed by the Hearing Body, or a hold will be placed on the student's record.
 - E. Restricted Access: Restricting or banning from entering certain designated areas and use of specific equipment as defined by a Student Conduct Officer for a specified period. Restricting or banning may include, but is not limited to, access to a university facility and services, access to on campus housing, participation in university-sponsored activities, or contact with a specified University community member(s).
 - F. Disciplinary Probation: A written reprimand that defines a student's status for a specific period. If a student violates any other rules and regulations within the authority of the judicial system while under University Disciplinary Probation, that student will be subject to further disciplinary proceedings. If a student is found in violation of the new offense, a more severe sanction may be imposed than would normally be imposed for the new offense alone.
 - G. Housing Eviction: Permanent separation of the student from university on-campus residence facilities. A student who is removed from on campus housing as the result of this sanction may be required to pay the full room charge and any other fees that are owed as stipulated in the lease agreement.
 - H. Suspension: A sanction whereby the student temporarily loses the privilege of being enrolled as a student at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, for a definite period after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may apply. Suspended students may not reside in on-campus housing. Suspension will commence immediately unless otherwise noted by the Hearing Body.
 - I. Expulsion from the University: A sanction whereby the student permanently loses the privilege of being enrolled as a student at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. Expulsion will commence immediately unless otherwise noted by the Hearing Body.

J. Ban from Campus: In addition to being suspended/expelled from the University, the student is banned from entering the grounds and/or facilities owned and maintained by the University, including on-campus housing facilities. Entrance onto campus and into those facilities will be viewed as a violation of this sanction and the student may be charged for trespassing and failure to comply.

K. Interim suspension: Refer to Article X in the *Student Code of Conduct* for definition and procedural guidelines.

Employees (Faculty and Non-Faculty)

If a complaint is received involving an employee, the Title IX Coordinator will forward the complaint to an investigative authority, as applicable, within five business days of receipt. The investigative authority will review the complaint, interview witnesses, if applicable, and provide a report on the merits of the complaint to the designated administrator within fifteen business days of receipt of the complaint, unless circumstances require additional time. The investigative authority will provide the administrator's written decision to the complainant, respondent(s), and the complainant's and respondent's supervisor and department head(s) within five business days of receiving the decision. This will be the final decision regarding the merits of the complaint.

If an employee is found to have violated any of the TAMUS/TAMUCC regulations, they will be disciplined according to the Discipline or Dismissal of a Non-Faculty Employee regulation 32.02.02. Faculty Discipline and Dismissal is addressed in Academic Freedom, 12.01.

Related Statutes, Policies, or Requirements

Title IX of The Education Amendments of 1972
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.
The Age Discrimination in Employment act of 1967
The Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1973, as amended.
The Equal Pay Act of 1963
The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended.
The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act
Executive Order 11246, as amended.
Texas Labor Code, Chapter 21, Employment Discrimination

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

The University, will upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such in institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Sex Offender Registration

The “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” is a federal law enacted on October 28, 2000, that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, employed, or volunteering on campus. The University Police Department receives notifications of registered sex offenders who are currently enrolled as students.

Information regarding sex offenders can be found on the University Police Department’s website through links connected to the Texas Dept. of Public Safety and the Corpus Christi Police Department. For more information contact Capt. Melissa Perkins (361) 825-3791.

Hazing

Hazing Defined

The Texas Legislature enacted an anti-hazing law in 1987. State law provides penal sanctions in the event of a conviction of hazing. According to this law, individuals or organizations engaging in hazing could be subject to fines and charged with criminal offense.

It is important to know that hazing is not just a violation of university rules; hazing is a crime. Under the law, a hazing offense can be committed not only by engaging in a hazing activity, but also by soliciting, directing, encouraging, aiding, or attempting to aid another in hazing; by intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly allowing hazing to occur; or by failing to report, in writing to the Dean of Students Office or another appropriate official of the institution, first-hand knowledge that a hazing incident is planned or has occurred. The fact that a person consented to or acquiesced to a hazing activity is not a defense of prosecution for hazing under the law.

To report alleged incidents of hazing contact one of the following offices below or complete a Student Conduct Report Form found at <https://www.tamucc.edu/conduct-advocacy/conduct/>.

- University Police Department: 361.825.4444
- Dean of Students Office: 361.825.6219
- Department of Student Activities: 361.825.2707

The law defines hazing as “any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off the campus of an educational institution, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student, for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or

maintaining membership in any organization whose members are primarily students at an educational institution. Hazing includes but is not limited to:

1. Any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance in or on the body, or similar activity.
2. Any type of physical activity involving sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, calisthenics, or other similar activity that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
3. Any activity involving consumption of food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance, which subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm, or which adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
4. Any activity that intimidates or threatens the student with ostracism that subjects the student to extreme mental stress, shame, humiliation, or that adversely affect the mental health or dignity of the student or discourages the student from entering or remaining registered in an educational institution, or that may reasonably be expected to cause a student to leave the organization or the institution rather than submit to acts described in this subsection; and
5. Any activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of the Penal Code; or
6. Any activity that involves coercing, as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, the student to consume:
 - a. a drug; or,
 - b. an alcoholic beverage or liquor in an amount that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the student is intoxicated, as defined by Section 49.01, Penal Code.

A. Personal Hazing Offense

A person commits a hazing offense if the person:

- Engages in hazing
- Solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing
- Intentionally, knowing or recklessly permits hazing to occur
- Has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution or has firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred and knowingly fails to report said knowledge to the Dean of Students Office, University Police Department (UPD), a UPD Officer, Student Involvement or other appropriate entity or official of the institution.

B. University Disciplinary Rules

The law does not restrict the right of Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi to enforce its own rules against hazing, and the University may take disciplinary action for conduct that constitutes hazing regardless of whether public authorities prosecute students under the state hazing law.

- Hazing with or without the consent of the student is prohibited by Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. Both the individual(s) inflicting the hazing and the person submitting to the hazing are subject to disciplinary action. The fact that an individual who consented to or acquiesced in a hazing activity is not a defense to prosecute an offense under the hazing law, and neither will it be under the university's disciplinary process

-
- Initiations or activities by organizations may not include any feature which is dangerous, harmful, or degrading to the student. A violation of this prohibition renders both the organization and participating individuals subject to discipline

C. Disciplinary Actions

The disciplinary actions assigned/determined in a particular case may vary dependent on the nature of the conduct involved, the circumstances and conditions that existed at the time and the results that followed such conduct. Actions include but are not limited to:

- Conduct warning
- Conduct probation
- Required participation in specific educational programs
- Restitution/Monetary Fine
- Restricted Access
- Banned from Campus
- Suspension
- Expulsion

D. Immunity from Prosecution Available

In an effort to encourage reporting of hazing incidents, the court may grant immunity from civil or criminal prosecution to any person reporting a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution to the Dean of Students Office, University Police Department (UPD), a UPD Officer or other appropriate official at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. A person reporting in bad faith or with malice is not protected by this section.

E. Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi Alcohol and Drug Amnesty Statement

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi is committed to the holistic well-being of its students. To encourage TAMU-CC students to call Emergency 911 in case of a drug or alcohol-related medical emergency, a student may be granted amnesty from formal university disciplinary procedures if:

- The student requested medical assistance in response to the possible alcohol or drug overdose of another person.
- The student was the "first" person to make a request for medical assistance.
- The student remained on the scene until medical assistance arrived; and
- The student cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel.
- The reporting student will be expected to provide an account of the episode/event to a university official regardless of the amnesty standard being applied.

Crime Statistics (2022,2023,2024)

Crime statistics are collected January 1 – December 31 of each year.

Clery Act Crime Definitions

Aggravated Assault: Unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by using a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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, private property, or another, etc.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. A structure is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Manslaughter: The unlawful killing of one human being by another without malice.

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.

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 parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Alcohol Law Violations: Violations against law and ordinances prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, transportation, furnishing, possession, etc. of an intoxicating liquor.

Drug Law Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, manufacturing, use and cultivation of narcotic drugs or non-narcotic drugs.

Weapons Law Violations: Violations of laws dealing with weapon offenses, such as the manufacturing, sale, possession or carrying of a deadly weapon.

Dating violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such relationship shall be based on

the reporting party statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence: Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking: The term "stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed as a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Hate Crimes: Any crime committed that evidence shows that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias. The categories of bias are Race, Gender, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Ethnicity, National Origin, Disability, or Gender Identity.

Clery Act Geography

On Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residential halls.

Off Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's education purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same contiguous geographic area of the institution. This also includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, which is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crimes Statistics – On Campus 2022-2024

Offense	Building/Property	Housing	Total On Campus	Unfounded Crimes
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Rape				
2022	0	11	11	0
2023	4	4	8	0
2024	3	4	7	0
Fondling				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Incest				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Robbery				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault				
2022	1	1	2	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Arson				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Burglary				
2022	2	8	10	0
2023	1	8	9	0
2024	1	5	6	0
Motor Vehicle Theft				
2022	1	0	1	0
2023	2	1	3	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence				
2022	1	0	1	0
2023	1	0	1	0
2024	1	1	2	0
Dating Violence				
2022	0	3	3	0
2023	3	3	6	0
2024	1	8	9	0
Stalking				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	14	0	14	0
2024	11	4	15	0

* One sexual assault occurred in 2021 but was reported in 2022. In 2022 Ten of the sexual assaults were reported through Title IX reporting.

* 2023 four sexual assaults were reported to Title IX – location was defined as “on campus” - exact location unknown

*2024 statistics include incidents reported to Title IX. 1 sexual assault that occurred in 2020 and 1 sexual assault that occurred in 2022 were reported to UPD in 2024

* No hate crimes reported 2022, 2023, 2024

Crimes Statistics – Off Campus & Public Property 2022-2024

Offense	Off Campus Building/Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Rape			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Fondling			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Incest			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Statutory Rape			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Robbery			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Arson			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Burglary			
2022	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Domestic Violence			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	1	0	0
Dating Violence			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Stalking			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0

Hate crimes: No hate crimes reported 2022, 2023, 2024

Arrests and Judicial Referrals – On Campus 2022-2024

	Building/Property	Housing	Total On Campus	Unfounded Crimes
Alcohol Law Violations Arrests				
2022	0	5	5	0
2023	0	44	44	0
2024	0	25	25	0
Drug Law Violations Arrests				
2022	0	2	2	0
2023	2	3	5	0
2024	1	2	3	0
Weapons Law Violations Arrests				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	1	0	1	0
Alcohol Law Violations Referrals				
2022	0	3	2	0
2023	0	4	4	0
2024	0	20	20	0
Drug Law Violations Referrals				
2022	1	1	2	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	2	2	0
Weapons Law Violations Referrals				
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Judicial Referrals – Off Campus & Public Property 2021-2023

	Off Campus Building/Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Alcohol Law Violations Arrests			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Arrests			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	1	0
Weapons Law Violations Arrests			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Alcohol Law Violations Referrals			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referrals			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referrals			
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0

Fire Report

(2022,2023,2024)

This fire report includes fire safety policies, procedures, and a description of safety systems applicable to TAMU-CC on-campus resident halls and apartments.

Disclosure of Fire Safety Standards and Measures

HEOA Section 488(g)

2024

Executive Summary

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi provides on-campus student housing across two properties; Miramar and Momentum Village. Keotter Fire Protection maintains all housing facilities' fire safety and sprinkler systems. The University works with staff at both properties to conduct fire drills and to educate on-campus residents about fire safety. Additionally, the University Police Department monitors and responds to all fire emergencies at both Miramar and Momentum Village.

I. On Campus Housing Fire Statistics

A. 2024 Statistics

1. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification
10/31/2024	6:00AM	MV Building 8 Elevator Shaft	Smoke in elevator shaft which activated the fire alarm. It was undetermined if there was a fire that caused the smoke or something else.	Unintentional
11/12/2024	10:50PM	MV Building 8-8110	Students put food wrapped in foil in microwave, lit it on fire, and then threw the smoldering foil in the trash, which caught cardboard boxes on fire. Fire suppression was activated.	Unintentional
1/18/2025	10PM	Laguna 1201	Smoke set off the smoke detector. It could not be determined if there was an actual fire or just smoke.	Unintentional
3/26/2025	7:40PM	MV Building 8-8401	Students were frying potatoes, the oil got too hot and burst into flames.	Unintentional

			The student dropped the pan on the ground and put the flames out. A burn mark was left on the floor.	
--	--	--	---	--

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – \$1000

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage	
11/12/2024	11:50PM	MV Building 8-8110	\$500	
3/26/2025	7:40PM	MV Building 8-8401	\$500	

B. 2023 Statistics

2. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification
9/19/2023	5:06AM	Laguna 1 st floor study lounge	Overheated AC motor	Unintentional
9/07/2023	8:28pm	6-607	Small Kitchen Fire	Unintentional

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – \$0

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage	

C.

D. 2021 Statistics

3. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – \$0

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage	

E. 2020 Statistics

4. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification
1/25/2020	9:40 am	Bayside-5109	Microwave Fire	Unintentional
3/7/2020	2:10am	520	Smoke in unit / No Fire. Burnt food on stove top.	Unintentional

8/15/2020	2:00 pm	611	Bathroom vent fan fire	Unintentional
8/16/2020	10:03 pm	10202	Bathroom vent fan fire	Unintentional
8/22/2020	2:12 am	Jetty 1 st Floor Laundry Room	Smoke / Overloaded Dryer – No Fire	Unintentional
9/4/2020	8:00 am	Laguna 1 st Floor Kitchen / Laundry	Smoke / Burnt Food	Unintentional

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – \$0

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage	
1/25/2020	9:40 am	Bayside-5109	\$0	
3/7/2020	2:10am	520	\$0	
8/15/2020	2:00 pm	611	\$0	
8/16/2020	10:03 pm	10202	\$0	
8/22/2020	2:12 am	Jetty 1 st Floor Laundry Room	\$0	
9/4/2020	8:00 am	Laguna 1 st Floor Kitchen / Laundry	\$0	

F. 2019 Statistics

1. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification
------	------	------------------	--------	----------------

1/27/2019	3:40 AM	Bld. 2 Laundry Room	Student overloaded a washing machine causing the motor to blow resulting in smoke.	Unintentional
8/21/2019	4:00 PM	Anchor 10108	Bathroom Exhaust Fan Fire	Unintentional
9/5/2019	7:00 PM	Harbor 3303/3305	Bathroom Exhaust Fan Fire	Unintentional
9/12/2019	12:00 AM	Bld. 7 Laundry Room	Student overloaded a washing machine causing the motor to blow resulting in smoke.	Unintentional
9/27/2019	11:00 AM	Unit 505	Oven fire. Students were pre-heating oven to cook and forgot they had stored rubber Tupperware dishes in the oven resulting in the Tupperware catching fire.	Unintentional
10/9/2019	6:24 PM	Unit 608	Bathroom Exhaust Fan Fire	Unintentional
11/21/2019	8:22 PM	Compass 2nd FL Laundry	Student overloaded a washing machine causing the motor to blow resulting in smoke.	Unintentional
11/21/2019	7:01 PM	Surf 2nd FL Laundry	Student overloaded a washing machine causing the motor to blow resulting in smoke.	Unintentional

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – \$0

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage	
1/27/2019	3:40 AM	Bld. 2 Laundry Room	\$0	
8/21/2019	4:00 PM	Anchor 10108	\$0	

9/5/2019	7:00 PM	Harbor 3303/3305	\$0	
9/12/2019	12:00 AM	Bld. 7 Laundry Room	\$0	
9/27/2019	11:00 AM	Unit 505	\$0	
10/9/2019	6:24 PM	Unit 608	\$0	
11/21/2019	8:22 PM	Compass 2nd FL Laundry	\$0	
11/21/2019	7:01 PM	Surf 2nd FL Laundry	\$0	

G. 2018 Statistics

2. Number of Fires and Cause

Date	Time	General Location	Nature	Classification
4/24/2018	07:35	Marina Hall, first floor, East end	Fire originated in the bathroom exhaust fan/vent.	Unintentional
9/3/2018	14:58	Bayside Hall, first floor, center	Fire originated in the bathroom exhaust fan/vent.	Unintentional

2. Number of Injuries from Fire Resulting in Medical Treatment (at a medical facility) – there were zero injuries reported.

3. Number of Deaths Related to Fire – there were zero deaths reported.

4. Value of Property Damage Caused by a Fire – there was \$5,000 in property damage reported from two incidents at Miramar.

Date	Time	General Location	Property Damage
4/24/2018	07:35	Marina Hall, first floor	\$2,500
9/3/2018	14:58	Bayside Hall, first floor	\$2,500

II. Description of Fire Safety and Sprinkler System

- A. **Miramar Apartment Buildings 0-9** – There are ten apartment buildings located on campus. Each building is equipped with the same fire system. Each building has a fire alarm panel, audio/visual devices and hand pull stations at the end of each breezeway on each floor. A sounder is located inside each apartment with 110-volt smoke detectors located outside each bedroom which only sound in that apartment. Each fire alarm control panel reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

The laundry facilities of these buildings are fully sprinkled with NFPA 13 wet pipe automatic fire sprinkler systems. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Fire extinguishers are placed in each exterior hallway and in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- B. **Miramar Laguna and Marina Residence Halls** – There are two suite style residence hall buildings in this section of campus. These buildings are equipped with the same fire alarm systems and communicate together. Each building has a fire alarm panel, audio/visual devices and hand pull stations located in hallways on all floors. A sounder is located inside each unit with 119-volt smoke detectors located in each sleeping area which only sound in that unit and throughout the interior corridors and public spaces. There are heats in the common kitchen areas located on each floor. Laguna building reports to the Marina building which reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

A NFPA 13R automatic fire sprinkler system and its associated interior piping were installed throughout each of the residential units in the buildings. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the fire alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. Installation of Fire Department Connections (F.D.C.) on each building. Installation of plastic tenting over any automatic sprinkler piping occurring in the attic spaces prior to the attic

insulation. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- C. **Miramar Bayside, Port and Harbor Residence Halls** – There are three suite style residence hall buildings in this section of campus. These buildings are equipped with the same fire alarm systems and communicate together. Each building has a fire alarm panel, audio/visual devices and hand pull stations located in hallways on all floors. A sounder is located inside each unit with 119-volt smoke detectors located in each sleeping area which only sound in that unit and throughout the interior corridors and public spaces. There are heats in the common kitchen areas located on each floor. Bayside and Harbor buildings report to the Port building, which reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

A NFPA 13R automatic fire sprinkler system and its associated interior piping were installed throughout each of the residential units in the buildings. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the fire alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. Installation of Fire Department Connections (F.D.C.) on each building. Installation of plastic tenting over any automatic sprinkler piping occurring in the attic spaces prior to the attic insulation. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- D. **Miramar Surf and Jetty Residence Halls** – There are two shared room style residence hall buildings in this section of campus. These buildings are equipped with the same fire systems and report through one alarm panel. These buildings are connected and have a fire alarm panel for both audio/visual devices and hand pull stations located in hallways on all floors. A sounder is located inside each unit with 119-volt smoke detectors located in each sleeping area which only sound in that unit and throughout the interior corridors and public spaces. There are heats in the common kitchen areas located on each floor. The shared fire panel reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

A NFPA 13R automatic fire sprinkler system and its associated interior piping were installed throughout each of the residential units in the buildings. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. Installation of Fire Department Connections (F.D.C.) on each building. Installation of plastic tenting over any automatic sprinkler piping occurring in the attic spaces prior to the attic insulation. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- E. **Miramar Coral and Pelican Residence Halls** – There are two suite style residence hall buildings in this section of campus. These buildings are equipped with the same fire alarm systems and communicate together. Each building has a fire alarm panel, audio/visual devices and hand pull stations located in hallways on all floors. A sounder is located inside each unit with 119-volt smoke detectors located in each sleeping area which only sound in that unit and throughout the interior corridors and public spaces. There are heats in the common kitchen areas located on each floor. Pelican hall reports to the Coral Hall building, which reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

A NFPA 13R automatic fire sprinkler system and its associated interior piping were installed throughout each of the residential units in the buildings. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the fire alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. Installation of Fire Department Connections (F.D.C.) on each building. Installation of plastic tenting over any automatic sprinkler piping occurring in the attic spaces prior to the attic insulation. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- F. **Miramar Anchor, Tarpon, Compass, and Dolphin Residence Halls** – There are four private style residence hall buildings in this section of campus. These buildings are equipped

with the same fire alarm systems and communicate together. Each building has a fire alarm panel, audio/visual devices and hand pull stations located in hallways on all floors. A sounder is located inside each unit with 119-volt smoke detectors located in each sleeping area which only sound in that unit and throughout the interior corridors and public spaces. There are heats in the common kitchen areas located on each floor. Anchor, Dolphin, Compass, and Tarpon halls communicate with the main panel in the Anchor Hall building, which reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the clubhouse.

An NFPA 13R automatic fire sprinkler system and its associated interior piping were installed throughout each of the residential units in the buildings. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the fire alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. Installation of Fire Department Connections (F.D.C.) on each building. Installation of plastic tenting over any automatic sprinkler piping occurring in the attic spaces prior to the attic insulation. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required. The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 45 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

- G. **Momentum Village Buildings 1-3 and 8-12** – There are four apartment buildings, and four townhome building located at Momentum Village. Each building is equipped with the same fire system. Each building has audio/visual devices and hand pull stations at the end of each breezeway on each floor. A sounder is located inside each apartment with 110-volt smoke detectors located outside each bedroom which only sound in that apartment. The fire alarm control panel reports alarms and troubles to the monitoring company and to the main panel located in the front office (buildings 1-3) or community center office (buildings 8-12).

All buildings are fully sprinkled with NFPA 13 wet pipe automatic fire sprinkler systems. As part of these systems a complete riser assembly with the necessary valving, monitoring devices and backflow prevention was installed at each building. The flow and tamper switches are wired into the alarm system to show a water flow situation or someone turning the sprinkler water supply off. The fire protection systems were designed in accordance with the mandatory requirements contained in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Pamphlet.

Every kitchen is equipped with a fire extinguisher, and extinguishers are available in public areas as appropriate. These fire extinguishers are inspected annually and replaced as required.

The front doors of each unit are fire rated at 20 minutes. Facilities are inspected bi-annually by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

III. Regular Mandatory Fire Drills

Fire drills are conducted three times per year, within 60 days after a move-in day for fall, spring, and summer. Participation is mandatory for residents who are home at the time of the drill. When drills are conducted, inspections of the buildings are made to ensure that alarms are sounding properly and that residents have complied with the directive to evacuate. Copies of Fire Drill Reports can be obtained from the TAMU-CC Islander Housing Office and the Environmental Health and Safety Office.

IV. Policies and Procedures

A. Rules on Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames –

The Islander Housing Resident Handbook outlines the following allowed and prohibited items:

1. Balconies:

- a. Items allowed on balconies: Decorative items such as non-intrusive wall hangings or outdoor rugs (must be kept secure and not obstruct emergency exits or create a safety hazard).
- b. Restricted Items on Balconies: Flammable or Hazardous Materials; Gas or Propane tanks; Fireworks, chemicals, or any flammable or hazardous materials. Barbecues/Grills, both open flame and electric are not allowed.
- c. Resident Responsibilities: Compliance with Fire Code: Residents are required to comply with fire safety regulations, including the prohibition of flammable items such as grills and hazardous materials. Flammable decorations such as candles or lanterns should not be placed on balconies.

2. Decorations and Electrical Equipment/Devices:

- a. All decorations must be made of non-flammable or fire- retardant materials and may not cover or block exits, exit signs, lights, fire panels, HVAC units, or fire extinguishers. Decorations and electrical equipment/devices must not be attached to any fire safety equipment, including sprinklers. No attachments can be made to the exterior of buildings. No articles are to be displayed in windows since the public views the facility from the outside. Residents will be charged for damage caused by any affixation of decorations or electrical equipment/devices which marks or defaces the interior and/or exterior of

any building. Seasonal decorations must be made of fire-retardant material and removed within five business days of the intended holiday.

3. Fire Alarm Evacuation:

- a. Residents should become familiar with the evacuation plan for their unit before a fire or other disaster occurs. Every alarm must be treated as a real emergency. Always evacuate a building when the alarm sounds. Upon discovery of a fire, residents should alert others, leave the area, and close all doors behind them. If a resident sees an active fire, they should pull the nearest fire alarm and dial 911 to report the fire. The procedure for evacuation is as follows:
 - i. Residents should close their doors, take their Sand dollar card with them and exit the building immediately through the nearest and safest path.
 - ii. Once they are out of the building, residents must go to the designated fire evacuation site for their building. The general locations are the following:
 - iii. Miramar Residents
 1. All apartments – Hike & Bike Trail
 2. Marina, Laguna, Coral & Pelican – Hike & Bike Trail
 3. Surf, Jetty, Port, Harbor, Bayside, Compass, Anchor, Dolphin & Tarpon: Dining Hall (front)
 - iv. Momentum Village Residents
 1. Buildings 1-3: in the back-parking lot, just in front of the blue maintenance building
 2. Buildings 8, 9 & 12: In the back-parking lot, across from Building 12 (out of the way of traffic).
 3. Buildings 10 & 11: The fence directly across from building 10 and near the trash enclosure.
 - v. Residents may re-enter the building only after receiving instructions to do so from fire officials, property staff, or University staff.
- b. Should a resident accidentally cause a fire alarm to be sounded, they must immediately notify staff or emergency personnel by calling their community's front desk, calling the RA on-call phone number or by finding a staff member on-site if it is a building wide alarm.

4. Fire Safety:

- a. All residents are required to evacuate at the sound of every fire alarm, unless notified by Islander Housing. Entry into the building is prohibited while an alarm is sounding. It is against Islander Housing policy, University regulations, and Federal and State laws to tamper with any of the following items:
 - i. Smoke detectors
 - ii. Elevators
 - iii. Fire hoses

-
- iv. Pull stations.
 - v. Fire safety sprinklers.
 - vi. Door/hardware/closing mechanisms
 - vii. Fire alarm systems.
 - viii. Fire extinguishers
 - ix. Sprinkler system drainage systems

- b. Tampering with Fire Safety equipment is a serious matter that may jeopardize health and safety of you and your fellow students. Tampering includes but is not limited to removing batteries from any alarm system, disconnecting wiring from any alarm system, muffling the sound of any alarm system, using tape or bags to cover any part of the fire system, and falsely activating any alarm system. **Tampering with any of the above, which results in a response from the local fire department, is in violation of state and local ordinances and are subject to disciplinary action including removal from Islander Housing, suspension or expulsion from the university, prosecution, and fines.**

5. Fire Hazards:

- a. As observed by the Fire Marshall in the State of Texas, the following items are prohibited from your unit: daisy chain surge protectors, extension cords that do not have a built-in surge protector, candles, decorative/string lights, incense, multi-plug adapters, exposed wiring and other items that may have an open flame or open coil that glows orange. All violations will be documented and sent to Student Conduct and Community Standards and possible removal from Islander Housing.

6. Personal Property:

- a. Although reasonable steps are taken to maintain all University housing and grounds and to provide adequate security, the University is not liable for the loss of or damage to personal property, or for any personal injury, caused by acts of nature, fire, water, smoke, utility or equipment malfunctions, or caused by the negligent or criminal conduct or acts of any Resident, guest or invitee of any Resident, which occurs in its buildings or on its grounds, prior to, during or subsequent to the period of this Contract. Residents are strongly advised to carry their own personal property (i.e., renter's) insurance policy. The University only carries insurance on university-owned buildings and property, and such insurance will not cover the cost of replacing Residents' property and personal items.

7. Barbecue Grills:

- a. Barbecue grills are located throughout the Miramar community. They can be found in the pool area, in the courtyard of Building 7 through 9, and in the courtyard by Port, Harbor, and Bayside. Residents must observe fire safety practices. Please ensure that fire is completely out after each use. Propane barbecue grills are in the courtyards of Momentum Village. Residents must observe fire safety practices and ensure the space is cleaned after use. Alcohol is not allowed in any public area of Islander Housing. The hours for the barbecue Grills are Sunday through Thursday 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. and Friday through Saturday 8 a.m. - Midnight but may change during the holidays, during finals week, or at the discretion of the Islander Housing staff.

8. Fire Pits:

-
- a. The fire pits are in Phase 2II between Building 8 and Building 9. The hours for the fire pits are Sunday through Thursday 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. and Friday through Saturday 8 a.m. - Midnight but may change during the holidays, during finals week, or at the discretion of the Islander Housing staff. Alcohol is not allowed in any public area of Islander Housing.

9. Appliance Safety:

- a. To report problems with the operation of any appliances, submit a work order on your housing portal. Do not attempt to make repairs yourself. Dial 911 immediately in the event any appliance-related fire occurs.
- b. Residents may bring personal items to campus for use in their rooms, provided that such items do not endanger resident safety, restrict reasonable freedom of movement within a room's shared living space, and do not violate policy guidelines. All appliances must have Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) approval. Personal microwaves and mini fridges are only permitted in Residence Halls bedrooms, not individual bedrooms within apartments, unless given accommodation through Disability Services.
 - i. Microwave (*May not exceed 700 watts & only one per room. Residence Halls Only. There is space for each resident living in the 1x1 suite residence halls to have their own microwave as the only shared communal space for these units are the bathrooms.*)
 - ii. Mini-Fridge (*May not exceed 4.4 cu ft & only one per room. Residence Halls Only. There is space for each resident living in the 1x1 suite residence halls to have their own mini fridge as the only shared communal space for these units are the bathrooms.*)
- c. Cooking appliances with no exposed heating element (such as air fryers) are allowed only in kitchens, and the use of such appliances in residence hall rooms is prohibited. Space heaters and cooking equipment with an open coil (hot plates, grills, etc.) are not permitted in individual rooms or shared kitchens.

10. Microwave Oven Safety:

- a. Residents should heat items according to their cooking instructions. If a resident attempts to cook something for longer than intended (either intentionally or unintentionally) and starts a fire, the resident may be held liable for any damages associated with said fire.

B. Fire Safety Education and Training

1. Students are educated about fire safety in a variety of ways.

- Miramar and Momentum Village HOUSING CONTRACT – Fire safety is addressed in these documents that are signed by students prior to move in and available year-round on the housing web site.

- Resident Handbook – the handbook outlines safety issues, including fire hazards and fire evacuation locations. The handbook is emailed to residents each year and is available on the online resident portal.
- Mandatory First Year Meetings – Fire safety is addressed in the mandatory building meetings held each year.
- Health and Safety Inspections – Health and Safety inspections are conducted by Residence Life Staff four times per Fall and Spring Semester and rolling throughout the Summer Semester.
- Students violating policies regarding prohibited fire hazards are sanctioned and fined appropriately.
- Regular Mandated Fire Drills – Each semester the University facilitates mandated fire drills. All residents at home during the drill must participate. Once all occupants have evacuated and the building is cleared, residents receive important fire safety information.
- Evacuation Routes – Evacuation routes are posted in each building as appropriate.
- Information on prohibited items, including those that pose a fire risk (extension cords, tampering with smoke detectors, etc.) are given to residents before and when they move-in each semester.

2. Housing Staff are educated about fire safety in the following ways:

- Policy Training – All staff is well versed on fire policies and procedures during staff training throughout the year.
- System Training – Staff is given instruction on how to evacuate the buildings and where the panels are should an alarm sound.
- Hands on Training – Staff participate in the fire drills facilitated by the University. They are also trained hands on to perform health and safety inspections of each unit to check for policy and safety violations.
- Educational Programs – Residence Life staff plan and conduct mandatory meetings for residents on a variety of issues including fire safety.

V. Reporting a fire for inclusion in the *Annual Fire Safety Report* – During a fire emergency,

University Police should be called at either 825-4444 or 911. After the emergency,

reports of fires for inclusion in the annual report are written through the Maxient case management system and should be routed to the following:

- **University Police Department - 361-825-4444**
- **Director of Residential Experience - 361-825-4663**
- **Assistant Vice President for University Services – 361-825-5978**
- **Director of Housing Operations- 361-825-4663**

-
- **Executive Associate Vice President for Operations-** 361-825-2107
 - **Dean of Students Office-** 361-825-6219

VI. Planned Improvements in Fire Safety

All fire safety equipment at Miramar and Momentum Village is inspected annually by an outside contractor and monthly inspections are conducted by on-site maintenance personnel. Resident Advisors conduct nightly rounds of the property to check for maintenance and safety concerns. In addition, the State Fire Marshal inspects the properties bi-annually. Islander Housing will be conducting more thorough Health and Safety Checks, replacing evacuation signage both in the student rooms and in the common spaces and conducting more intentional fire drills during the 2025-2026 academic year.



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY®

RELLIS CAMPUS

2025 Annual Security Report

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

(20 USC § 1092(f), 34 CFR 668.46)

Information for 2025-2026 Academic Year

Contains Crimes Statistics for Calendar Years 2024, 2023, and 2022

This Annual Security Report is available on the Texas A&M University Division of Risk, Ethics, and Compliance website at:

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/RELLISAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>.

Email mas-clery@tamu.edu for assistance if any link does not function.

Table of Contents

Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics	66
Annual Security Report Notifications	67
Campus Law Enforcement Policies	67
Reporting Crimes	71
Timely Warning Policy	73
Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy	75
The Daily Crime Log.....	81
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities.....	81
Maintenance of Campus Facilities.....	82
Alcoholic Beverages, Illegal Drugs, and Weapons	83
Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking	85
Hazing	126
Other Considerations	136
Sex Offender Registry.....	136

Definitions of Clery Act Offenses	136
Definitions of Clery Act Locations	149
Texas A&M University RELLIS Campus - Reportable Crimes	0
Texas A&M University RELLIS Campus - Unfounded Crimes	3
Crime Prevention and Security Awareness	3
Important Telephone Numbers	4
Other Annual Security Reports and Annual Fire Safety Reports.....	5



Texas A&M University RELLIS Campus

Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Enacted in 1990, The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was designed to assist the campus community in making decisions which affect their personal safety by requiring institutions of higher education to provide certain campus security information to current and prospective students and employees annually. The Higher Education Act of 1998 and the subsequent amendments of the implementing regulations (34 C.F.R.668.46) significantly expanded institutions' obligations under the Act. The Act was also renamed the "Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act" (hereafter the Clery Act).

The Texas A&M University Police Department (UPD) and the Division of Risk, Ethics, and Compliance (DREC) are responsible for preparing and distributing the Annual Security Report to comply with the Clery Act. The Annual Security Report is published every year by October 1st and contains three years of selected campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements for the 2025 – 2026 academic year in accordance with the Clery Act. The 2025 Annual Security Report contains crime statistics for calendar years 2024, 2023, and 2022.

RELLIS is owned by the Texas A&M University System (TAMUS), controlled by the institution for purposes of the Clery Act, and located eight miles from the Texas A&M University main campus in College Station (Texas A&M University). RELLIS was named to represent the Aggie core values of respect, excellence, leadership, loyalty, integrity, and selfless services. Facilities at RELLIS are used to conduct world-

class research, technology development, and industry outreach with participants including, but not limited to, the College of Engineering (through affiliation with the Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station, the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service, and the Texas A&M Transportation Institute), the School of Architecture, College of Arts & Sciences (Geosciences), and the Department of Anthropology. RELLIS facilities create an expanded campus where students and other personnel participate in research, testing, and workforce training with multiple agencies in the TAMUS; federal, state, and local governments; military; and private industry. Additional paths toward workforce development and college degrees have also been established at RELLIS. A diverse array of degree programs are being offered through Blinn College and multiple TAMUS regional universities. The educational program at RELLIS is comprehensively called the RELLIS Academic Alliance.

Policy statements in this Annual Security Report are relevant to Texas A&M University students, faculty, and staff located at RELLIS and reflect the same policies, practices, and services that are applicable to Texas A&M University unless otherwise stated. RELLIS Academic Alliance students and employees are not enrolled in or employed by Texas A&M University, therefore, may have differing policies, practices, and services provided by other entities that are not required to be disclosed in this Annual Security Report. Personnel at RELLIS, UPD, TAMUS, and DREC compose the Annual Security Report and statistical information with input from various sources such as local law enforcement agencies, Student Affairs, and other campus personnel.

Annual Security Report Notifications

An e-mail notification which provides website access to this report is sent to all current students, faculty, and staff. Upon request, individuals may obtain a written paper copy of the report at the Academic Complex Building 1, Room 117H located at 1425 Bryan Ave., Bryan, TX, by calling 979-317-3404, or emailing lgarza@rellis.tamus.edu. The report is found at the following website:
<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/RELLISAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Prospective employees are notified of the availability of the Annual Security Report through an email distributed when applying for a position. Website access to the Annual Security Report is provided by the Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness through a link called “A safe and welcoming environment” located on the Prospective Employees webpage (<https://employees.tamu.edu/talent-management/careers/index.html>) and on the Required Employee Notices & Important Reminders webpage (<https://employees.tamu.edu/employees/required-notices.html>) through a link under the “Safety and Security Notices” heading.

Prospective students are notified of the availability of the Annual Security Report through an email distributed when applying for admission. Website access to the Annual Security Report is provided by the Office of Admissions through a link titled “Campus Safety” located at the bottom of the Admissions webpage (<http://admissions.tamu.edu/>).

Campus Law Enforcement Policies

Police Department Overview

An infrastructure agreement is in place between TAMUS and Texas A&M University to provide primary police and security service at RELLIS through the UPD. UPD provides law enforcement and security services to all components of Texas A&M University located in Brazos County, including RELLIS, and a variety of other satellite facilities throughout the Brazos County.

The UPD has the following positions authorized: 83 state certified police officers, 55 security officers, 13 communications officers, and 15 administrative support personnel, and 1 student assistant. Patrol is the core of UPD. Patrol officers are responsible for responding to calls for service, preliminary investigation of calls for service, traffic enforcement, and accident investigation. The department also maintains a Security Section responsible for additional patrolling and security of contracted buildings on campus; a Criminal Investigations Section including detectives, the Victim Services Unit, and a Tactical Officer Program; a Communications Section primarily responsible for dispatching patrol and security officers; a Professional Standards Section including Clery compliance and Internal Affairs; a Support Services Section including Records and Evidence Units and the Public Information Officer function; a Personnel and Recruiting Section responsible for hiring, training, and recruiting; and a Special Operations Section responsible for special events and planning for critical incidents and includes the Community Services Unit and quartermaster function. Other personnel within the department include the Joint Terrorism Task Force Investigator, the Accreditation Manager, and administrative support. Certain functions at Texas A&M are centralized and personnel from those functions are assigned to support the UPD. These functions include Human Resources, Information Technology, and Business Services.

To provide a safe campus for our students, staff, faculty and visitors, the UPD has uniformed police officers on patrol 24-hours a day, year round at the main campus who are available to respond to RELLIS. To provide this around-the-clock coverage, UPD police officers work in two shifts with an additional third overlapping shift as staffing allows. UPD security officers work closely with UPD armed police officers by constantly patrolling university properties. Additionally, UPD patrols the RELLIS campus as part of an established patrol pattern and UPD security personnel are assigned to patrol the RELLIS campus during the day Monday through Friday and each evening, including weekends.

Between 7am and 11pm, Monday through Friday and most Saturdays, the Blinn College Police Department (BCPD) provides two police officers dedicated to facilities at RELLIS that are occupied by Blinn students and employees. The BCPD officers also respond to calls for the entire RELLIS campus, as needed, and are located at the RELLIS campus in the Walter C. Schwartz Building (Blinn Academic Building), 1366 Bryan Rd., Bryan, TX 77807. A mutual aid agreement is also established among Brazos County agencies which functions as the basis for providing police service at the RELLIS campus for emergency situations.

Jurisdiction

UPD is the primary police authority for RELLIS. UPD police officers are certified Texas peace officers as defined in article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. Pursuant to Section 51.203 of the Texas Education Code, police officers commissioned by a state institution of higher education have authority and jurisdiction in all counties in which property is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of the institution of higher education. The patrol jurisdiction for security officers is limited to buildings or properties owned or controlled by Texas A&M University, including the RELLIS campus.

Arrest Authority

As peace officers, UPD's armed police officers have the same full authority to detain and arrest as State police officers. UPD employs both commissioned and non-commissioned security officers. The commissioned security officers can detain and restrain according to statute but have no arrest authority. The non-commissioned security officers do not have authority to detain or make arrests, but their presence and observations at various campus locations support and assist the work of the UPD Patrol Section. BCPD

officers at RELIS also have authority to detain and arrest. Security personnel assigned to RELIS are non-commissioned and do not have detain or arrest authority.

Enforcement Authority

UPD is computer linked to city, state and federal criminal justice agencies, which provide access to criminal records, wanted persons, stolen property, and vehicle information through the Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) networks. All crimes occurring at RELIS should be reported to UPD or submitted to UPD from BCPD officers or security. UPD investigates and refers crimes for prosecution through the Offices of the Brazos County Attorney and Brazos District Attorney when appropriate. Security officers assigned to the RELIS campus are not sworn officers and do not have enforcement authority. Criminal matters involving students, employees, or others on campus are referred to police officers. Students and employees may also be referred to university administration for disciplinary action.

Working Relationships and Agreements

UPD maintains excellent working relationships with all area law enforcement agencies including the College Station Police Department, Bryan Police Department, Brazos County Sheriff's Office, BCPD, and all four Brazos County Constable Offices. The working relationships with local law enforcement agencies are maintained through a written mutual aid agreement. The agreement allows for cooperation in the performance of police protection including the investigation of alleged crimes, enforcement of laws, and communication between agencies pursuant to the agreement. Working relationships are also maintained through periodic communications among agency administrators and frequent contacts between line officers and investigators cooperating on specific cases. Through these relationships, UPD may be provided information regarding student non-campus criminal activity, including student organizations with non-campus housing.

UPD also maintains excellent working relationships with many state and federal agencies on an as needed basis. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The United States Secret Service, Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, and The Texas Department of Public Safety.

A request is distributed to local law enforcement agencies annually to solicit cooperation in informing the institution about crimes. The request is specific to informing UPD about situations reported to the given local law enforcement agency that may warrant an emergency response or timely warning notification.

Monitoring Non-Campus Locations

When a Texas A&M student is involved in an offense in a non-campus location, UPD may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies but does not actively record or monitor criminal activity. Texas A&M has recognized fraternity and sorority organizations housed in College Station, Bryan, and Brazos County. The Division of Student Affairs maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organizations through the efforts of the Department of Student Activities. UPD does not provide routine law enforcement service to non-campus housing facilities of recognized fraternity and sorority organizations or other non-campus facilities. Criminal activity at recognized fraternity and sorority residences is monitored and recorded by College Station Police Department, Bryan Police Department, or the Brazos County Sheriff's Office. UPD may assist in accordance with mutual assistance agreements.

Institutional sponsored travel by a student or student organization to a location away from campus may result in the location meeting the criteria for Clery non-campus property. UPD does not monitor or record criminal activity for these non-campus locations. The local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction at the location responds when police services are requested.

Professional Standards

Providing excellent service and maintaining good relationships within the community is vital to achieving UPD's overall mission of keeping the campus safe and secure. All members of the Texas A&M community can expect to be treated in a courteous and professional manner by members of the department. UPD will not tolerate an employee who acts unprofessionally or who does not provide an appropriate level of service. Instances where UPD employees have been especially helpful or have exceeded expectations in service can also be recognized.

The quality of UPD's service is dependent in part on feedback from the community. Please help the department improve by bringing complaints and compliments to the attention of any of the following individuals in a timely manner:

- Request the on-duty Police Supervisor by calling 979-845-2345. This individual is available 24-hours a day.
- Address written correspondence to: Chief of Police, UPD, TAMU 1231, College Station, Texas 77843-1231.

Campus Law Enforcement Telephone Directory

Area Code – 979 (for all numbers listed below), Website: <http://upd.tamu.edu>

Emergencies-from on campus phones/Police/Fire/Medical	911	Non-Emergencies/General Assistance	845-2345
TAMU Chief of Police	845-2345	Community Services Unit	458-1674
Patrol Section	845-2345	Records Unit	845-2347
Criminal Investigations Section	845-8896	Personnel and Recruiting Section	458-1458
Security Section	862-3375	Public Information Officer	845-0070
Field Operations Lieutenant	845-2345	Training Unit	458-1458
Special Operations Section	845-8900	Victim Services Unit	458-9767
Blinn Police at RELLIS	209-7600	UPD Police at RELLIS	845-2345

Reporting Crimes

Incident Reporting and Response

Criminal actions or any on-campus emergency at RELIS should be reported immediately to UPD or BCPD by dialing 911 from a campus phone, 911 from a cellular phone, or in person. When using a campus phone (landline) dial 911 to reach an emergency operator. For non-emergencies contact UPD at 5-2345 from a campus phone or call 979-845-2345 from an off campus phone, or cell phone. Upon receipt of the call, the UPD Communications Center personnel can supply information or dispatch officers as necessary. UPD officers located at RELIS can be contacted at 979-845-2345. Electronic crime reports can be filed with UPD by emailing upd@tamu.edu. The Blinn police officer located at the RELIS Blinn Academic Building can also be contacted at 979-209-7600 or at 911 for emergencies occurring at or near the RELIS campus.

UPD calls for service are received in the UPD Communications Center where the information is entered into a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. The Communications Operator will request basic information regarding the call for service and the caller's contact information as an officer may need to subsequently reach the reporting party. A Police Officer will either be dispatched to the scene or to the office to take the call by telephone, depending on the type of call. The Police Officer may then issue a case number for the call and complete an incident or offense report. Copies of all incident and offense reports are kept with the UPD Records Unit for a time period mandated by institutional and state records retention policies.

UPD will respond as quickly and safely as possible to requests for assistance, whether it is an emergency or not. Response time is based on current activity and severity of the call. Crimes in progress, alarms, traffic accidents with injuries, and medical assists have a higher priority than other types of calls. University Police or Security officers in vehicles, on foot, or on bicycles will assist and may be contacted directly. For non-campus offenses, we encourage prompt reporting to the proper local law enforcement agency.

The UPD and University Health Services formed a partnership called the Assistance, Connection, and Engagement Services (ACES) program. The program pairs UPD police officers with licensed professional counselors to respond jointly to calls with a mental health component such as traffic accidents, welfare checks, and more serious mental health emergencies. The counselor offers immediate support to those in distress and offers additional mental health resources.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of prompt and accurate reporting of crime. If a crime is not reported promptly, evidence can be destroyed or the potential to apprehend a suspect is lost. Without accurate reports, leads could be missed and the investigation headed in the wrong direction. If a crime or emergency is witnessed, promptly report it to the UPD and be prepared to answer questions as accurately as possible. The subsequent investigation can only be as thorough as the information received. If you are the victim of a crime, or have seen or received information of criminal activity or other emergency, please contact the UPD immediately.

Reporting Criminal Offenses to University Officials: Campus Security Authorities

Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to report any criminal offenses within the campus environment directly to UPD or BCPD located at RELIS. For non-campus offenses, we encourage accurate and prompt reporting to the proper local law enforcement agency. As an option, criminal offenses of which

students and employees are aware may also be reported to the following Texas A&M University offices and personnel:

Name	Phone	Location
Director of Housing, Residence Life	979-862-3158	https://reslife.tamu.edu/contact
University Health Services Medical Clinic	979-458-8310	A.P. Beutel Health Center
Student Life	979-845-3111	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor
Pregnant & Parenting Student Services in Student Life	979-845-3111	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor
Commandant, Corps of Cadets	979-845-2811	Military Science Building 102
Human Resources Employee Relations	979-862-4027	General Services Complex 1201
Faculty Affairs Office	979-845-4274	Jack K. Williams Administration Building, Suite 112
Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator (for Texas A&M University)	979-458-8407	COKE Building, Suite 202
Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	979-458-8191	COKE Building, Suite 202
Executive Associate Athletics Director for Strategic Planning/SWA	979-862-6025	Kyle Field, W30.37.04
RELLIS Assistant Provost & Title IX Coordinator (for RELLIS Academic Alliance)	979-317-3404	Academic Complex Building 1, Room 117H, RELLIS campus

Crime reports provided to these and other campus security authorities are used by the school to fulfill its responsibility to annually disclose accurate crime statistics and to issue or facilitate the issuance of timely warnings or emergency notifications. Campus security authority crime reports should include sufficient detail such as dates and locations, and where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information, if available. For additional information on the duties and responsibilities of the individuals and offices listed above, see the [CSA Powerpoint Presentation](#) link located on the following webpage: <https://upd.tamu.edu/Pages/CSA-Reporting.aspx>.

Students, faculty, staff, community members, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to UPD, BCPD at RELLIS, or the appropriate police agencies in an accurate and prompt manner when the victim of such crimes elects or is unable to make such a report. A victim's inability to make a report themselves may result from trauma, injury, distance from campus, etc. The UPD Victim Services program provides information regarding victims' rights, as well as assistance in dealing with the traumatizing consequences of crimes, to those who make a report or who may be reluctant to report. UPD officers provide UPD Victim Services contact information to victims encountered in the field. UPD, UPD Victim Services, and the university offices listed above, will assist individuals reporting in notifying the proper law enforcement authorities, if the individual chooses. It is the goal of the institution to provide assistance wherever the report is made and include Clery countable crimes in the annual security report.

Although exempt from the reporting requirements of the Clery Act, pastoral and professionally licensed mental health counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual statistics and crime log, especially if the incident may pose an ongoing threat to the campus community. Each year, counselors are provided a reminder to review reporting options with student clients. Contracted counseling personnel

available to employees are not provided the written reminder as they are referred using a network of local providers.

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting of Crimes

UPD encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, UPD cannot hold reports of crimes in confidence. However, victims of certain offenses are eligible for a pseudonym in which the victim's true identity will not be released. An individual who is involved in or witnesses an active or ongoing emergency should dial 911 and report the emergency immediately.

Voluntary confidential reports, for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics and crime log, can generally be made by victims, witnesses, and others to the campus security authorities listed on the previous page and all other campus security authorities. Annual crime statistics and the crime log are confidential in that personally identifiable information is not included in the disclosure. However, campus security authorities who are Texas A&M University employees are mandatory reporters who must report all known information about an alleged or suspected incident of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or complicity that is experienced by, observed by or made known to the employee in the course and scope of their employment as soon as possible. These mandatory reports are required to be made to the Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator. Exceptions include confidential reporters described in the next paragraph. See the Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking section of this report for more information.

At Texas A&M University, the following are considered confidential reporters: Mental health providers for students - Student Counseling & Mental Health Center (979-458-4584), Texas A&M Psychology Clinic (979-845-8017); mental health provider for student athletes - Counseling and Sport Psychology Services (979-335-9681); health care personnel for students - University Health Services Medical Clinic (979-458-8310); and mental health provider for employees and the employee's benefits-eligible dependents - Guidance Resources by ComPsych (1-866-301-9623). Confidential reports are available to support both complainants and respondents.

Crimes can be reported anonymously by calling Crime Stoppers at 979-775-TIPS (8477). Concerning behavior, including crimes, can be reported anonymously to the Texas A&M University Special Situations Team via Tell Somebody by texting 979-269-8268 or by emailing tellsomebody@tamu.realresponse.com. More information and the non-anonymous Tell Somebody online reporting form and can be found at <https://tellsomebody.tamu.edu/>. Reports submitted anonymously or with limited information may restrict the team's ability to follow up on the incident, however, the anonymous reporting options allow for two-way communication between the individual submitting the report and the team.

Timely Warning Policy

The procedures disclosed in this section apply to incidents occurring at the RELLIS campus that warrant a Timely Warning (Crime Alert).

Time permitting, the UPD notifies the Blinn Police Department (BCPD Chief of Police or designee), and RELLIS administration prior to issuing Crime Alerts on behalf of the RELLIS campus using established procedures as described below.

The circumstances in which a Crime Alert will be generated include, but are not limited to, the receipt of a report to UPD or other campus security authority of a crime reportable under the Clery Act, that poses a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The UPD Chief of Police (or university official designated by the Chief of Police) or UPD Assistant Chief(s) of Police are responsible for determining if a Crime Alert will be issued. Crimes that may warrant a Crime Alert include, but are not limited to, arson, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offenses, or other crimes as determined necessary by the UPD Chief of Police (or university official designated by the Chief of Police) or UPD Assistant Chief(s) of Police. The determination will be made on a case-by-case basis after due consideration of all available facts of the crime, such as the nature of the crime and whether or not a continuing danger to the campus community exists. If UPD or other campus security authorities are not notified of a crime in a manner that would allow the department to provide timely notice, a Crime Alert may not be issued depending on the circumstances. All situations will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

UPD is responsible for writing and issuing Crime Alerts for crimes occurring at the RELIS campus. Personnel authorized to write and/or issue (send) a Crime Alert are: UPD Chief of Police (or university official designated by Chief of Police), UPD Assistant Chief(s) of Police, UPD Public Information Officer, and UPD Clery Act Compliance Officers. An internal or external review among two or more authorized personnel may occur if time allows. Students and employees should report criminal offenses immediately to the UPD, by phone (979-845-2345) or in person at UPD ([1111 Research Parkway, College Station, TX 77843](#)). BCPD 979-209-7600 and UPD 979-845-2345 can also be contacted and/or dispatched to RELIS by phone. The UPD is the organization designated to receive reports of criminal offenses described in the law for the purposes of making Crime Alert reports and the annual statistics disclosed in this report.

Crime Alerts are issued through email to students, faculty, and staff in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Recipients include, but are not limited to, Texas A&M University students and employees located at RELIS and students and employees that are part of the RELIS Academic Alliance. Information regarding the Crime Alert may be forwarded to local media outlets through a formal press release. Crime Alerts contain sufficient information about the nature of an identified threat to assist members of the campus community in taking appropriate action to protect themselves or their property. Crime Alerts generally include:

- A readily understandable description of the type of crime or occurrence.
- The general location, date and time of the offense.
- A physical description of the suspect(s), if available, when there is sufficient detail that would reasonably help identify a specific individual suspect or group of suspects.
- Possible connection to other incidents.
- Date and time the alert was issued.
- Suggested measures which members of the university community can take to help protect themselves.

It is important to note that in some cases law enforcement may need to withhold some facts if releasing the information would compromise an ongoing investigation or the identity of the victim. Victim names and other identifying information of victims are not included in Crime Alerts. An institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy

The procedures disclosed in this section apply to significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring at the RELIS campus. The institution does not have separate procedures for non-campus property.

On-campus emergencies should be reported immediately by dialing 911 from a campus phone, 911 from a cellular phone, or in person. If using a campus phone (landline) dial 911 to reach an emergency operator. Any emergency service can be summoned by calling 911.

Emergency Notification System

The UPD and RELIS Administration coordinate with Blinn College to issue emergency notifications on behalf of the RELIS campus using two emergency notification systems. Established procedures are described below.

The RELIS campus emergency notification system (RELIS Alert) is utilized to notify students and employees known to be located at the RELIS campus, of significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring at the RELIS campus. To supplement this process, the Blinn College emergency notification system called Blinn Alert, is also being utilized to notify Blinn College students and employees located at RELIS of significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring at the RELIS campus. Authorization and access is coordinated for efficiency and distribution of identical communications.

The RELIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) emergency notification system gives the campus the ability to communicate health and emergency information through one or all of the following mechanisms: SMS text message and email. RELIS Alert also utilizes pop-up messages on equipped computers, Twitter, RSS, and a mobile app. RELIS Alerts are issued to the RELIS campus community rather than to specific segments of the campus population. Blinn Alerts are issued to the Blinn College, RELIS campus community rather than to specific segments of the campus population.

The RELIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) system is only used to provide official notification of critical emergencies (i.e., situations that pose an imminent threat to the community). It is the policy of UPD and RELIS campus personnel to immediately notify the campus community, via the RELIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) emergency notification system, upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the RELIS campus. UPD and/or RELIS campus personnel determine whether or not a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists by evaluating information received from entities which may include, but are not limited to: law enforcement (including the Blinn Police Department), fire department, Emergency Management, National Weather Service, Environmental Health and Safety, Emergency Medical Services, Facilities Services, and other campus officials including personnel from the RELIS Campus. The UPD coordinates with RELIS Campus Administration about emergencies or dangerous situations occurring at the RELIS campus and the resulting RELIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) messages, if any, as time allows. Members of the UPD, the responsible law enforcement agency, may initiate a RELIS Alert without consulting RELIS Campus Administration if in their professional judgment, consulting with said person(s) will unduly delay the emergency notification process and will follow up with the RELIS Administration leadership within a reasonable amount of time once issued.

Employees authorized to make a final determination of a significant emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content of a RELIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) are: the RELIS Campus Director or designees including the Deputy Director RELIS Campus, Director of Operations RELIS Campus, and Assistant

Director of Operations RELLIS Campus. The following Texas A&M University employees are also authorized including the UPD Chief of Police, UPD Assistant Chief(s) of Police, UPD Patrol Supervisors (or UPD officer designated by UPD Patrol Supervisor), and UPD Dispatchers. If time allows, final message content will be approved at the highest level available.

Upon notification from an authorized employee listed above, a RELLIS Alert publisher will send the RELLIS Alert (and Blinn Alert)¹. RELLIS Alert publishers include

- UPD Dispatchers,
- UPD Chief of Police,
- UPD Assistant Chief(s) of Police,
- RELLIS Director of Operations, and
- RELLIS Assistant Director of Operations.

In circumstances where time is of the essence, certain RELLIS Alert publishers are authorized to make a final determination of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, compose an alert (or select and modify one of the warnings that are pre-scripted for that purpose), and send the alert. An example of such an urgent message could include an alert issued for an active shooter.

Additionally, in rare cases, an emergency or dangerous situation may require issuance of a modified emergency notification, outside of the RELLIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) emergency notification system, to be distributed on behalf of the RELLIS campus. These cases include: if the emergency prevents the local campus from issuing the alert or if a centralized global message is determined to be necessary by The Texas A&M University System Offices.

The RELLIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) emergency notification system does not replace the Crime Alert requirement. They differ in that the Crime Alert requirement applies to Clery reportable crimes, while the emergency notification system addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e. gas leaks, tornadoes, active shooter, etc.). If an emergency notification is issued, the campus is not required to issue a Crime Alert based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

UPD and/or RELLIS Administration will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the RELLIS Alert (and Blinn Alert) notification system; unless issuing 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.

Victim names and other identifying information of victims are not included in emergency notifications.

RELLIS Emergency Management oversees monthly pre-scheduled testing of the RELLIS Alert emergency notification system. These tests are launched by the Communications Section of UPD. After each test, or

¹ In the event of a system problem, certain trained individuals from the Texas A&M University Technology Services, the Texas A&M University Executive Director of Emergency Management, the RELLIS Chief Information Officer, or the TAMUS Director of Environment, Safety & Security can be called upon to send a RELLIS Alert. UPD Dispatchers are the designated publishers of Blinn Alerts at Texas A&M University.

actual alert, Texas A&M University Information Technology will analyze the functionality of each communication channel within the notification system and create a report with the results of the findings. The report is provided to the RELLIS Alert Primary Stakeholders: the RELLIS Director of Operations, RELLIS Assistant Director of Environmental Health and Safety (emergency management), and the RELLIS Chief Information Officer. Any test may be cancelled by the primary stakeholders. Reasons for cancelling monthly tests include the existence of real threats that could necessitate sending an emergency message, recent emergency messages that obviate the need for that month's test, other extenuating circumstances, etc.

The Blinn Alert System is tested each month to verify proper operation. The test is performed by a different member of the Blinn emergency management team, consisting of members of the BCPD, to familiarize the team with the system and procedures.

Registering for Emergency Notifications

Students, Faculty, and Staff Access

The RELLIS Alert emergency notification system allows anyone to register to receive text message alerts. Emergency alerts are automatically sent to school and business email addresses of students and employees known to be located at RELLIS. The system also has the capacity to send the emergency notification message to multiple channels based on what channels are selected by the RELLIS Alert publisher at the time the message is issued. Options include alerts on equipped computers, RELLIS Alert mobile app, Twitter and RSS. To register, visit: <https://codemaroon.tamu.edu/RELLISAbout.aspx>.

The Blinn Alert emergency notification system allows Blinn students, faculty and staff to receive supplemental email and text message alerts applicable to the RELLIS Campus.

Public Access

Parents, family, and friends can receive emergency alerts by registering to receive text message alerts, installing the RELLIS Alert mobile app, installing the computer popup client, or subscribing to RELLIS Alert's RSS feed. The RSS feed can be accessed through email clients (Microsoft Outlook or Mozilla Thunderbird), various news readers (My Yahoo, Feedly and Flipboard), and internet browsers (Internet Explorer, Firefox, etc.).

Parents and other guests may register for text message alerts at the RELLIS Alert vendor's subscriber portal. A personal email address and private password are required to create a guest account and register one phone number to receive SMS text message alerts. The registration portal can be found at: <https://codemaroon.tamu.edu/RELLISPublicAccess.aspx>.

The public can receive RELLIS Alerts through Twitter, however, delivery by Twitter cannot be guaranteed since RELLIS and Texas A&M University personnel do not manage this notification outlet. Twitter users can follow RELLISAlert to see alerts in your Twitter feed and/or receive push alerts on a mobile device through the Twitter mobile app. Once RELLISAlert is followed, click the Bell Icon on the RELLISAlert profile page to turn on push notifications for any mobile device with the Twitter app installed.

Also, anyone with a device that uses the Android or iOS operating systems can download the free RELLIS Alert app to receive alerts and access additional safety features and campus-emergency information. The app requires a data connection to receive push notifications. The application is available for download on Google Play and Apple Store.

<https://codemaroon.tamu.edu/RELLISMobileAppNotification.aspx>

Setup instructions for the RELIS Alert public access mechanisms described above can be found here: <https://codemaroon.tamu.edu/RELLISPublicAccess.aspx>.

The public cannot register for Blinn Alerts.

Disseminating Information to the Larger Community

In the event that a crisis occurs on RELIS property, the TAMUS Office of Marketing and Communications will be notified as soon as possible. As chief spokesperson(s) for the campus, TAMUS Marketing and Communications staff will ultimately be responsible for providing strategic direction and implementing protocols as outlined in the emergency communications plan. TAMUS Marketing and Communications will work with the UPD Public Information Officer and the RELIS Director to prepare and disseminate internal and external messages, distribute news releases, alert local media, respond to media inquiries, update the emergency website and the main university website with pertinent information, and share timely information as appropriate via digital channels such as social media. In addition, TAMUS Marketing and Communications will be responsible for planning, scheduling, and providing logistical support for news conferences as well as coordinating communication efforts with relevant entities and organizations. In case of an emergency, RELIS campus personnel will utilize the emergency website (<https://rellis.tamus.edu/emergency/>) to provide current information pertaining to the incident. Individuals receiving the emergency notification will also be advised with updated information, as needed, using the same method(s) as the original notification.

Emergency Plan

The Director of the RELIS Campus, or designee, has primary responsibility for campus operations and emergency operations planning at the RELIS campus. Duties and responsibilities include coordinating emergency measures, declaring campus emergencies, and developing and maintaining emergency operations plans as necessary.

The RELIS campus [Emergency Operations Plan](#) (EOP) is the primary plan that describes the general framework for emergency response and evacuation procedures at the campus. In accordance with the EOP, the RELIS Executive Policy Group (EPG) coordinates and integrates all necessary resources to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from emergencies that affect the RELIS campus and its constituents. The EOP is designed to interface with community response organizations and anticipate potential emergencies which may affect any operation or service. The RELIS Campus Director in coordination with TAMUS Office of Environment, Safety & Security is responsible for maintaining and updating this plan. This plan shall be reviewed at least annually and updated based upon deficiencies identified during actual emergency situations, training and exercises, and when changes in hazards, resources, capabilities or organizational structure occur. A revised or updated plan will be provided to all departments and individuals tasked within this plan in addition to TAMUS Office of Environment, Safety & Security.

All RELIS campus buildings are required to have a written Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that provides protective actions for life safety in the facility including specific guidance regarding immediate actions building occupants should take in the event of a building evacuation, shelter in place, or lockdown. The RELIS Academic Complex EAP is a set of more specific emergency protocols for the RELIS Academic Complex developed to provide guidance for occupants and others in the event of foreseeable emergencies. The EAP includes a description of common threats, the Complex's fire and life safety features, incident

reporting procedures, and evacuation procedures and drills. The building evacuation procedures will automatically be implemented when the fire alarm is activated or if emergency responders decide evacuation of a facility is necessary due to a particular hazard. Building occupants will be notified of the evacuation, as appropriate, dependent on the hazard. The RELIS Academic Complex EAP may be viewed at <https://rellis.tamus.edu/academicalliance/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/09/Academic-Complex-EAP-Rev-005-1.pdf>.

The EOP will be tested and exercised at least annually utilizing a discussion-based level exercise or higher and tests of the emergency notification system. An operations-based exercise will be performed at least every three years. The TAMUS Office of Environment, Safety & Security and emergency response entities and agencies that interface with RELIS officials during an actual emergency will be invited to participate in the campus exercises where exercise objectives could require the involvement of the supporting entity or agency. Actual emergencies or false emergency alarms will not be used to meet the requirements for testing and exercising the RELIS Emergency Operations Plan. The tests and appropriate follow-through activities are designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities and are performed and documented. Tests may be announced or unannounced. Testing reports and review documentation include a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, the start and end time of the exercise, and whether the test was announced or unannounced. Texas A&M University Environmental Health and Safety, in cooperation with RELIS Environmental Health and Safety and lead administrators for each occupied facility, oversee a building evacuation procedures for all occupied facilities on the RELIS campus. The Environmental Health and Safety groups work with each facility representative to maintain and test building evacuation procedures annually for occupied facilities on campus through scheduled emergency evacuation drills.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are to be publicized annually in conjunction with a test through an email to the RELIS campus community. The email communicates information about accessing the RELIS EOP and emergency contacts. A RELIS Alert test distribution may also be used to publicize this information to the RELIS campus community.

Emergency Preparedness

- Be aware of your surroundings. Situational awareness means being cognizant of your environment and understanding how information, events, and your own actions can impact your safety. This heightened awareness will enhance your capability to protect yourself in current and future situations.
- Protect yourself. Use your best judgment based on the assessment of the situation to safeguard yourself and, if possible, assist others.
- Call for help. In any emergency, you can reach emergency services by dialing 9-1-1. When you speak to a dispatcher, please keep the following in mind:
 - Stay calm - The dispatcher will ask a series of important questions. Each question is designed to gather the necessary information to dispatch the appropriate resources to your location. Even as help is on its way, dispatchers will continue to ask questions to ensure that the responding units have the most up-to-date information.
 - Stay on the line - If the situation changes, you can provide the dispatcher with instant updates. If speaking is unsafe for you, remain on the line so the dispatcher can hear what is occurring. Additionally, the dispatcher may provide life-saving instructions, such as performing CPR, using an Epi-pen, or clearing an airway.

- You can text - If speaking is not safe before calling 9-1-1, you may opt to send a text message. It is important to note that while texting 9-1-1 is not universally available, it is operational in Brazos County.
 - Called 9-1-1 by accident? If you inadvertently dial 9-1-1, do not hang up before speaking to a dispatcher. It is crucial to inform the dispatcher that there is no emergency.
- Follow emergency instructions. Following the directives issued by first responders, public safety personnel, and official channels like RELLIS Alert is essential to ensure your safety.
- Assist others. Once you have reached a safe location, please inform others of any potential hazards and provide assistance if doing so does not jeopardize your own safety.

Emergency Orders

In some emergency situations, such as flooding or release of hazardous materials, emergency responders may order protective actions for persons on campus. Typically, these protective actions are to evacuate to a safer area or to shelter-in-place. It is possible that some emergency scenarios could result in one of these protective actions being ordered for one part of campus and the other protective action for a different area of campus. When such actions are warranted, you will be appropriately advised by police, fire, safety or RELLIS officials via the RELLIS Alert System, public address systems, loudspeakers, door-to-door notifications or other appropriate means. Go to <https://rellis.tamus.edu/emergency/> for regular updates on the emergency

During an emergency, officials may issue one of three directives: evacuate, shelter in place, or avoid the area.

Evacuation Procedures

You may be instructed to evacuate the premises during some hazardous conditions. Instructions may come from emergency alert systems, university officials, first responders, or other sources.

- Remain calm but act quickly.
- Secure your equipment and research in a safe, shutdown condition.
- If it will not delay your evacuation, take your belongings with you.
- Alert others as you leave the building.
- Leave the campus as directed.
 - If you are on foot, take the shortest, most direct route. You may leave campus by vehicle unless otherwise indicated.
 - If possible, Transportation Services will continue to operate their off-campus routes, outbound only.
 - Please note that bus pick-up locations may be altered, and updates will be posted on the emergency website.
- Remember: do NOT call 9-1-1 during the evacuation unless you face an immediate, life-threatening emergency.
- Important Note: If you evacuate due to a fire, leave the building immediately and do not use elevators.
- If you need special assistance, contact your building proctor or other appropriate emergency contact. If these persons are not available, call UPD at 979-845-2345 for assistance.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

In certain scenarios, you may be instructed to shelter in place. Follow these steps if such a directive is given:

- Go indoors and remain there.
- Avoid areas with glass or windows.
- Use your phones, televisions, or radios to monitor for situation updates.
- Don't make phone calls so lines remain free for first responders.
- Do not leave your designated shelter until emergency or university officials instruct you to do so.

You may be required to seek or remain in a safe location during incidents involving active threats, severe weather, or hazardous material.

Hazardous materials include explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes regularly, and in a university research setting, these materials are handled daily. In the event of a release:

- Seek safe shelter indoors.
- Follow instructions from official sources.
- Close any vents or inlets that reach the outside and turn off ventilation systems if possible.
- Choose a room that can be easily sealed. If possible, ensure you have access to a water supply and bathroom.
- Hold a wet cloth loosely over your nose and mouth if you smell gas or vapor and breathe through it as generally as possible.
- Be prepared to evacuate if instructed to do so.

Avoid the Area

In some situations, you may be directed to avoid the area. This may necessitate finding alternate routes or avoiding certain locations altogether. Follow official communication channels for updates regarding when access to affected areas has been restored.

The Daily Crime Log

The Assistant Provost at RELIS (or other trained personnel) publishes a Daily Crime Log for RELIS that is available to the media, the public, and campus offices free of charge. This summary identifies the nature of the crime, location, date and time occurred, date the crime was reported to the UPD, and disposition. A printed copy of this report may be viewed by the public during business hours at the Academic Complex Bldg. 1, Room 117H located at 1425 Bryan Ave., Bryan, TX 77807, or obtained by calling 979-317-3404. The RELIS crime log is published online at: <https://upd.tamu.edu/Crime%20Logs/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

General Provisions

The Director of the RELIS campus is responsible for determining access to the RELIS campus. Access to facilities at RELIS are the responsibility of TAMUS member agencies and department directors. For security and safety reasons, segregation or separation is required for certain activities located on the RELIS campus. Applicable areas are secured by barriers and/or enhanced controls that may restrict public access.

It is unlawful for any person to trespass on the grounds of any state institution of higher education of this state or to damage or deface any of the buildings, statues, monuments, memorials, trees, shrubs, grasses, or flowers on the grounds of any state institutions of higher education as indicated in *Texas Education Code Section 51.204*. Texas Penal Code *Criminal Trespass Section 30.05* and *Criminal Mischief Section 28.03* are State statutes that are similar in nature and are also widely utilized to help support *Texas Education Code Section 51.204*.

The governing board of a state institution of higher education or its authorized representatives may refuse to allow persons having no legitimate business to enter on property under the board's control, and may remove any person from the property on his or her refusal to leave peaceably on request. Identification may be required of any person on the property. (*Texas Education Code Section 51.209*) The UPD's Community Services Unit, upon request, will prepare a security survey of the facility to determine security coverage and appropriate access control.

Residence Halls

RELLIS has no residence halls. For Texas A&M University students located at REllIS and residing on the Texas A&M University main campus, access to residence halls on the main campus is restricted to residents, their approved guests, and other authorized members of the university community. Exterior doors to on-campus residence halls and the White Creek Apartments are equipped with electronic card access that is connected to a centralized software system with 24 hour recording. Residents gain entry by swiping their card in the card access readers. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the residence halls, and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their own access cards. Interior residence hall doors and the Gardens and White Creek Apartment (collectively known as University Apartments) doors are key-locked with deadbolts and have "peepholes." Residence area exteriors are patrolled regularly by University Police and Security Officers.

Parking Areas

REllIS has two main parking areas and no parking garages. REllIS campus has video surveillance of the main parking lots which may or may not be monitored.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

The REllIS campus includes many public areas that are readily accessible. In general, the academic and administrative buildings at these locations are open to the public, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Individual facilities may have specific hours of operation, which can vary depending upon factors such as the time of the year and operational requirements. Access to some buildings, or portions of buildings, are limited to authorized personnel. Card swipe systems, locks and other means are employed to limit access. Information about access to a specific facility can be obtained from the proctor for that facility or REllIS Administration. University Police Officers patrol the campus and generally are not assigned to specific academic or administrative buildings at REllIS. BCPD personnel are assigned to the Blinn Building on the REllIS campus. UPD security patrols REllIS on a regular basis during the day and each evening including weekends.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Contracted facilities personnel are responsible for maintaining the buildings, grounds, and custodial services for the Texas A&M University campus and at REllIS. The group addresses maintenance, renovation, and repair projects for facilities, custodial and landscaping. Texas A&M's Utilities & Energy Services

Department provides electricity, heating and cooling, running water, and waste disposal. Faculty and staff are encouraged to report maintenance problems to their respective building proctor or to maintenance personnel by submitting through AggieWorks, an online request system (<https://aggieworks.tamu.edu/>). After-hours or emergency repairs, should be directed to maintenance personnel through the 24 hour Communications Center at 979-845-4311.

Security officers at RELIS closely monitor any security-related maintenance problems, and report their findings to the appropriate university official. If necessary, they will stand-by until the problem is corrected. **Security officers** survey campus lighting nightly and monitor those areas having defective fixtures and report the deficiencies to the appropriate personnel for corrective action. Police personnel check the operations of the emergency telephones on a scheduled periodic basis.

Alcoholic Beverages, Illegal Drugs, and Weapons

Education Programs

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, Texas A&M University reviews its programs, services, and policies to prevent unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. The results of the biennial review are published at <https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/DFSCA-Report.pdf>. Texas A&M University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) documents for students and employees are distributed and published at the following webpages:

Students - <https://orec.tamu.edu/daapp-students/>

Employees - <https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/DAAPP-Employees-TAMU-employees-includes-Texas-AM-Health.pdf>

Drug and alcohol programs are provided to Texas A&M University students and employees located at RELIS by Texas A&M University, College Station as described in the biennial review.

Alcohol Policy

The following alcohol policy applies at the RELIS campus.

All members of the campus community and guests are required to comply with federal and state laws regarding the possession, use, and service (including sales) of alcoholic beverages. Except as permitted or expressly authorized by state law, alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under 21 years of age.

The TAMUS strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution (including sales), possession, or use of alcohol on TAMUS property, while on official duty, and/or as part of any TAMUS activities ([System Policy 34.02, Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#)). Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on property under control of the TAMUS is not permitted except in special use buildings and facilities that may be designated by the chief executive officer of the member, approved by the chancellor, and subsequently reported to the board on an annual basis ([System Policy 34.03, Alcoholic Beverages](#)).

The purchase, service (including sales), possession, and consumption of alcohol beverages in facilities under the control of the TAMUS must in all respects comply with state law ([System Policy 34.03, Alcoholic Beverages](#)). All purchases of alcoholic beverages by any member must comply with guidelines as established

in [System Policy 34.03, Alcoholic Beverages](#) regarding the purchase's source of funds, purpose, and required documentation.

Consequences for policy violations could result in sanctions by the institution and/or criminal charges/arrest by UPD or other law enforcement agencies for state law violations.

The following services are provided to Texas A&M University students and employees located at RELIS. Substance Misuse and Violence Prevention (SMVP) in Student Life (979-845-3111), is committed to promoting responsible decision making regarding alcohol and other drugs through educational programming, resources, and referrals. Mental health providers for students include University Health Services (979-458-4584); Student Counseling & Mental Health Center (979-458-4584); Texas A&M Psychology Clinic (979-845-8017); mental health provider for student athletes - Counseling and Sport Psychology Services (979-335-9681); and TELUS Health Student Support App (1-866-408-2828). GuidanceResources by ComPsych (1-866-301-9623) manages the alcohol, drug abuse, and rehabilitation program for employees and provides licensed counseling and referral services.

Illegal Drugs Policy

The following illegal drug policy applies at the RELIS campus.

Federal law prohibits the unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of drugs. Texas state law prohibits the possession, use, sale, manufacture, or delivery of a controlled substance without legal authorization. A controlled substance includes any drug, substance or immediate precursor covered under the Texas Controlled Substances Act, including but not limited to opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, and hallucinogens. The possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited under Texas state law. Drug paraphernalia includes all equipment, products and material of any kind that are used to facilitate, or intended or designed to facilitate, violations of the Texas Controlled Substances Act. According to [System Policy 34.02, Drugs and Alcohol Abuse](#), the Texas A&M University System strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution (including sales), dispensation, possession or use of illicit drugs on Texas A&M University System property while on official duty and/or as part of any Texas A&M University System activity. All students and employees are expected to abide by federal and state laws pertaining to controlled substances and illicit drugs. More specifically, student codes of conduct governing students at the RELIS campus prohibit using, possessing, being under the influence of, manufacturing, or distributing illegal drugs or illegally obtained/possessed controlled substances. Alleged violations of federal and state laws may result in criminal charges. Consequences could result in criminal charges/arrest by UPD or other law enforcement agencies for law violations. Institutional conduct charges may be pursued against those alleged to have violated institutional policies and/or state/federal laws concerning controlled substances.

The following services are provided to Texas A&M University students and employees located at RELIS. SMVP in Student Life (979-845-3111), is committed to promoting responsible decision making regarding alcohol and other drugs through educational programming, resources, and referrals. Mental health providers for students include University Health Services (979-458-4584); Student Counseling & Mental Health Center (979-458-4584); Texas A&M Psychology Clinic (979-845-8017); mental health provider for student athletes - Counseling and Sport Psychology Services (979-335-9681); and TELUS Health Student Support App (1-866-408-2828). GuidanceResources by ComPsych (1-866-301-9623) manages the alcohol, drug abuse, and rehabilitation program for employees and provides licensed counseling and referral services.

Weapons Policy

The following weapons policy applies at the RELIS campus.

In accordance with [Texas Penal Code Ch. 46.03](#), a person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly possesses or goes with a firearm, location-restricted knife, club, or prohibited weapon ([Texas Penal Code 46.05](#)) on the physical premises of a school or postsecondary educational institution, on any grounds or building owned by and under the control of a school or postsecondary educational institution and on which an activity sponsored by the school or institution is being conducted, or in a passenger transportation vehicles of a school or postsecondary educational institution. The following exception applies. A license to carry holder under Chapter 411, Texas Government Code, may carry a concealed handgun on or about the license holder's person while the license holder is on the premises of the TAMUS offices (where the TAMUS office has operational responsibility) or in a TAMUS vehicle, unless prohibited by state law or federal law. Concealed carry is prohibited in any premises where TAMUS offices, as directed or approved by the chancellor as necessary for institutional safety, gives effective notice on a temporary basis pursuant to [Section 30.06, Texas Penal Code](#). Concealed carry is prohibited in the following locations on the RELIS campus: third floor biology labs of Academic Alliance Building 1. The open carry of handguns on TAMUS offices' land or premises is prohibited. Licensed peace officers are authorized by law to carry firearms at all times. [TAMUS Rule 34.06.02.S1](#) contains additional weapons policy information.

Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

In accordance with federal law and [Texas A&M University System Regulation 08.01.01 Civil Rights Compliance](#) (System Regulation 08.01.01), Texas A&M University prohibits discrimination and harassment including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, (as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act) and/or related retaliation. The following are statements of policy that address discrimination, harassment (including, but not limited to, sexual harassment² and sex-based misconduct³),

² Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex (of a sexual nature or otherwise): (1) by an employee of the university who conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university on an individual's participation in that unwelcome sexual conduct; (2) determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the university's education program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking based on sex. For the purposes of defining sexual harassment specified in (2): severe means of sufficient seriousness to interfere with the rights, privileges, and legal activities of an individual, as well as actions that would be deemed by a reasonable person to be extreme or life-threatening; pervasive means conduct existing in or spreading over a large area of an activity or program over a period of time; and objectively offensive means behavior determined by a reasonable person to be offensive (actions that cause unreasonable harm or distress to another individual or group of people).

³ Sex-based misconduct is unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex that is severe, persistent, or pervasive enough to create a work, educational, or campus living environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, abusive, or offensive. Sex-based misconduct is explicitly prohibited under System Regulation 08.01.01. Aiding another in the commission of sex-based misconduct is also prohibited by System Regulation 08.01.01. Sex-based includes, but is not limited to, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking based on sex. Sexual exploitation is defined as a situation in which an individual(s) takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his or her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. For example, sexual exploitation could include such actions as secretly videotaping sexual activity, voyeurism, invasion of sexual privacy, exposing one's genitals or causing another to expose one's genitals, and knowingly exposing another person to a sexually transmitted infection or disease. Sexual exploitation is a form of sex-based misconduct.

complicity, and retaliation⁴. The policies apply whether this conduct occurs on or off campus⁵ and when it is reported to the university. All policies described in this section apply to Texas A&M University students, faculty, and staff located at the RELIS campus. Procedures for students and personnel located at the RELIS campus who are not enrolled at or employed by Texas A&M University may be governed by the policies of their applicable institution or agency.

Procedures for Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Retaliation

Individuals have the option of notifying on-campus and local law enforcement authorities to report sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Below is a list of local law enforcement agencies. Reports should be filed with the agency where the incident occurred.

Agency	Phone
University Police Department	979-845-2345
Bryan Police Department	979-361-3888
College Station Police Department	979-764-3600
Blinn College Police Department	979-209-7600
Brazos County Sheriff's Department	979-361-4900

UPD is available to receive and investigate reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; assist in securing medical attention; participate in evidence preservation and collection; conduct criminal investigations of crimes; and inform the individual of legal and administrative options both on and off campus. Criminal investigations may occur independent from a conduct proceeding and are handled in accordance with the Texas Penal Code, the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, and information from the Brazos County and District Attorney Offices. Law enforcement will help individuals understand the process of obtaining protective orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by the courts.

All Texas A&M University employees are mandatory reporters who must report all known information about an alleged or suspected incident of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or complicity that is experienced by, observed by or made known to an employee in the course and scope of their employment as soon as possible⁶. Employees are not required to report conduct prohibited by this policy if the employee

⁴ Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured under civil rights laws and regulations, or because the individual has opposed a discriminatory practice, files a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing. The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute prohibited retaliation, nor does the filing of a mandatory report as required by System Regulation 08.01.01. In addition, a university official who files a mandatory report or charges an individual with making a materially false statement in the course of an investigation has not engaged in prohibited retaliation. Retaliation is explicitly prohibited under System Regulation 08.01.01. Aiding another in the commission of retaliation is also prohibited under this regulation.

⁵ Off campus conduct applies if the conduct occurs outside the context of a university employment or education program or activity but creates a hostile environment for students, employees or third parties while on university grounds or other property owned or controlled by university or in any university employment or education program or activity.

⁶ Exceptions include confidential employees and are described in the "Confidentiality/Privacy" section of this report.

experiences, observes, or becomes aware of the prohibited conduct outside the context of their employment.

An employee is also not required to report an incident where: (1) the employee was a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking; (2) the incident about which the employee received information was due to a disclosure made at a sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking public awareness event sponsored by the university or by a student organization affiliated with the university; or (3) the person has either learned of the incident during the course of their employer's review or process, or has confirmed with the designated office overseeing the review or process, that the incident has been previously reported.

An employee's failure to report alleged or suspected discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or complicity may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment. An employee must be dismissed if, in accordance with disciplinary processes, the employee is determined to have knowingly failed to make a required report, or that employee, with the intent to harm or deceive, knowingly made a report that is false. Notwithstanding the above mandatory reporting requirement for employees, anyone may report matters which they believe are criminal to the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

Students and third parties are strongly encouraged, but not required, to report conduct prohibited by this policy.

At the main campus in College Station, reports that a student, an employee, or a third party has engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy should be made to:

Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator

Office of Civil Rights and Title IX (CR/T9)

COKE Building

415 Houston St., Suite 202

College Station, TX 77843-1243

979-458-8407

civilrights@tamu.edu

Website Reporting Form: <https://titleix.tamu.edu/report/>

CR/T9's Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, (1) overseeing Texas A&M University's civil rights protections program; (2) ensuring all complaints of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and complicity are promptly, thoroughly, and equitably reviewed, investigated, and resolved in accordance with System Regulation 08.01.01, [Texas A&M University Rule 08.01.01.M1, Civil Rights Compliance](#) (Rule 08.01.01.M1), and [Texas A&M University SAP 08.01.01.M1.01, Investigation and Resolution of Allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, and Complicity Against Students, Employees, and Third Parties](#); and (3) identifying and addressing any patterns or systematic problems that arise from the review of such complaints. The Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator or designee shall decide whether this policy shall be applied to such conduct on a case by case basis. Some conduct, while inappropriate and unprofessional, does not rise to the level of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or complicity. These behaviors will be forwarded by CR/T9 to be addressed by the appropriate disciplinary authority, e.g., Supervisor, Student Community Standards, Residence Life, etc., under rules or regulations other than this policy.

CR/T9 is the department designated by the university to receive and resolve all reports alleging discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and/or complicity. However, reports that the following individuals have engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy: the Texas A&M University System Chancellor; the Texas A&M President; a Chief Operating Officer; an employee who reports directly to the Chancellor, President, or Chief Operating Officer; the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator; the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer; or the Hearing Officer should be made to:

Texas A&M System Ethics and Compliance Office (SECO)

301 Tarrow, 6th floor

College Station, TX 77843

979-458-6120

civilrightsreporting@tamus.edu

Additional options for reporting to the university include:

- Submitting an identified report through the [Tell Somebody](#) online form or submitting an anonymous report by texting 979-269-8268 or by emailing tellsomebody@tamu.realresponse.com. Anonymous reporting may limit the university's ability to respond to the allegation.
- Submitting an electronic report through the "Make a Report" form found at <https://titleix.tamu.edu/>

Individuals may file a complaint at any time with any local, state or federal civil rights office, including, but not limited to, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Texas Workforce Commission's Civil Rights Division, the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights and the U.S. Department of Justice.

CR/T9 has procedures in place to inform individuals of their rights to file criminal charges as well as the availability of services on and off campus. A complainant⁷ may request assistance from and/or will be assisted by CR/T9 in notifying law enforcement authorities if the complainant so chooses. A report to law enforcement, even to UPD, is separate from a report to the university. An individual wishing to simultaneously pursue a law enforcement investigation and a university resolution of conduct prohibited by this policy should make a report to both entities. Individuals are notified of their right to report the incident to UPD and local police immediately, but always have the right to decline to notify such authorities. Reporting to law enforcement does not preclude an individual from pursuing disciplinary remedies with the university.

Although a report of conduct prohibited by this policy may be made at any time, regardless of when the conduct occurred, a report should be filed as soon as possible after the actions that caused the report. Prompt reporting assists investigators in the collection and preservation of evidence.

The filing of a report will not stop, delay, or affect pending personnel or disciplinary actions. This includes, but is not limited to, performance evaluations or disciplinary actions related to an employee or student who is not performing at acceptable levels or standards or who has violated System policies or regulations or university rules or SAPs.

⁷ The individual(s) who is alleged to have been subjected to discrimination.

The university's response to allegations of conduct prohibited by this policy will be prompt and equitable. The response is intended to stop/prevent recurrence of any harassment and remedy discriminatory effects of the conduct, as appropriate. A substantiated allegation of prohibited conduct will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or separation from the university. Third parties who commit prohibited conduct may have their relationship with the university terminated and/or their privileges of being on university premises withdrawn.

CR/T9 conducts an initial review and preliminary assessment of all reports/complaints that are received by CR/T9 to assess and address the safety and well-being of the complainant, respondent⁸, and the community. As part of the initial review, CR/T9 will take the following step: (1) inform the individual reporting of the right to file a complaint with law enforcement (if applicable) in addition to filing a complaint with CR/T9, (2) provide assistance in notifying UPD or appropriate law enforcement authorities if the individual so chooses, (3) inform the individual of the right to decline to contact law enforcement, and (4) inform the individual of the right to file a complaint with state and federal agencies. CR/T9 will offer the opportunity to request supportive measures to provide for the safety of the individual and campus community.

CR/T9 will also take steps to advise about (1) the importance of preserving evidence, if applicable, that could assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order or assist in an investigation, (2) the university's procedures for investigation and options for formal and informal resolutions, and (3) the university's prohibition against retaliation. At this time, CR/T9 will determine whether the complainant is a minor, elderly, or disabled and, if required, contact the appropriate agency in accordance with the Texas law.

CR/T9 provides a written notification of available resources, rights, and options to each individual reporting discrimination, harassment, or retaliation (whether the offense occurred on or off campus) regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident to local law enforcement or chooses to pursue informal or formal remedies through the university or criminal remedies through law enforcement. The written notification includes information regarding:

- the importance of preserving physical evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order;
- procedures about how and to whom the alleged offense should be reported;
- the option to notify proper law enforcement authorities including on-campus and local police;
- the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses;
- the option to decline to notify such authorities;
- the rights of individuals and the institution's responsibilities for orders of protection, no contact orders (mutual no contact restrictions), restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal, civil, or tribal court or the institution;
- information about how the institution will protect confidentiality;
- existing on-campus and community resources/contacts (counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to students, faculty, and staff);
- the options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or supportive/protective measures;

⁸ An individual who has been alleged to have engaged in discriminatory conduct as defined in this policy.

- protection from retaliation; and
- an explanation of procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Individuals reporting to the University Health Services Medical Clinic, Student Counseling & Mental Health Center, and UPD also receive the written notification.

Guidelines or Suggestions to Follow After an Incident of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking (as applicable to the specific incident)

- Go to a safe place as soon as you can.
- Contact the Police Department at 911 (911 using an on-campus phone).
- Get medical attention as soon as possible to make sure you are physically well and to collect important evidence in the event you may later wish to take legal action. Baylor Scott & White Medical Center in College Station (979-207-0100, <https://www.bswhealth.com/specialties/forensic-medicine/>) is the community's designated forensic nursing facility offering a 24/7 program with trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and a forensic unit that provides detailed physical examinations, evidence collection, and expert testimony. St. Joseph Health Regional Hospital in Bryan (979-776-3777) also conducts forensic exams. Go to the hospital's emergency room and request to be seen by a SANE. A forensic examination can also be performed for victims of domestic violence.
- Try to preserve all physical evidence. Do not wash, use the toilet, swim, brush teeth, or change clothing if you can avoid it. If you do change clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the attack in a paper, not plastic, bag.
- Preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, communications, pictures, or other documents, if any, that would be useful to police or investigators.
- Personnel are available to help explain options, give information, and provide emotional support. Personnel include: CR/T9 979-458-8407, Student Assistance Services 979-845-3113, Student Counseling & Mental Health Center 979-458-4584, TELUS Health Student Support App 1-866-408-2828, University Health Services Medical Clinic 979-458-8310, UPD Victim Services 979-458-9767, GuidanceResources by ComPsych 1-866-301-9623, and the Brazos Valley Sexual Assault Resource Center 979-731-1000.

Medical Treatment (as applicable to the specific incident)

It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons: first, to assess and treat any physical injuries sustained; second, to test for sexually transmitted infections or pregnancy and treat or take preventive measures; and third, to gather and preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. Physical evidence should be collected immediately, ideally within the first 24 hours. It may be collected later than this, but the quality and quantity of the evidence may be diminished. If victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infection.

Confidentiality/Privacy

Students and employees have the option to disclose incidents to confidential reporters who are employees designated or permitted by the university to receive complaints of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and complicity and maintain confidentiality. Confidential reporters include, but are not limited to, licensed health care personnel and certain mental health providers (professional psychologists/counselors) who receive reports when acting the course and scope of their employment as part of their official employment. When an individual shares information with a confidential reporter, the confidential reporter cannot legally disclose the communication to another person or the institution except under very limited circumstances. Such information could be disclosed when: (1) the individual gives written consent for its disclosure; (2) there is a concern that the party poses an imminent danger to themselves or others; (3) the information concerns conduct involving suspected abuse or neglect of a minor under the age of 18, the disabled, or the elderly; or (4) required by law.

Confidential reporters are required to provide general nonidentifying information as required to comply with the Clery Act or other applicable laws/regulations, and must report de-identified statistics to the Title IX Coordinator for any type of sex-based incident made known to them, and may not include any information that would violate that person's expectation of privacy. Publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, must not include personally identifying information⁹. Incidents are shared in a way that does not identify the individuals. For example, licensed healthcare providers share de-identified information regarding conduct that may be a statistic in the Clery Annual Security Report and/or disclosed in the daily crime log without identifying the individuals concerned. Additionally, researchers are deemed confidential only when the research project is federally funded and the identity of research subjects on the specific project are deemed confidential by law.

At Texas A&M University, the following are considered confidential reporters: Mental health providers for students - Student Counseling & Mental Health Center (979-458-4584); Texas A&M Psychology Clinic (979-845-8017); mental health provider for student athletes - Counseling and Sport Psychology Services (979-335-9681); health care personnel for students - University Health Services Medical Clinic (979-458-8310); and mental health provider for employees and the employee's benefits-eligible dependents - GuidanceResources by ComPsych (1-866-301-9623). Confidential reports are available to support both complainants and respondents.

Additionally Texas A&M University offers its students TELUS Health Student Support App (1-866-408-2828) for immediate, 24/7 professional counseling via phone call, chat, or an option to schedule multiple sessions with a consistent counselor for short-term treatment. Instructions to access the TELUS Health Student Support App are found here <https://uhs.tamu.edu/mental-health/student-support.html>.

All other employees informed of possible discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and/or complicity should advise the reporting party that they cannot keep the information confidential and are required to report it to the university. Employees should inform the reporting party where confidential guidance can be obtained,

⁹ Personally identifying information is defined as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including a first and last name; a home or other physical address; contact information (including a postal, email, or internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number); a social security number, a driver's license number, passport number or student identification number; and any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

such as the student counseling center or employee assistance program. To the extent possible, the university will protect the privacy of all parties to the report (see definition of private¹⁰).

Employees receiving a complaint under this policy may not disclose the identity of the complainant to any law enforcement authority unless:

- expressly authorized by the complainant;
- imminent threat to health or safety exists; or
- required by law.

Requests from complainants to withhold any name, or a request not to investigate or seek action against the respondent, will be considered by the university in the context of the university's duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory work, educational, and campus living environment. This may require that the university take actions when the complainant requests no action, such as when violence is involved, when the threat of violence exists, or when required by law, as in the case of elderly, disabled, or child abuse. A request to withhold information or not to investigate the alleged misconduct may limit the university's ability to respond.

Although individuals reporting sexual assault are not required to file criminal charges, the following program is offered in the State of Texas. In accordance with the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 57, when reporting certain sex offenses to a Texas law enforcement agency, victims may use a pseudonym to protect their identity. The offenses applicable to this program are identified in Chapter 62 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, defined by the Texas Penal Code, and include sexual assault. The pseudonym will replace the victim's name in all public files and records concerning the offense, including police records, press releases, and records of judicial proceedings.

Resources, Rights, and Options

Following an allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and/or related retaliation the complainant, the respondent, and other affected individuals have certain resources, rights, and options available to them. Parties with an inquiry or complaint, if known, are informed about their resources, rights, and options in writing when CR/T9 receives notification of an incident whether it occurred on or off campus and regardless of whether the individual elects to pursue a criminal complaint or disciplinary measures. Other personnel likely to receive reports of conduct prohibited by this policy in the Division of Student Affairs, Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness, and UPD, may also provide resources, rights, and options in writing. Available assistance information is also shared through prevention and awareness education and can be found on the Title IX webpage at <https://titleix.tamu.edu/get-help/>. Additional information about any of the resources, rights, and options discussed in this section can be requested from CR/T9.

In addition to the Case Managers at CR/T9, the following are on-campus and community resources available to complainants, respondents, and others.

¹⁰ Private - that which affects, characterizes, or belongs to an individual person, as opposed to the general public. With respect to this regulation, private means restricting information to those with a reasonable need to know.

Law Enforcement

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Texas A&M University Police	979-845-2345 (same for UPD officer located at RELIS)	1111 Research Parkway College Station, TX	https://upd.tamu.edu
Bryan Police Department	979-361-3888	303 East 29 th Street Bryan, TX	www.bryantx.gov/police
College Station Police Department	979-764-3600	800 Krenak Tap Road College Station, TX	https://www.cstx.gov/departments_city_hall/police
Blinn College Police Department	979-209-7600 (same for Blinn officer located at RELIS)	2423 Blinn Blvd., Building S, Room 106, Bryan, TX	https://www.blinn.edu/police-emergency-management/index.html
Brazos County Sheriff's Department	979-361-4900	1700 Highway 21 West Bryan, TX	https://brazoscountytexas.gov/205/Sheriffs-Office

Counseling and Mental Health

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Student Counseling & Mental Health Center in University Health Services	979-458-4584	Student Services Building, 4th Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://uhs.tamu.edu/mental-health/index.html
TELUS Health Student Support App - App that offers students 24/7 access to professional counseling	1-866-408-2828	n/a	https://uhs.tamu.edu/mental-health/student-support.html
GuidanceResources by ComPsych	1-866-301-9623	n/a	https://employees.tamu.edu/eap/

Medical and Health Services

Name	Phone	Address	Website
University Health Services Medical Clinic	979-458-8310	A.P. Beutel Health Center Texas A&M Campus	https://uhs.tamu.edu/medical/index.html#clinic
Baylor Scott & White Medical Center	979-207-0100	700 Scott & White Drive College Station, TX	https://www.bswhealth.com/locations/college-station/
St. Joseph Health College Station Hospital	979-764-5100	1604 Rock Prairie Road College Station, TX	https://stjoseph-locations.stlukeshealth.org/location/chi-st-joseph-health-college-station-hospital

Name	Phone	Address	Website
St. Joseph Health Regional Hospital – Bryan, TX	979-776-3777	2801 Franciscan Drive Bryan, TX	https://stjoseph-locations.stlukeshealth.org/location/st-joseph-health-regional-hospital1

Support, Advocacy, Legal Assistance, and Other Resources

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Student Assistance Services	979-845-3113	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/support/appointment/#sas
Pregnant & Parenting Student Services in Student Life	979-845-3111	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/program-areas/
Student Community Standards	979-847-7272	Student Services Building, 3rd Floor, Suite 309, Texas A&M Campus	https://studentcommunitystandards.tamu.edu/
Student Legal Services ¹¹	979-862-4502	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	http://studentlife.tamu.edu/sls
Student Life	979-845-3111	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/
Human Resources Employee Relations	979-862-4027	750 Agronomy Rd., General Services Complex, Ste. 1201 College Station, TX	https://employees.tamu.edu/employee-relations/
University Police Department Victim Advocate	979-458-9767	1111 Research Parkway College Station, TX	https://upd.tamu.edu/Pages/VictimAdvocate.aspx
Bryan Police Department Victim's Assistance	979-209-5312	303 East 29 th Street Bryan, TX	http://www.bryantx.gov/police/investigative-services-bureau/
College Station Police Department Victim Services	979-764-2642	2611 Texas Avenue South College Station, TX	https://www.cstx.gov/departments_city_hall/police/organization_divisions/operational_support/victim_services
Brazos County District Attorney Victim Assistance Division	979-361-4320	300 East 26 th Street Suite 310 Bryan, TX	http://www.brazoscountytexas.gov/227/Victim-Assistance
Brazos County Family Violence Unit	979-361-4657	300 East 26 th Street 1 st floor Bryan, TX	http://brazoscountytexas.gov/112/Family-Violence
Twin City Mission Domestic Violence Services	979-775-5355 (24 hour hotline)	2505 South College Avenue Bryan, TX	https://www.twincitymission.org/domestic-violence-services

¹¹ Student Legal Services does not render advice to students in a dispute against other Texas A&M University students or against Texas A&M University and does not represent students in court.

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Brazos Valley Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC)	979-731-1000 (24 hour hotline)	n/a	http://www.sarcbv.org
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE	n/a	https://rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233	n/a	http://www.thehotline.org

Visa and Immigration Assistance

Name	Phone	Address	Website
International Student & Scholar Services	979-845-1824	1 ST Floor of The Pavilion, Room 110 Texas A&M Campus	https://global.tamu.edu/iss
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Texas – San Antonio Field Office	800-375-5283	20760 North US Highway 281, Suite A San Antonio, TX	https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-a-uscis-office/field-offices

Student Financial Aid

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Scholarships & Financial Aid	979-847-1787	Aggie One Stop, General Services Complex, 1st Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://financialaid.tamu.edu/
Veteran Resource & Support Center	979-845-3161	Memorial Student Center, Suite 1500 Texas A&M Campus	https://aggieveterans.tamu.edu/
Federal Student Aid Information Center	800-433-3243	n/a	https://studentaid.gov/help-center/contact

Institutional Rights and Options (Supportive Measures)

The institution is obligated to offer and provide assistance to students, employees, and third parties in obtaining a range of supportive measures. Supportive measures are intended to restore or preserve equal access to the workplace and educational programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party; stop and prevent the reoccurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation; and support the complainant and respondent during the investigation and resolution process.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services. Supportive measures are offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent.

In all complaints of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, CR/T9 promptly contacts the parties to discuss the availability of supportive measures, considers the parties' wishes with respect to supportive measures, informs the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explains to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint. The university

must maintain the privacy of any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent to the extent that maintaining such privacy would not impair the ability of the university to provide supportive measures.

CR/T9 is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. In addition to facilitating supportive measures, CR/T9 can provide parties with access to university officials with information about counseling, medical, mental health, victim advocacy, visa and immigration information, impact of a leave of absence on student financial aid, and other services available to complainants and respondents (on campus and in the community). CR/T9 will also notify the parties that options such as protective orders and criminal trespass warnings may be available through law enforcement agencies and the judicial system. A party may request a supportive measure through CR/T9 (979-458-8407) at any time, regardless of whether a formal complaint has been filed and regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident to law enforcement or pursue disciplinary remedies.

CR/T9 can assist with supportive measures that may include but are not limited to changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or supportive measures according to the list below. In determining which supportive measures to impose and the reasonableness of the related measures, CR/T9 considers the request; the safety of the complainant, respondent, and the university community; the specific needs of the individuals; the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations; continuing effects; sharing of residence halls, dining halls, classes, transportation, or job locations; other judicial measures already in place; and other factors as appropriate. The university also provides reasonable supportive measures to third parties as appropriate and available, taking into account the role of the third party and the nature of any contractual relationship with the university. Parties seeking a supportive measure should discuss their options with their CR/T9 case manager.

Supportive measures provided by the institution vary and may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assistance in obtaining access to medical, mental health, legal (protective orders and criminal trespass warnings available through law enforcement and the judicial system), counseling support, victim advocacy, visa and immigration information, and financial aid guidance
- Extension of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, e.g., in cases in which a student complainant and student respondent are enrolled in the same course, either student may elect to drop the course without any academic penalty
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Mutual no contact restrictions between the parties as described below
- Changes in work or housing locations
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus or workplace
- Other similar measures

Mutual No Contact Restriction: A mutual no contact restriction is a supportive measure issued by the institution that prohibits two parties from contacting one another through any means. Mutual no contact restrictions can be issued in addition to court ordered protection but may also serve as an alternative for those who do not want to seek a court order. A complainant or a respondent can request a mutual no contact restriction through the CR/T9 at 979-458-8407. CR/T9 may issue a mutual no contact restriction at any time prior to or during a conduct investigation based on information provided by the requestor. If good cause for a

mutual no contact restriction is determined, both parties are notified of the restrictions in writing. Mutual no contact restriction records are maintained in CR/T9's tracking system.

Individuals should be aware that direct contact, refusal to leave a protected area, appearing at a location one reasonably knows the protected party is at, third-party contact, or even an anonymous contact are all potential violations of a mutual no contact restriction. Violations should be reported to CR/T9 and may result in further disciplinary action. Failure to comply with the terms of supportive measures such as mutual no contact restrictions may be considered a separate violation of system policies and regulations and university rules and procedures.

CR/T9 will also consider an interim removal/restriction of the respondent from university geography, programs, or activities if the respondent is an immediate threat to the health or safety of the community or another individual. Both an interim removal/restriction for student respondents and an interim administrative action for employee respondents, such as a leave of absence, are described below.

Interim Removal/Restriction of Students: A student may not be expelled or suspended prior to a decision of responsibility for a violation(s) of a university rule, policy, regulation, code, or SAP except as provided below.

Student Affairs staff may remove or restrict a student from an education program or activity on an emergency basis only after an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that the student is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any other student or individual arising from the allegations. Student Affairs staff must provide the removed/restricted student with notice and opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal/restriction. Upon being removed/restricted, the removed/restricted student must be granted the opportunity for a hearing within 5 business days to review whether or not the removal/restriction is warranted. The outcome of this hearing is not subject to appeal and is not a disciplinary action.

During the interim removal/restriction, a student may be denied access to campus housing and/or the campus (including classes) and/or all other university activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible.

The interim removal/restriction does not replace the investigation and resolution process. The investigation and resolution process shall proceed as outlined in this policy, except that the timelines referenced in this policy may not be followed and the allegations will be resolved as soon as possible.

Interim Administrative Actions for Employees: In accordance with university rules and SAPs, CR/T9 may request that an employee be placed on leave, suspended with pay, reassigned and/or place in another type of temporary status pending completion of the investigation and resolution process. CR/T9 may also issue interim restrictions to an employee, which include, but are not limited to, contact restrictions (no-contact directives); representation of the university; "no trespass" orders, etc. Such interim actions will remain in place as specified in a notification to the employee or until the allegations are resolved.

Confidentiality/Privacy of Accommodations and Supportive Measures: The university will maintain as private any accommodations or supportive measures provided to the extent that maintaining such privacy would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or supportive measures. CR/T9 is responsible for determining what information and to whom information will be disclosed based on the circumstances of the allegation, the individuals involved, and related safety needs. CR/T9 uses discretion

and only discloses information to key officials at the institution who perform the tasks necessary for obtaining or providing the particular accommodation or supportive measure. The identity of an alleged victim of sexual harassment, sex-based misconduct, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking may only be disclosed to: (a) persons employed or under contract with the institution, who are necessary to conduct an investigation of the report or any related hearings; (b) a law enforcement officer as necessary to conduct a criminal investigation of the report; (c) the person or persons alleged to have perpetrated the incident, to the extent required by other law; or (d) potential witnesses to the incident as necessary to conduct an investigation of the report. Other areas receiving information related to supportive measures may include, but are not limited to: Student Life, Residence Life, Transportation Services, Athletics, Scholarships and Financial Aid, Corps of Cadets, Student Activities, Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness, academic departments (direct supervisor, Dean, or Associate Dean), or non-academic departments (direct supervisor, Vice President, or designee). Prior to disclosure, CR/T9 will receive consent to disclose the identity of the alleged victim, inform the individual of the information that will be shared, with whom it will be shared, and why.

Legal Rights and Options

The institution provides information and assistance to the complainant, the respondent, and other affected individuals in obtaining lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court including protective orders and criminal trespass warnings as discussed below. Failure to comply with any of the terms of lawful supportive measures may be considered a separate violation in the institutional disciplinary proceeding.

Protective Orders: Individuals may apply for protective orders through the Texas criminal justice system. A protective order is an interim protective measure that requires the recipient to stay away from the protected individual's home, workplace, and/or children's schools (if the children are protected persons in the order) depending on the documented circumstances. It can require the recipient to stop communicating with the protected individual in a harassing or threatening manner, attend counseling, pay child support, and/or pay spousal support. An application for a protective order may be filed by an individual, a prosecuting attorney, or the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (1-800-252-5400) on behalf of an individual. The application is obtained through the county attorney (Brazos County Attorney's Office – Family Violence Unit, Family Violence and Mental Health Coordinator, 979-361-4657), the district attorney (Brazos County District Attorney's Office - Victim Assistance Division, 979-361-4320), or a private attorney. UPD (979-845-2345) will also provide assistance in applying for protective orders. Forms associated with applying for a protective order are found on the following webpages: <http://brazoscountytexas.gov/index.aspx?NID=112> and <https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-forms/protective-orders>.

The application for a protective order must be filed in either the county where the applicant lives or the county where the recipient lives. The applicant's address can be kept confidential. If the legal criteria for a protective order is met, the county or district attorney's office will prepare and file all of the paperwork necessary to request a protective order from a court. Such orders provide effective tools for law enforcement when they are called upon to protect an individual and their family. Additionally, an emergency protective order may be recommended and automatically issued by the court following the original report and arrest of the respondent. A hearing is held at a later date to determine if the order should be extended or modified.

UPD is notified of protective orders that exist in the campus and surrounding area. Local law enforcement agencies are also notified of all existing protective orders in their area. If the requestor or other institutional personnel become aware that a protective order is violated, UPD should be contacted immediately at 979-

845-2345. Responding agencies can also be contacted for protective order violations including Bryan Police (979-361-3888), College Station Police (979-764-3600), or the Brazos County Sheriff's Department (979-361-4900). Violating protective orders generally carry authority for the violator's immediate arrest by UPD or other law enforcement agencies.

Criminal Trespass Warning: A criminal trespass warning is a supportive measure issued by UPD which is directed at those who are considered a danger to the campus community or a danger to a certain individual in the campus community. The warning advises the respondent to leave the premises and forbids them from entering and/or remaining on certain property which can cover either the entire campus or a specific campus location. To request a criminal trespass warning, contact UPD at 979-845-2345 and request to speak with an officer. The UPD officer issues the criminal trespass warning if the respondent is determined to pose a risk to campus safety based on information provided by the requestor as it relates to applicable state law and/or UPD policy. When the warning is issued, the officer is responsible for providing notice to the requestor and the person receiving the warning.

UPD officers are notified of criminal trespass warnings that exist in their area. If a criminal trespass warning is violated, UPD should be contacted immediately at 979-845-2345. A violation of the criminal trespass warning occurs when the individual is issued a warning but refuses to leave campus or is subsequently found in a prohibited area based on the trespass warning. The requestor and other institutional personnel should take appropriate action by contacting UPD for a responding officer when they become aware of a potential violation of a criminal trespass warning. UPD generally enforces these warnings by charging violators with criminal trespass resulting in arrest and/or fine.

If the complainant, respondent, or member of the university community has obtained a protective order, civil no-contact order, restraining order, or similar order from a court as described in this section, against another member of the university community, a copy of the order should be provided to the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer. In conjunction with UPD and other university officials, the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer will take all reasonable actions authorized by law to implement the order.

Other Legal Options: The UPD's Community Services Unit at 979-458-1674 is available to provide information or direct victims to the proper agency about personal safety, Texas Crime Victim's Rights, Texas Crime Victims Compensation Fund and other information upon request. Or visit the Office of the Texas Attorney General's website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/cvs/crime-victims-compensation>.

Investigations and Disciplinary Proceedings¹² for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Retaliation

Proceedings from an allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are provided in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner from the initial investigation to the final result, including any appeals. They are consistent with the institution's policies and transparent and equitable to the complainant and respondent. The investigation provides that:

¹² For the purposes of this section, proceeding means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and the complainant, respondent, and other affected individuals concerning accommodations or protective measures.

- Both the complainant(s) and the respondent(s) must receive equitable treatment in all facets of the investigation and resolution process including, but not limited to, the right to an advisor (if any), the right to present evidence and witnesses, and the right to be informed of the outcome of the investigation.
- Timely and equal access to any information (inculpatory and exculpatory) discovered during the investigation as well as any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings will be provided to the complainant, respondent, and appropriate officials.
- During the investigation the complainant and respondent have timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present.
- Determinations use the preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., what is more likely than not to be true, based on the totality of the available evidence.
- If the respondent has multiple roles at the university, such as when the respondent is both a student and an employee, the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer will consult with other relevant university officials and determine which procedure(s) to follow in the investigation and resolution of the allegations of prohibited conduct as well as other policy violations. The Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer will consider the known facts and circumstances, including which role predominates in the context of the prohibited conduct.
- The university's disclosure of information related to an investigation, the DA's decision and/or the sanctions rendered are governed by the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA), the Texas Education Code Section 51.971, and other applicable confidentiality laws.

Individuals conducting investigations and other decision makers, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. All of those involved in the administration of civil rights complaints at the university (including but not limited to: reporting, administering, investigating, adjudicating, advising, and informal resolution) complete annual training specific to their roles in accordance with requirements established by SECO in [System Regulation 08.01.01, Appendix B, Minimum Training Requirements for Civil Rights Investigations, Advisement, Adjudication, Appeals, and Informal Resolution in The Texas A&M University System](#). Minimum training requirements include university rules and procedure, applicable federal and state laws, how to conduct comprehensive civil rights investigations and prepare reports, trauma-informed investigation techniques and considerations, due process protections, how to value and weigh evidence and assess credibility, sanctioning, appellate processes, etc.

If an employee reasonably believes that an incident constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking and that the incident is alleged to have been committed by or against a person who was a student enrolled at or an employee of the institution at the time of the incident, the employee must promptly report the incident to CR/T9. Students and third parties (including, but not limited to, anyone receiving services from the university, vendors and private business associates) are strongly encouraged to report the incident(s) promptly to CR/T9. An employee is not required to report an incident in which that employee was a victim of the sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Once an individual discloses information to CR/T9, a complaint will be considered to be made with the university, and the institution's process is initiated regardless of whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Complaints are initially reviewed by CR/T9, not only to assess and address safety, but also to determine whether a violation of the System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1 and/or any other university rule, SAP, code, or policy could have occurred. During the initial review and preliminary assessment CR/T9 will:

- Inform the complainant about options for formal and informal resolutions and solicit the complainant's preferred method for resolving the matter. Complainants may request a formal resolution, an informal resolution, or "no resolution" of the allegations of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and/or complicity.
- Offer assistance to the complainant in submitting a written formal complaint¹³ that details the nature and circumstances of the allegations, including the names of the complainants and respondents.

No Resolution

If the complainant requests that no resolution of the allegations occur, the university will seek to honor the request whenever possible without impeding the university's ability to enhance the safety and security of the complainant and the university community. The university may initiate an investigation based on the seriousness of the allegation, whether or not there are multiple allegations, and/or whether or not a respondent poses a risk of harm to others. CR/T9 will consider the following factors when evaluating such requests:

- All of the known circumstances, including any corroborating evidence;
- The nature and scope of the alleged conduct, including whether the reported behavior involves the use of a weapon;
- The respective ages and roles of the complainant and respondent;
- Whether there have been other reports of prohibited conduct or other misconduct by the respondent;
- Whether the report reveals a pattern of misconduct related to prohibited conduct (e.g. via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group;
- Fairness considerations for both the complainant and the respondent;
- Whether the university possesses other means to obtain relevant information and evidence;
- The university's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment;
- Admissions of responsibility by the respondent, if any; and
- The impact of honoring the request on the complainant and the university community, including the risk of additional violence.

If the university is able to honor the complainant's request for no resolution, the university may close the matter with no action taken, or the university may proceed with other appropriate steps, including investigation and disciplinary action against the respondent for violations of other rules, SAPs, regulations, policies, or codes, if applicable.

¹³A formal complaint is a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an on-line portal provided for this purpose) filed by a complainant, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sex-based discrimination against a respondent and requesting that the university investigate the allegation(s). The formal complaint must contain the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicate that the complainant is the person filing the complaint. Alternatively, a Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint but is not a complainant or otherwise a party to the complaint. The university may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sex-based violations against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, when the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

If the university determines that the complainant's request cannot be honored, the complainant will be notified of the decision, and CR/T9 will take appropriate actions, including but not limited to, (1) offering support services or academic adjustments and (2) initiating a formal investigation or informal resolution.

Informal Resolution

Informal resolutions do not utilize a formal hearing and may or may not involve the establishment of findings of fact and the application of sanctions.

At any time prior to the determination of a final decision, the parties may seek informal resolution to resolve the complaint. The following conditions apply to informal resolution:

- Informal resolution is a voluntary process. No party may be compelled to participate in informal resolution. The university, in consultation with SECO, must agree to allow an informal resolution to move forward and must obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.
- Prior to an informal resolution, the parties will be provided with: (a) written notice of the allegations; (b) the requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations; and (c) the consequences of withdrawing from the informal process and resuming the formal process, and including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.
- Once a party agrees to participate in informal resolution, they may withdraw from the process at any time prior to a final agreement and resume the formal grievance process. Information shared in the informal resolution process may not be introduced into the formal process without independent evidence.
- Once a final agreement is established through informal resolution, the complaint may not return to the formal complaint process unless one or both parties fails to abide by any conditions established in the agreement.
- Informal resolution options include mediation, restorative conferences, shuttle facilitation, and other forms of facilitated dialogue.
- Mediation may not be used to resolve complaints of rape, statutory rape, dating violence, domestic violence, or any case in which imminent threats of harm may exist.
- The university may not offer an informal resolution process in sex-based complaints unless a formal complaint is filed and may not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Formal Resolution

The allegations will be considered for investigation pursuant to the following procedures. CR/T9 reserves the right to resolve the complaint informally or through no resolution if the allegation does not rise to the level of conduct prohibited by System Regulation 08.01.01.

Upon receipt of a report, CR/T9 may consult with the Texas A&M University System Office of General Counsel (OGC) as needed and make a preliminary determination about whether to conduct a formal investigation of the allegations. The preliminary determination may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- An assessment of whether there is sufficient known or obtainable information to proceed with an investigation of the complaint;
- An assessment of whether the allegations are baseless;

- An assessment of whether the allegations, if true, would constitute a violation of System Regulation 08.01.01; and/or
- An assessment of whether a complainant's request for no resolution may be honored.

If it is determined that there is insufficient information to proceed with an investigation; or that the allegations are baseless; or that the allegations, if true, would not constitute conduct prohibited by System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1; or, that an investigation will not occur due to the complainant's request for no resolution, CR/T9 may:

- dismiss the complaint,
- close it for insufficient evidence to investigate or lack of jurisdiction,
- refer the report to a different office at the university (the university office may review the conduct and take appropriate action, including but not limited to, disciplinary action against the respondent for violations of other university rules, codes, regulations, policies, or SAPs, if applicable), or
- with the consent of the parties, as well as the approval of SECO, refer the complaint to informal resolution (cases involving allegations based on sex require the submission of a formal complaint before they may be referred to informal resolution).

CR/T9 will notify the complainant of such action in writing. Complaints that have been dismissed or referred may be appealed in accordance with the appeal procedures section of this policy.

Once it has been determined that the university will proceed with a formal investigation, CR/T9 will appoint the Investigative Authority (IA)¹⁴ within 5 business days to initiate the process of determining whether a violation of System Regulation 08.01.01 or other university rule, SAP, code, or policy occurred.

The Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall simultaneously notify the complainant(s) and respondent(s) in writing of the commencement of the investigation. The notice of investigation will include:

- receipt of the complaint stating the allegation of a violation of this policy;
- interim supportive measures, if any;
- admonishments regarding cooperation and prohibiting retaliation;
- any informal resolution process that may be available;
- an unredacted version of the complaint to an employee respondent(s) and their advisor, if applicable, with admonishments regarding privacy; and
- the appointed IA, the appointed Designated Administrator (DA), and Appellate Authority (AA).

¹⁵

¹⁴ The IA is one or more trained individuals appointed to conduct a formal investigation to discover and examine the facts related to an allegation and conclude if, based on the preponderance of the evidence, the allegation is substantiated, unsubstantiated, or if there is insufficient information. In complaints involving allegations of sex-based behaviors, the IA will be limited to only reporting the evidence collected during the investigation, as well as issuing appropriate determinations surrounding credibility of parties, witnesses, and evidence.

¹⁵ The DA is the decision-making entity specified in university rules. This may be an administrator or a hearing officer/panel but may not include a person with a clear conflict of interest (e.g., supervisor, subordinate, and/or family member of either party) or personal bias. The role of the DA is to determine whether or not allegations of misconduct rise to the level of a violation of System Regulation

If in the course of an investigation the university decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that were not included in the original notice, the university must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties.

If the respondent is an employee, the Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall notify, in writing, the respondent's supervisor that CR/T9 is investigating an allegation that the respondent has engaged in conduct that may be a violation of System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1 or other university rules, SAPs, codes, or policies. If the respondent is a third party, CR/T9 will collaborate with the third party's employer regarding the investigation and disciplinary action.

CR/T9 is responsible for all administrative actions required to conduct the investigation. These include, but are not limited to, informing the parties of extensions or other delays affecting the investigation, contacting supervisors or faculty regarding their employees' or students' time away from work or class to participate in the investigative process, making reports to university administrators, coordinating supportive measures, and undertaking any other tasks necessary to properly conduct the investigation.

The IA will review the complaint, conduct a prompt, fair, thorough, and impartial investigation. Abuse of the investigation and resolution process is prohibited and subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal or separation from the university. Examples of abuse of process include, but are not limited to:

- Failure to appear at a meeting, interview, hearing, or conference as set forth in a notice issued by CR/T9;
- Falsification, distortion, destruction, or misrepresentation of evidence or information;
- Disruption or interference with the orderly conduct of an investigation, interview, meeting, hearing or conference;
- Intentionally initiating or causing a false report to be initiated;
- Attempting to discourage an individual's proper participation in, or use of, the investigation and resolution process, disciplinary process, or legal process;
- Attempting to influence the impartiality of the IA, AA, or DA prior to, and/or during the course of the investigation and resolution process;
- Verbal or physical intimidation, and/or retaliation of any party to the investigation and resolution process prior to, during, and/or afterwards;
- Failure to abide by the terms of university administered sanctions;
- Influencing or attempting to influence another person to commit an abuse of the investigation and resolution process; and/or

08.01.01 based on the evidence provided and utilizing the preponderance of the evidence standard. The DA cannot have served as an investigator nor may they later serve as an appellate authority in the same case. Title IX Coordinators may not serve as a DA in any case involving an allegation of discrimination or harassment based on sex. The AA is any individual or panel responsible for rendering appeal decisions as specified in university rules. The role of the AA is to review the process by which an original decision was reached and render an appellate decision, consistent with the grounds for appeal. Title IX Coordinators may not serve as an AA in any case involving an allegation of discrimination or harassment based on sex. All persons serving as DAs, AAs, and IAs will be impartial and free of conflicts of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent. Parties who are concerned about the impartiality of an individual serving in one of these roles should submit their concerns, in writing, to the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer (civilrights@tamu.edu) who may designate alternative individuals to fulfill any of these roles.

-
- Failure to cooperate fully with the IA (applies to employees only).

Students, employees, and third parties who are found responsible for abuse of the investigation and resolution process are subject to the sanctions as described in this policy.

During the investigation, the complainant and the respondent will have an equal opportunity to be heard, submit information and corroborating evidence, identify witnesses who may have relevant information, and submit questions to be asked of the other party. Questions for the other party will be asked by and at the discretion of the IA. The IA will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent, and any witnesses, and will gather other relevant and available evidence and information. The IA may also consult medical, forensic, technological, or other experts when expertise is needed in order to achieve an understanding of the issues under investigation.

Witnesses must (1) have observed the acts in question, (2) have information related to or relevant to the incident, or (3) have information about impact, mitigation, aggravation, and/or character in order to participate in the investigation process.

Investigations provide both the complainant and respondent the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor¹⁶ of their choice. The advisor may be present at any time in which the party participates in the investigation and resolution process, including the filing of the complaint, the interview with the IA, and all other meetings or proceedings related to the investigation and resolution of the complaint. Proceedings will not limit the choice of advisor allowing a party to select any person to be an advisor, including legal counsel.

¹⁶ An advisor is an individual selected by each complainant and respondent to provide guidance, support, or advice during the investigation and resolution process and to conduct cross-examination when a complaint is referred to a formal hearing. An advisor may be an attorney. The university may appoint an advisor of the university's choice for a complainant or respondent for a hearing if either party does not have an advisor present. Advisors may not otherwise represent or speak for the party they are advising. Each party is allowed one advisor, although the university may establish circumstances under which a second advisor would be permitted (e.g., accommodating a party with a disability).

If the allegations are related to sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct, a party must have an advisor for the hearing to provide guidance and to conduct cross examination. If a party does not have an advisor for a hearing involving sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct allegations, the university will appoint an advisor for the party. To the extent reasonably possible, the university will provide a party without an advisor with a list of trained advisors and allow the party to select an advisor to be appointed from the list.

Restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor will participate in the proceedings may be established and applied equally to both parties. In all instances, the advisor's participation will be limited to the role of an observer, except that the advisor will (1) conduct the cross examination during a hearing on allegations of sexual harassment and sex-based misconduct and (2) provide support and guidance to their party. An advisor can be barred from being present during the investigation and resolution process if, in the judgment of the IA, the DA, the AA, or the Associate Vice President and Title IX Coordinator, the advisor attempts to advocate on behalf of a party (other than cross-examination), or is otherwise disruptive. All parties, including advisors, are informed of participation restrictions before a proceeding is conducted so that parties understand and respect the limitations.

When the university is made aware that there is a concurrent criminal investigation, CR/T9 may inform the law enforcement agency that a university investigation is also in progress; ascertain the status of the criminal investigation; and determine the extent to which any evidence collected by law enforcement may be available to the university in its investigation.

At the request of law enforcement, the university may temporarily defer part or all of the investigation until after the initial evidence-gathering phase of the law enforcement investigation is complete. The IA will communicate with the parties (as appropriate) about the law enforcement agency's request to the extent allowed by law; the university's obligations and supportive measures; procedural options; anticipated timing; and the implementation of any necessary interim measures for the safety and well-being of all affected individuals.

Standards for the resolution of criminal allegations are different than the standards for resolution of a violation of System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or any other university policy, rule, SAP, or code; therefore, the university will not base its decisions on any law enforcement determination and/or the outcomes of any criminal proceedings.

Within 30 business days, the IA will prepare an initial draft investigation report at the conclusion of the investigation and provide it to OGC for review. The initial draft investigation report includes the following but does not contain speculation, opinions, findings, decisions, or recommendations for sanctions¹⁷:

¹⁷ The investigation report for a non-sex based civil rights complaint must also include the IA's conclusion, based on the preponderance of the evidence, whether or not the alleged behavior/conduct occurred, did not occur, or there was insufficient evidence to establish that the behavior occurred or not, but will not determine whether or not the behavior establishes a violation of system or university regulations or rules.

- statement of the allegation(s)
- listing of individuals interviewed including dates of the interviews
- all inculpatory evidence (evidence that would tend to support a finding that a respondent is responsible for the alleged misconduct) that is directly related to the allegations
- all exculpatory evidence (evidence that would tend to support a finding that a respondent did not commit the alleged misconduct) that is directly related to the allegations
- credibility assessments which may not be based on an individual's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness
- listing of relevant documents attached to the report as exhibits

The IA has the sole discretion to determine the relevance of evidence and whether it should be included in or excluded from the investigation report. OGC will coordinate with SECO and provide its review of the initial draft investigation report to the IA within 10 business days.

The IA will have 5 business days to create a final draft investigation report and share that document electronically with both the complainant, respondent, and their advisors, if any. The university provides parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the university does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence related to the allegations whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to the conclusion of the investigation. This includes sending to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the final draft investigation report (with exhibits) subject to inspection and review. Both the report and the collected evidence will be unredacted to the extent allowed by law.

The complainant and the respondent will be given 10 business days to review the final draft investigation report and evidence and submit a written response to the IA for the IA to consider prior to final completion of the investigative report. A party's response may include: (1) written comment or feedback; (2) additional evidence or information; (3) the names of additional witnesses or a request for the collection of other information by the IA; and/or (4) questions to be asked (at the discretion of the IA) of the other parties or witnesses. If a party's response to the final draft investigation report includes new evidence/information/witness names that were not provided to the IA during the original investigation, the party must submit a written explanation as part of the response as to why the evidence/information/witness names were not originally provided to the IA. The IA has the discretion to disregard or accept new information/evidence/witness names. A party may not withhold information/evidence/witness names, refuse to answer question(s) or participate in the original investigation and then provide the information for the first time at party review. **The IA must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as repetitious or not relevant.** A party's written response, if any, will be shared with all other parties and incorporated in the investigation report as an exhibit.

While it is the IA's responsibility to undertake a thorough search for relevant facts and evidence and to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility, the IA must conclude the investigation within a reasonably prompt time frames and without the power of subpoena.

At the conclusion of the review and respond period, the IA will determine if the final draft investigation report should be amended with any new information or evidence. If necessary, the IA may pursue additional investigative steps. The IA will have 10 business days to complete this process.

The IA will then have 5 additional business days to prepare a final report (as amended, if applicable), and forward it along with exhibits, responses from the parties, and other information directly related and relevant to the allegations, to OGC and SECO for legal review. OGC and SECO will then have 5 business days to provide feedback to IA. The latter review provided by OGC and SECO may be waived by mutual agreement between the university and OGC/SECO if no substantive changes were made following the initial review. After receiving the legal review, the IA will have 5 business days to finalize the investigation report and submit to the parties and to the DA for decision-making and sanctions.

Circumstances may warrant extensions to the time frames in this section. The IA should send an extension request, if needed, to CR/T9. Both the complainant(s) and the respondent(s) are notified of any extensions in writing.

The respondent is presumed to not have engaged in prohibited conduct until the DA finds that there is sufficient evidence based on a preponderance of the evidence to find that the respondent has violated System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1. If violation(s) are found, the DA may issue sanctions.

PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE RESOLUTION OF ALL SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEX-BASED MISCONDUCT ALLEGATIONS

The university's Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer will appoint a university official and/or a hearing officer to be the DA. The university official and/or hearing officer will render decisions in cases with allegations against employees, third parties, and students¹⁸.

The DA will review the unredacted final investigation report, the documentary evidence, the record of the hearing (if applicable), and any other relevant information. The DA or designee will provide the final investigative report and exhibits to the parties. The parties will also be provided a pre-hearing conference to review the hearing process as well as to explore any available options for informal resolution. The parties have at least 10 business days to review the final investigative report and to respond in writing to the DA (if desired) prior to the hearing. The DA has the sole discretion to determine the relevance of evidence and whether it should be heard at a hearing. Neither the Texas Rules of Evidence nor the federal Rules of Evidence apply in university hearings. At any time prior to the adjudication of a formal complaint, the parties may seek informal resolution to resolve the complaint.

¹⁸ Exceptions: The chancellor or designee will serve as the DA in complaints against the Texas A&M President or an employee who reports directly to the Texas A&M President; a Chief Operating Officer or an employee who reports directly to the Chief Operating Officer; or an employee who works in the department of CR/T9. The chair of the Board of Regents or designee will serve as the DA in complaints against the chancellor or an employee who reports directly to the chancellor.

Unless waived by the parties, following the pre-hearing conference the parties will be given a minimum of 5 business days notice of any formal hearing. The notice must include the date, time, and location of the hearing, as well as instructions for those participating in hearings through online means.

The DA will conduct a live hearing¹⁹ to allow the parties to question witnesses, submit evidence or information, and to allow the DA and the parties' advisors to cross-examine other parties or witnesses. The complainant and the respondent at a hearing must have an advisor with them. In cases in which a party does not have an advisor, the university will provide a trained advisor to assist them in the hearing process.

Cross-examination of the complainant, respondent, and any witnesses may not be conducted by the opposing party but must be conducted by their advisor. Questions are to be directed to the DA, who will determine whether or not each question will be admitted into the hearing. If a question is deemed repetitious or not relevant, the decision-maker must explain the decision to exclude it. When parties are being subject to cross-examination, the advisor may not answer on behalf of the party.

The DA will preside over the hearing and make final determinations on the relevance of questions and evidence asked during the cross-examination. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. The DA cannot draw an inference regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

Following the hearing, the DA will develop a draft **result²⁰ (hereafter called decision)**, based on the preponderance of the evidence, as to a) whether or not the alleged conduct occurred; and b) whether each allegation is substantiated, unsubstantiated, or there is insufficient information to substantiate that the respondent violated System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1. If applicable, the DA will also include a decision as to whether the respondent violated any other university regulation, code, policy, SAP, or rule. If the DA determines that any regulations, policies, rules, SAPs, or codes have been violated, the DA will consider any information about impact, mitigation, aggravation, and the respondent's character (see factors listed in the Sanctioning Considerations section) and include a decision about sanctions. The DA will submit the draft to SECO within 2 business days. SECO will have a maximum of 3 business days to provide feedback to the DA.

Thereafter, the DA will have a maximum of 3 additional business days to issue a decision letter. The decision letter must be sent simultaneously to notify the parties, in writing, of the decision on responsibility and sanctions except when to do so would violate state or federal law [e.g. Family Education Rights and Privacy

¹⁹ Hearings will be closed to the public. The university will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review. Physical access to the recording or transcript must be provided upon request for the purpose of preparing an appeal following the hearing. Attendance at a hearing may be in person or may be conducted through remote means, provided that all parties and the DA can see and hear one another in real time during the course of the hearing.

²⁰ Result is defined as any initial, interim and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanction imposed by the institution.

Act (FERPA)]. The decision must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as FERPA, the decision letter must include the rationale for the decision and the sanctions²¹. The decision will include information about appealing the decision and/or sanctions.

Decision letters must include (1) identification of the allegations; (2) a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of a formal complaint through determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held, if any; (3) a finding for each allegation as to whether the conduct occurred and findings of fact supporting the determination; (4) conclusion regarding the application of the university's conduct standards to the facts; (5) a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation including a determination regarding responsibility (substantiated, unsubstantiated, or there is insufficient information to substantiate that the respondent violated System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1), any disciplinary sanctions the university imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university's education program or activity will be provided by the university to the complainant, and; (6) the university's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal the decision and/or sanctions. If it was alleged that any other system regulations or university rules, SAPs, codes, or policies were violated, there will be a statement of responsibility as to these allegations as well. The decision on responsibility made by the DA does not constitute an employment action with respect to faculty and non-faculty employees. Any sanction against an employee, imposed as a result of a substantiated finding, will constitute an employment action.

If for any reason there is reasonable cause for the university to delay the issuance of the decision letter, this will be communicated to the parties by the DA or designee. If a student respondent withdraws or graduates from the university pending the resolution of a complaint, the process will continue and, the university will not issue a transcript on behalf of the student until the conclusion of the process.

Upon request by another postsecondary educational institution, the university must provide to the requesting institution any determination that a student violated the university's code of conduct by committing sexual harassment, sexual assault, sex-based misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking based on sex.

The goal is to resolve complaints in a reasonably prompt timeframe; however, extenuating circumstances requiring additional time may necessitate an extension for good cause. Written notice of the delay and the reason for the delay is provided to the complainant and the respondent by CR/T9 or designee.

²¹ The decision of the DA will include how the university weighted the evidence and information presented during the hearing, how the evidence and information support the decision and sanctions, and how the standard of evidence was applied.

PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE RESOLUTION OF ALL OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS (PAY DISPARITIES AND/OR PROGRAM INEQUITIES, EXCLUDING HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT, AND ALLEGATIONS OTHER THAN SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEX-BASED MISCONDUCT)

Following are the resolution procedures for pay disparities and/or program inequities, excluding hostile environment, and non sex-based complaints based on race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, and/or veteran status. When a complaint involves allegations of misconduct that involve both sex-based allegations and allegations of other civil rights violations, the process shall be conducted under the requirements established for sex-based offenses.

The DA will review the unredacted final investigation report (see footnote 17), the documentary evidence, and any other relevant information. If the DA has substantial doubts about the thoroughness, fairness, and/or impartiality of the investigation, the DA may refer the matter back to the IA with further instructions, which could include the appointment of a different IA. At any time prior to the adjudication of a formal complaint, the parties may seek informal resolution to resolve the complaint.

The DA will develop a draft decision (see footnote 20), based on the preponderance of the evidence, as to a) a finding for each allegation as to whether conduct occurred; and b) a finding of responsibility for each allegation: substantiated, unsubstantiated, or there is insufficient information to substantiate that the respondent violated System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1. If it was alleged that any other system regulations or university rules, SAPs, codes, or policies were violated, there will be a statement of responsibility as to these allegations as well.

The DA will submit the draft decision to OGC within 5 business days after receiving the final investigation report and consult, as needed, with respect to sanctioning. OGC will coordinate with SECO and provide its review of the draft decision within 5 business days. For a complaint against a student, it may be impractical for OGC to review the intended decision prior to issuance by the DA. Universities are therefore exempt from obtaining OGC review of the decision, for student complainants, prior to issuance but may request assistance from OGC and SECO when needed.

The DA will have 5 business days to finalize the decision and simultaneously notify the parties, the IA, and any other university official with a need to know, in writing, of the decision and sanctions. In cases in which the allegations are substantiated, the final decision will also be provided to an employee respondent's supervisor. The decision must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as FERPA, in the decision, the DA will state the rationale for the decision and the sanctions, if any (see footnote 21). The final decision will include instructions for appealing the decision and/or sanctions.

Circumstances may warrant extensions to the time frames in this section. The DA should send an extension request, if needed, to the office or individuals who appointed them. Both the complainant(s) and the respondent(s) should be notified of any extensions in writing.

SANCTIONING CONSIDERATIONS

In determining appropriate sanctions, many factors may be considered. Factors include, but are not limited to:

- the expressed wishes of the complainant(s),

- the nature of the conduct,
- the impact of the conduct on the complainant(s) and university community and the need to protect the safety of the university community,
- prior disciplinary history of the respondent,
- whether the respondent has accepted responsibility for the conduct,
- the necessity of any specific action in order to eliminate the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and prevent its recurrence, as well as the need to remedy its effects on the complainant(s) or other university community members, and/or
- any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances.

SANCTIONING FOR EMPLOYEES

If an employee is found to have engaged in sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct, the sanction will be termination of employment. If an employee is found to have engaged in conduct prohibited by System Regulation 08.01.01 and/or Rule 08.01.01.M1 (other than sexual harassment and/or sex-based misconduct), the DA may assign appropriate sanction(s) which may have educational, restorative, punitive, and rehabilitative components. Sanctions include written warning or reprimand, required training and/or attendance at counseling, no contact directives, probation, suspension, and termination.

If an employee is found responsible for violating any other rule, policy, SAP, code, or regulation, the DA may assign appropriate sanction(s) or may refer the sanctioning to any other appropriate university administrator.

SANCTIONING FOR STUDENTS

If a student is found responsible for sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct, the student will be sanctioned in accordance with the [Texas A&M University Title IX Cumulative Student Sanctioning Matrix](#) which is described in the following table. Behavior examples identified in the table are not intended to represent an exhaustive listing of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct. If a student is found responsible for engaging in any other form of conduct prohibited by System Regulation 08.01.01 or Rule 08.01.01.M1, or if the student is found responsible for violating any other university rule or System regulation, the DA will assign appropriate sanctions which may have educational, restorative, and rehabilitative components and/or may place a student in a probationary or review status or separate the student from the university.

Sexual Harassment			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
Severe, persistent, and objectively offensive sexual innuendos, jokes, remarks, questions, gestures, and/or gifts of a sexual nature	Any one or the combination of Stage 1 behaviors, plus:	Any one or the combination of Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 behaviors, plus a behavior from another category	Any one or the combination of Stage 1, Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors, plus a behavior from another category
Display of sexually explicit visual material	A behavior from another category		
Unwelcome kissing or non-fondling sexual touching	Offering to trade an education benefit for a date or sexual favors		
Dating or Domestic Violence			

Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
Intimidation: Using actions, gestures, and tone of voice to indicate a threat of violence	Any one or combination of Stage 1 behaviors, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 2 behaviors, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 1, Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors
	Preventing complainant from calling for help	Displaying weapons and/or throwing objects at a person with potential to injure	
	Destruction of property		
	Physical abuse: Pushing, shoving, hair-pulling, scratching, and/or hitting		
Stalking			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
Repeated, unsolicited phone calls, emails, texts, and/or gifts to another person and/or their family/household	Any one or combination of Stage 1 behaviors, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 behaviors, plus a behavior from another category	Any one or combination of Stage 1, Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors
Repeatedly following another person or conducting surveillance of another person and/or their family/household	Second violation of stalking		
	Repeated, unsolicited visits to another person's home, business, and/or class, and/or that of their family/household		
	Repeated, unsolicited contact or attempts to contact via social media		
	Assuming another's identity in order to make contact with complainant		
Sexual Exploitation			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
Viewing of nudity or engaging in sexual behaviors without attempts to shield others	Any one or combination of Stage 1 behaviors, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 behaviors, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 1, Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors, plus:
Allowing others to observe sexual activity without the other person's consent	Taking or transmitting images or videos of another person in a sexual, intimate, or private act without that person's consent	Engaging in sexual activity while knowingly infected with an STD without the other person's knowledge	Prostituting another person
	Distributing sexual or intimate images or recordings of another person without that person's consent	Indecent exposure	
	Collecting, creating, viewing and/or distributing child pornography/sexual images of those under 18		
Sex-based Misconduct			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
Severe, persistent, or pervasive sexual innuendos, jokes, remarks, questions, gestures, and/or gifts of a sexual nature	Any one or combination of Stage 1 behaviors, plus a behavior from another category, plus:	Any one or combination of Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 behaviors	Any one or combination of Stage 1, Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors
Display of sexually explicit visual material	Offering to trade an education benefit for a date or sexual favors		
Unwelcomed kissing or non-fondling sexual touching			

Allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking based on sex that are dismissed from the Title IX process under 08.01.01 Section 4.2.10(d) and €			
Sexual Assault			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
n/a	Fondling of breasts, groin, genitals, or buttocks above or below clothing	A Stage 2 behavior and/or:	Any one or combination of Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors with predation ²²
		Oral sex	
		Penetration (by sex organs)	
		Penetration (by means other than sex organs)	
		Incest	
		Statutory rape	
Retaliation			
Stage 1 Sanction	Stage 2 Sanction	Stage 3 Sanction	Stage 4 Sanction
n/a	Threats in retaliation for reporting sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and/or stalking	A Stage 2 behavior and/or:	Any one or combination of Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 behaviors
		Intimidation or physical abuse in retaliation for reporting sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and/or stalking	

The Stage 4 sanction is expulsion. The Stage 3 sanction is suspension. The Stage 2 sanction is conduct probation. Stage 1 sanctions include conduct reviews, restrictions, restitution, community/university service, educational requirements, and letters of reprimand. Texas A&M University sanctions are defined below.

Texas A&M Student Sanctioning Matrix - Stage 4 Sanctions

Expulsion: Separation of the student from the university whereby the student is not eligible for readmission to this University.

Texas A&M Student Sanctioning Matrix - Stage 3 Sanctions

Letter of Enrollment Block: A letter stating that the student may not reenter Texas A&M University without prior approval through CR/T9 or the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee if enrollment has been blocked for a previous student conduct problem.

²² Predation is an intent to engage in acts of misconduct prior to its occurrence, demonstrating premeditation, planning or forethought. Predation is reflected in communicated intent (physical, verbal, visual, or written), threats directed at a party, attempts to incapacitate a party, attempts to isolate a party, utilizing physical force or violence, or other actions that a reasonable person would construe as a pre-meditation to engage in actions that are unwanted by/against the recipient. Committing any of these actions with an individual under the age of consent is also considered predatory.

Suspension: Separation of the student from the university for a definite period of time. The student is not guaranteed readmission at the end of such period of time, but is guaranteed a review of the case and a decision regarding eligibility for readmission. The suspension takes effect when the appeal for the offense is exhausted, waived or time limit has passed. Suspensions may be implemented in one of two ways: immediate implementation of suspension or deferred implementation of suspension. The sanction of suspension may be placed in deferred status. If the student is found in violation of any university's regulations, policies, rules, codes, or SAPs during the time of deferred suspension, the suspension takes effect immediately without further review. Additional student conduct sanctions appropriate to the new violation also may be applied. A student who has been issued a deferred suspension sanction is deemed "not in good standing"²³ with the university.

At the end of the suspension period, the student is eligible for reenrollment. Actual admission to the university will be determined by the academic rules in place at the time of application for reenrollment. If admitted, the student is required to attend a mandatory meeting with the Student Community Standards (979-847-7272) prior to course registration.

Texas A&M Student Sanctioning Matrix - Stage 2 Sanctions

Conduct Probation: An official warning that the student's conduct is in violation of Texas A&M University regulations, policies, rules, codes, or SAPs, but is not sufficiently serious to warrant expulsion or suspension. A student on conduct probation is deemed "not in good standing" with the university (see footnote 23). If there is a finding of responsibility for subsequent violations of the university's regulations, policies, rules, codes, or SAPs during this period of time, more severe sanctions may be administered.

Texas A&M Student Sanctioning Matrix - Stage 1 Sanctions

Conduct Review: An official warning that the student's conduct is in violation of Texas A&M University regulations, policies, rules, codes, or SAPs, but is not sufficiently serious to warrant expulsion, suspension, or conduct probation. A student on conduct review shall have their conduct under review for a specified period of time. This sanction may require regular meetings with an appropriate official to ascertain and evaluate compliance with student rules. Additional restrictions or conditions also may be imposed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the misconduct. Students placed on this sanction remain in good standing with the university. If there

²³ A student who is not in good standing is subject to the following restrictions: (1) Ineligibility to hold an office in any student organization recognized by the university or to hold any elected or appointed office of the university. (2) Ineligibility to represent the university in any way, including representing the university at any official function, intercollegiate athletics or any forms of intercollegiate competition or representation. This includes events taking place both on and off of the university campus. (3) Ineligibility to receive a university administered scholarship when the length of the period of not in good standing is greater than one semester. Some scholarships adhere to more strict guidelines, and, therefore, ineligibility may result from a lesser length of not in good standing. This sanction implies a serious offense and must be uniformly applied by the office administering the scholarship upon notification by CR/T9. (4) Additional restrictions or conditions also may be imposed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the misconduct.

is a finding of responsibility for subsequent violations of regulations, policies, rules, codes, or SAPs during this period of time, more severe sanctions may be administered.

Restrictions: The withdrawal of specified privileges for a definite period of time, but without the additional stipulations contained in the imposition of a sanction which results in a student being not in good standing. The restrictions involved will be clearly defined.

Restitution: A payment for financial injury to an innocent party in cases involving theft, destruction of property or deception. The assessed costs to be paid may be in addition to receipt of any of the above sanctions.

Community/University Service: A student may be offered an opportunity to complete a specified number of hours of community/university service. The type of community/university service must be approved by the respondent's CR/T9 Case Manager.

Educational Requirements: A provision to complete a specific educational requirement. Such educational requirements may include, but are not limited to, completion of an alcohol education workshop, an ethics and decision-making workshop, essays, reports, reflective writing assignments, etc.

Letter of Reprimand: A letter that makes a matter of record any incident that reflects unfavorably on the student or the university.

Minimum Sanctions

In addition, students found responsible for committing dating or domestic violence and/or non-consensual sexual penetration of another person will be subject to a minimum sanction of a one-year suspension, in the absence of significant mitigating factors. Students found responsible for these acts who have demonstrated predation for the purpose of carrying out these acts will be subject to permanent expulsion.

Students found responsible for committing acts of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking based on sex, and/or any other sex-based misconduct who are allowed to return after a suspension of one year or more will be ineligible to hold an office in any student organization, ineligible to represent the university in any way (including intercollegiate athletics or other competitions, both on and off campus), and ineligible to receive an institutional scholarship, in the absence of significant mitigating factors.

Campus Housing Sanctions

In addition to the sanctions specified in the [Texas A&M University Title IX Cumulative Student Sanctioning Matrix](#), occupants of each residence hall, by majority vote, have the power to establish additional “in house” rules approved by the Department of Residence Life. Generally, “in house” rule infractions are handled by Residence Life staff. Campus housing sanctions are described below.

Loss of Campus Housing Privilege: Removal from university housing for conduct reasons.

Deferred Loss of Campus Housing Privilege: The sanction of loss of campus housing privilege may be placed in deferred status. If a student is found in violation of any university rule during the time of the deferred sanction, removal from housing takes effect immediately without further review. Additional student conduct sanctions appropriate to the new violation also may be taken. In addition, a student is ineligible to hold an elected or appointed office in any affiliated housing organization. This includes but is not limited to the following offices/positions: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, Residential Housing Association delegate.

Campus Housing Probation: An official notice that the student’s conduct is in violation of residence hall rules, university apartments rules and/or university rules and that more stringent student conduct sanctions, including removal from housing, may result if future violations occur. In addition, a student is ineligible to hold an elected or appointed office in any affiliated housing organization. This includes but is not limited to the following offices/positions: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, Residential Housing Association delegate.

Corps of Cadets Sanctions

In addition to any of the sanctions listed in this section, members of the Corps of Cadets are subject to disciplinary action in accordance with Corps Operations Manual.

APPEALS PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE RESOLUTION OF ALL SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEX-BASED MISCONDUCT ALLEGATIONS

An appeal of the Title IX Coordinator’s complaint dismissal, hearing decision, and/or sanctions related to an allegation of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct may be made by the complainant and/or the respondent. The AA, the individual or panel responsible for rendering appeal decisions, is assigned based on the status of the respondent in accordance with the following table. AAs shall not have had any previous involvement and/or participation in the investigation and/or decision pertaining to an appeal under review.

If the allegations are against a:	Student	Non-Faculty Employee (including administrative appointment held by faculty member) and Third Party	Faculty Employee
Then the AA is:	University Disciplinary Appeals Panel (UDAP) https://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule58/	Vice President for the Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness or designee https://policies.tamusc.edu/32-01-02.pdf	Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs or designee who may seek an advisory opinion from the University Committee on Faculty Disciplinary Appeals (UCFD) before rendering decision

All appeals will be confined to a review of the record from the investigation and any relevant evidence, as well as the DA's decision as related to the grounds for appeal. The appeal does not create an entitlement to a new investigation. The appeals process carries a presumption that the original decision was correct unless a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that one or more of the conditions of the appeal are met, and that either or both parties was deprived of a fair process.

Appeals must be submitted in writing and must include a statement outlining the basis for the appeal²⁴ and any evidence which supports the appeal. Appeals must be filed at the location and within the timeframe dated in the DA's written notice of the decision (within 5 business days of notification of the decision). Decisions made by the DA shall not be final until an appeal deadline is passed, or when the appeal process is exhausted, or when all parties choose not to appeal.

To be a valid appeal, the appeal must: (1) be filed at the location and within the time frame stated in the DA's written notice; (2) identify one of the bases for appeal (see footnote 24); and (3) provide credible information or evidence substantiating the identified bases for appeal.

If the AA determines that an appeal is not valid, the AA will provide simultaneous written notice to the parties and CR/T9 that no valid appeal was filed and that the decision of the DA is final and the case is closed.

If a timely and valid appeal is filed by either party, the other party will be notified as soon as practical thereafter by the AA. The parties will be given 3 business days to review the appeal and submit a written response a) that provides support for or challenges the decision by the DA, and b) that responds to the appeal bases submitted by the appealing party. Any written response must be submitted to the AA.

The AA will review the Title IX Coordinator's letter of dismissal, the investigation report, the DA's decision, the documentary evidence, the record from the hearing (if applicable), or any other relevant information and render a written decision on the appeal. If both parties file a valid appeal, the AA will review both appeals and will render decisions accordingly.

The AA will render one or more of the following written decisions:

²⁴ Results (decision and/or sanctions) or dismissal of a complaint can be appealed on any of all of the following bases, as applicable: (a) A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome; (b) New evidence, not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter. The new evidence must be provided at the time of the appeal through the designated mechanism for filing an appeal; (c) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s) or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter; or (d) The appropriateness or severity of the sanctions. If an employee was found to have sexually harassed another member of the university or agency community, the appropriateness or severity of the sanction cannot be appealed.

- Affirm the DA's decision on responsibility and, if applicable, the sanctions. There are no relevant issues of concern related to the ground(s) of the appeal, and, therefore, the decision is affirmed and final.
- Remand the complaint back to the DA because new evidence, not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, appears to be relevant and could have significantly affected the outcome of the decision on responsibility, dismissal of the complaint, or the sanctions. The DA will reconvene the hearing for the limited purpose of considering the new evidence. The DA will issue a new decision which may be appealed by the parties in accordance with the previously described appeal procedures.
- Remand the complaint back to the DA with an instruction to correct the procedural error or omission. If the procedural error occurred in the investigation phase, the DA will instruct the IA to correct the procedural error or omission and amend the Investigative Report, as appropriate. The IA will then submit the amended investigative report to the parties for review and response and then to the DA for a new decision in accordance with formal resolution procedures. If the procedural error occurred in the resolution phase, the DA will correct the procedural error or omission and then issue a new decision in accordance with the formal resolution procedures. The new decision of the DA may be appealed by the parties in accordance previously described appeal procedures.
- Remand the complaint to 1) CR/T9 or 2) SECO with the instruction to remedy a bias by the IA or DA or the Title IX Coordinator. If bias was present in the IA, CR/T9 will appoint a new IA to review the investigation, collect additional evidence or information as appropriate, and follow the investigation requirements as outlined in the formal resolution procedures. A new report will be written and provided to the DA for a new hearing. If the bias was present in the DA, CR/T9 will appoint a new DA to re-hear the case with the existing investigation. If the bias was present in the Title IX Coordinator, SECO will appoint a new staff member to address the influence of the Title IX Coordinator on the case.
- Modify the decision on sanctions because the sanctions given were inappropriate or disproportionate to the severity of the conduct after considering all the circumstances²⁵. The AA will impose new sanctions, which are final.

Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as FERPA, the AA will render a written decision simultaneously to the parties that includes a rationale for the decision as to each of the grounds appealed, changes occurring based on appeal, and when such results become final (see footnote 21).

To the extent reasonably possible:

- For student respondents: The AA will provide the written decision simultaneously to the parties and CR/T9 within 10 business days following the 3 business day review deadline. AAs are exempt from obtaining OGC review of decisions for student respondents prior to issuance but may request assistance from OGC and SECO when needed.
- For employee or third-party respondents: The AA will provide a draft decision to OGC for review within 5 business days following the 3 business day review deadline. System Office officials will provide its review of the draft decision to the AA within 5 business days. To the extent possible, the AA will provide a final written decision simultaneously to the parties and CR/T9 within 5

²⁵ If an employee was found to have sexually harassed another member of the university or agency community, the AA may not render a decision which modifies the sanctions.

business days of receipt of the review from the System Office. If the complaint on appeal is substantiated, the respondent's supervisor will also be informed.

The decision of the AA is considered be final and binding on all involved parties.

Circumstances may warrant extensions to the timeframes outlined in this section. The AA may send an extension request to the office or individual who appointed them with a rationale for an extension. If the extension is granted, the AA will notify the parties and CR/T9 in writing.

APPEAL PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE RESOLUTION OF OTHER COMPLAINTS (ALLEGATIONS OTHER THAN SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEX-BASED MISCONDUCT)

Any employee disciplined pursuant to this regulation may appeal that action in accordance with [System Policy 12.01, Academic Freedom, Responsibility and Tenure](#); [System Policy 32.01, Employee Complaint and Appeal Procedures](#); [System Regulation 32.01.01, Complaint and Appeal Process for Faculty Members](#); [System Regulation 32.01.02, Complaint and Appeal Process for Nonfaculty Employees](#); and/or other system policies or regulations as appropriate.

Any student receiving a sanction of separation (expulsion or suspension) pursuant to this regulation may appeal the sanction in accordance with the code of conduct for student grievances, [Student Rule 51. Student Conduct Separation and Appeal](#).

EXTENSIONS

The university will make every reasonable effort to comply with the timelines contained in this procedure. However, extensions may be obtained by the IA, DA, or AA, as appropriate under the circumstances. Time frames for the receipt, investigation, and adjudication of complaints may be extended for good cause. Good cause is to be determined by the university in consultation with OGC and SECO and reasonable extensions may be granted at the discretion of the university. Circumstances that warrant an extension may include, but are not limited to:

- Temporary unavailability of the complainant(s), respondent(s) or witnesses;
- Delays in issuance and/or receipt of information to or from the IA;
- Temporary unavailability of the IA, DA, or AA due to illness, family needs or professional commitments;
- Holidays or other periods when the complainant, respondent, witnesses, or other university employees may be unavailable; and/or
- New allegations, new evidence, new witnesses, or any other fact or circumstance that would require further investigation.

All requests for extensions must be justified in writing and shall be sent by the IA, DA, or AA to DREC for review and approval by the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer or designee. CR/T9 will simultaneously notify the complainant and respondent in writing of any extensions and the reason for the extensions.

Dismissals under Title IX

Cases involving allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking based on sex are subject to mandatory or discretionary dismissal from the Title IX process²⁶ under federal law. However, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with OGC and SECO, cases dismissed from the Title IX process may be subject to investigation and adjudication as sex-based misconduct which provides for the same investigation and resolution process as cases meeting sexual harassment under Title IX.

MANDATORY DISMISSALS

If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined even if proved, did not occur in the university's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the university must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under Title IX only. Such dismissal does not preclude action under

- Sex-based Misconduct procedures or
- Another provision of the university's conduct standards.

DISCRETIONARY DISMISSALS

The university may dismiss a formal complaint for the purposes of sexual harassment under Title IX if the complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant wishes to withdraw it, if the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the university, or if specific circumstances prevent the university from collecting evidence sufficient to reach a determination (for example, when the complainant has ceased participating in the process; in certain fact specific cases when the passage of time precludes the collection of sufficient evidence; when complainant's identity is not known; and when the exact same allegations have already been investigated and adjudicated). Such dismissal does not preclude action under:

- Sex-based Misconduct procedures or
- Another provision of the university's conduct standards.

Upon a dismissal required or permitted pursuant to the above, the university must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) therefore simultaneously to the parties. The parties must be given the opportunity to appeal a dismissal to the designated AA in accordance with the appeal procedures referenced above.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs²⁷

The university engages in primary prevention programs that are directed at incoming students and new employees. The primary programs are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by

²⁶ Complaints will be processed under Title IX if all of the following apply: (1) The university has actual knowledge of a notice of sexual harassment or a complaint involving allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and/or dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking based on sex to the Title IX Coordinator or any university official who has authority to institute corrective measures and redress harassment on behalf of the university including Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the Chief Risk, Ethics and Compliance Officer, the Director of Employee Relations, the Vice President for Human Resources, Faculty Affairs, the Office of the Provost, the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee. Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge; (2) A formal complaint is filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator; (3) The alleged behavior/conduct must have occurred against a person while in the United States; (4) At the time the formal complaint was filed, the complainant was participating or attempting to participate in the university's education program or activity. This includes an enrolled student, an employee, and applicants for admission or employment at the university, and; (5) The alleged conduct meets the definition of sexual harassment as set forth in this policy.

²⁷ For the purposes of this section awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce

research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexual interactions, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Texas A&M University provides culturally relevant, inclusive primary prevention and awareness education to incoming students and new employees to clearly define sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity (as defined by the institution, the purposes for which the institutional definition is used, and as defined in the applicable jurisdiction). The programs identify sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as conduct prohibited by the university and provide information regarding bystander intervention, risk reduction in recognizing warning signs of abusive behavior, ways to avoid potential attacks, and individuals' rights and options. The training includes procedures individuals should follow if sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurs and procedures the institution will follow when one of these behaviors is reported. This includes, but is not limited to, the importance of preserving evidence; options for notifying law enforcement and campus authorities; procedures for institutional disciplinary action and conduct proceedings; possible sanctions following a proceeding; on-campus and community resources (existing counseling, health, mental health, advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services); rights and options for obtaining lawful orders; options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or supportive measures; how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties; and protection from retaliation.

Primary prevention and awareness programs offered by the university include the following:

- SMVP within Student Life facilitates a session at New Student Conferences (orientations) that includes bystander intervention, consent, and options for reporting discrimination, harassment, and sexual violence. The session is mandatory for incoming, undergraduate freshmen and transfer students.
- Similar sessions are provided by Student Life to incoming graduate and professional students at new graduate student orientations overseen by the Graduate and Professional School (GPS). Primary prevention and awareness information is provided at these orientations in addition to related institutional procedures and resources. Prior to the fall semester, the GPS orientation materials are also emailed to the entire university graduate community, including to those at remote locations, and published online.
- Student Life, Student Community Standards, and CR/T9 offer sessions at various extended orientation programs (Fish Camp, T-Camp, ExCEL, etc.) and to various segments of the student community (residence advisors, Corps of Cadets, student athletes, fraternities and sororities, other student leader groups) at the beginning of each semester.
- The university requires a mandatory online training module (Sexual Assault Prevention) focused on sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Each long semester, the training is sent to all incoming Texas A&M University undergraduate, graduate, and

perpetration. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking means comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

professional students. New students are required to complete this training at all campuses with the exception of Texas A&M University Qatar.

- The new student handbook, available to students electronically through a link they receive in an email from Student Life, contains information on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; awareness; rights; resources; and options available through the CR/T9 department.
- Crime prevention and safety information, some specifically targeting sexual violence, date rape, and stalking, is shared online through the New Student Conference Resource Table website.
- New employees receive primary prevention information through a web-based *Creating a Discrimination Free Workplace* training mandated by TAMUS. All employees are required to complete the training every two years thereafter.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

The university engages in ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns that are directed at students and employees. The ongoing campaigns are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution. The same information included in the institution's primary prevention and awareness programs is incorporated into ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns. Various departments on campus support ongoing campaigns for students and employees as described below.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns offered by the university include the following:

SMVP provides Green Dot Bystander Intervention training that addresses the dynamics and frequency of sexual assault; safety against and prevention of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; recognizing signs of unhealthy relationships; and active bystander intervention. Through Green Dot training, participants learn how to use the 3 D's (direct, delegate, and distract) to intervene in any acts of power-based personal violence they may witness. SMVP furthers prevention of power-based interpersonal violence at the university by offering Green Dot and other education and training on the topics of bystander intervention, consensual language, healthy relationships, and responding to and assisting survivors of sexual assault. These programs occur throughout the year and are available upon request. Presentations have been provided for classes, student organization meetings, orientations, residence hall programs, and other events. SMVP's contact information is: <https://studentlife.tamu.edu/hp/presentations/>, smvp@tamu.edu or 979-845-0280.

SMVP also facilitates the implementation of STAND Up training, which provides information to faculty, staff, and students regarding how to have trauma-informed conversations with individuals impacted by interpersonal violence. This training covers definitions, self-care techniques, listening skills, the neurobiology of trauma, reporting requirements, and campus and community resources for individuals impacted by interpersonal violence.

During April's Sexual Assault Prevention & Awareness Month, SMVP offers programming throughout the month in an effort to end all forms of sexual harassment, assault and abuse. A listing of programs can be found at <https://studentlife.tamu.edu/hp/sapam/>

Student Life offers the following prevention and awareness presentations designed for general student audiences both virtually and in-person upon request:

- Alcohol: Know the Basics - The key topics covered are designed to ensure participants can make healthy life decisions when choosing to drink.
- Consent and Alcohol: Do They Mix? - This workshop builds an understanding of how alcohol use impacts memory, and how this affects consensual communication required for healthy sexual activity.
- Consent 101 - This workshop provides evidence-based, foundational knowledge of consent and how to practice and communicate this as a part of healthy relationships.
- Healthy Relationships - The purpose of this lesson is to understand the behaviors and actions that define healthy, unhealthy, and abusive relationships.
- Interpersonal Violence Prevention 101 - This workshop is an introduction to understanding different types of violence and abuse experienced across the lifespan, and the health-related consequences that someone may experience as a result of being directly or indirectly affected by interpersonal violence.
- In Their Shoes - A revolutionary community education tool, In Their Shoes® is designed for experiential learning about dating violence.
- Think Outside the Gender Box - This activity-based workshop helps students understand how gender norms and stereotypes may influence our expectations of those who cause harm or are harmed, and how we react to those individuals.

Pregnant & Parenting Student Services housed within Student Life provides support for pregnant and parenting students and functions as a resource and referral center (<https://studentlife.tamu.edu/support/rightsandresources/>, Student Parent Liaison - studentlife@tamu.edu, or 979-845-3111).

The university developed the Step In. Stand Up. Campaign, endorsed by the President, to create a culture of awareness that does not tolerate incidents of sexual violence. A large group of student leaders were involved to assist in crafting the message and the Campaign logo with the intention of reaching a broad campus population. The Campaign asks supporters to “step in” as active bystanders to prevent incidences of sexual violence from occurring and to “stand up” to support survivors. Special efforts are made during sexual assault awareness month which include providing resource tables, facilitating pledge banner signatures, distributing t-shirts, and hosting speakers who advocate for social change and awareness. A website for the Campaign includes an online pledge of commitment, university-wide statements of support, campus and community resources, and information on how to report sexual violence (<http://stepinstandup.tamu.edu/>).

In 2019, the university conducted a campus climate survey on sexual assault and misconduct to capture student voices around these issues and gain a better understanding of each student’s experiences and opinions about sexual harassment and sexual violence within the campus community. Results of the survey are posted here: <https://titleix.tamu.edu/our-stats/2019-campus-climate-survey/>.

The UPD’s Community Services Unit, 979-458-1674, provides ongoing education available to students and employees to promote prevention and personal safety including sexual assault and stalking prevention and awareness, drug and alcohol awareness, and sexual harassment and rape prevention through self-defense tactics. Related materials are typically distributed by the Community Services Unit at awareness events across campus and in the community during times such as the Campus Safety Awareness Series, National Night Out, and Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

The UPD and University Health Services formed a partnership called the ACES program. The program pairs UPD police officers with licensed professional counselors to respond jointly to calls with a mental health component such as traffic accidents, welfare checks, and more serious mental health emergencies. The counselor offers immediate support to those in distress, offers additional mental health resources, as well as provides training to officers regarding mental health strategies.

The Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs provides an online Concerning Behavior Response Guide, for new faculty and staff to assist them in responding to individuals who may exhibit behavior that is concerning. The guide includes information about identifying sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, reporting requirements and procedures, and limits on requests for confidentiality in response to individuals who disclose related incidents. The guide can be found online at <https://tellsomebody.tamu.edu/recognize/>.

CR/T9 provides Title IX presentations to various Texas A&M University student, staff, and faculty groups multiple times per year and upon request. The presentations include an explanation of the federal law and Texas A&M University's institutional policies, reporting procedures, response, and disciplinary proceedings. CR/T9 also conducts presentations on trauma informed response to campus personnel such as the Office of the Commandant.

During Red Zone, the period between move-in weekend and Thanksgiving when college sexual assaults are statistically more common, CR/T9 places awareness signs across campus and on student buses. Signs include proactive steps students can take to reduce risk of sexual assault. CR/T9 also participates in resource fairs throughout the year to provide interactive tools to teach students about prohibited behavior, how to report, and what happens after a report is made to our office.

The Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness offers training for employees that focuses on competencies to enhance workplace relationships and improve performance. Competencies include interpersonal style and communication, valuing differences, people/team management and development, conflict management, project and change management, customer service, problem solving, process improvement, and adaption to change. Other online courses are offered that provide guidance in following university policies and rules and reporting and addressing complaints.

The Title IX webpage, <http://titleix.tamu.edu/>, describes university resources, assistance, educational opportunities, and reporting procedures for campus community members impacted by sexual violence, sexual harassment, and other illegal discrimination. CR/T9, Student Life, and UPD provide information for students, faculty, and staff who wish to report any form of sexual discrimination or harassment. The [Step In. Stand Up. website](#) referenced above also includes information on these topics.

A notice of non-discrimination and abuse is sent to all students and employees by CR/T9 at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters regarding reporting procedures and requirements related to incidents of illegal discrimination, sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking), and related retaliation.

All students and employees are provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services and resources available for individuals both on-campus and in the community. The written

notification is provided to students and employees by CR/T9 through an annual email (fall semester) that contains information about how to report incidents, applicable policies, and other available options in addition to existing services and resources.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction²⁸

Everyone has a role in changing community knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. Change happens as each person is able to identify risky situations and take action to confront, interrupt, or prevent acts of sexual violence. Bystander intervention programs can help individuals observe a situation and determine an appropriate intervention where someone could use some help. Bystander intervention means just that; people taking care of others. If you find a friend in a situation that concerns you, consider the following strategies to intervene safely and effectively:

- Create a distraction to interrupt the flow of events
- Involve others to help you
- Make an excuse to remove a friend from the situation
- Point out the unwanted behavior in a safe and respectful manner
- Call for help, if needed

Sexual assault is never a victim's fault. However, there are ways that may reduce the risk of being sexually assaulted including being prepared, alert, and assertive. Consider the following tips:

- Be aware of your surroundings
- Practice responsible drinking; alcohol is a factor in many sexual assaults
- Never leave your drink unattended
- Don't accept drinks from someone you don't know or trust
- Stay with your friends and make sure your friends stay with you
- Be careful of online relationships
- Trust your instincts

We are reminded to think about relationships, specifically relationships that may be, or become abusive. Be aware of the signs:

- Is one of the partners verbally and emotionally abusive?
- Is one of the partners isolating the other from friends and family?
- Is one of the partners controlling, intimidating or always jealous?
- Is there a threat of harm?

Hazing

In accordance with federal law, [Texas A&M University System Policy 07.01 Ethics](#) (System Policy 07.01), and the [Texas A&M University Student Conduct Code](#), Texas A&M University prohibits hazing,

²⁸ For the purposes of this section bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

organization-related intimidation and/or abuse, and related retaliation. The following are statements of policy that address hazing, organization-related intimidation and/or abuse, and related retaliation. The policies apply whether the conduct occurs on or off campus²⁹ and when it is reported to the university.

Procedures for Reporting Hazing

The prevention of hazing is the responsibility of every member of the university community. Students and employees with firsthand knowledge of hazing are required to report the misconduct to the appropriate official at the institution or to a peace officer/law enforcement agency in accordance with System Policy 07.01 and Texas state law. Complaints should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place. Failure to report is a violation of policy and Texas state law.

Reports of hazing misconduct should be made to the Texas A&M University Student Community Standards Department through any of the following mechanisms:

- Campus Community Incident Reports may be entered online [here](https://studentactivities.tamu.edu/incident-reporting/) and from the following webpage: <https://studentactivities.tamu.edu/incident-reporting/>. Information collected via this reporting system will be treated as confidential and is protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.
- Call 979-847-7272
- Email sco@tamu.edu
- Visit the Student Services Bldg., College Station campus, 3rd Floor

Hazing complaints often involve student behavior, however, individuals may submit a complaint against an employee for an alleged violation of university policy including hazing. Such hazing complaints will be referred by Student Community Standards to the following offices with jurisdiction over employees. These offices may also be contacted directly.

- Faculty employee accused - Faculty Affairs (979-845-4284, fa-grievances@tamu.edu)
- Staff employee accused - Division of Human Resources & Organizational Effectiveness, Employee Relations (979-862-4027, employee-relations@tamu.edu)

Individuals subjected to hazing have the option to pursue criminal charges by notifying the University Police Department (979-845-2345, 1111 Research Pkwy, upd@tamu.edu) or the local police agency in the jurisdiction where the hazing behavior occurred. Mandatory reporters may also report to the University Police Department.

Hazing Standards for Student Respondents

Institutional Definitions of Hazing

According to the [Student Conduct Code 24.4.5](#), hazing means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off any campus of Texas A&M University, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against an individual for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office

²⁹ The university may take action in situations occurring off university premises involving: student misconduct demonstrating flagrant disregard for any person or persons; or when a student's or student organization's behavior is judged to threaten the health, safety, and/or property of any individual or group; and/or when a student's sexual harassment of a member of the university community occurring off campus creates a hostile environment on campus. Using the Vice President for Student Affairs' discretion, the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee shall decide whether the Student Conduct Code shall be applied to conduct occurring off campus, on a case-by-case basis. This Student Conduct Code applies at all locations of the university, except those campuses who write their own student conduct code.

in, or maintaining membership in an organization³⁰; or as part of any activity of a recognized student organization, student group, Corps of Cadets, Corps outfit, Corps unit, Corps Special Activities, or Athletics that meets the criteria of hazing. Hazing is considered prohibited conduct according to [Student Conduct Code 24.4.5.1](#) and includes:

- any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity;
- sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, calisthenics, or other similar activity that subjects the individual to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the individual;
- consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance, other than as described below as coercion to consume, that subjects the individual to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the individual;
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires the individual to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of a criminal law or university rule that implicates a criminal law; or
- coercion of the individual to consume a drug or an alcoholic beverage or liquor in an amount that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the individual is intoxicated.

“Coercion” means a threat, however communicated, to commit a violation of a criminal law or university rule that implicates a criminal law; inflict bodily injury in the future on the person threatened or another; accuse a person of any criminal offense or violation of university rule; expose a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; harm the credit or professional reputation of any person; or take or withhold action as a public servant, or to cause a public servant to take or withhold action.

A student may also be held responsible for organization-related intimidation and/or abuse that does not rise to the level of hazing but is considered prohibited conduct according to the [Student Conduct Code 24.4.5.2](#). Organization-related intimidation and/or abuse includes, but is not limited to:

- conduct that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of the individual;
- behavior that is severe and/or persistent to a degree that a reasonable person similarly situated would be prevented from accessing an educational opportunity or benefit. This behavior includes, but is not limited to, verbal abuse, deceit, threats, intimidation, and unreasonable requirements for new and continued membership of an organization;
- confining a person or exposing participants to uncomfortable elements such as environments that are too hot, cold, noisy, small, or intimidating;
- parading individuals in public areas, transporting individuals in a motor vehicle while wearing a visual obstruction, or privately conducting visually obstructed activities that serve no constructive purpose;
- encouraging or requiring a person to publicly carry objects or wear apparel that is abnormal, not normally in good taste, conspicuous, and/or indecent;
- destroying or removing public or private property;

³⁰ The term organization means any number of people who meet any single or combination of the following criteria: belong to a group whose members are primarily Texas A&M University students including but not limited to academic, athletic, recreational, religious, performance, political, and social or similar groups, and/or have complied with the formal requirements for university recognition, and/or are advised by a university official whose position description designates them as an advisor, and/or are advised by a university official who has volunteered as an advisor, and/or live in close proximity to, for example, residence hall floors or wings, Corps outfit, Corps unit or Corps Special Activity, and/or are otherwise considered by the university to be an organization.

-
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires the individual to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of a university rule that does not implicate a criminal law;
 - soliciting, encouraging, directing, aiding, or attempting to aid another in engaging in intimidation or harassment; or
 - assisting, directing, or in any way causing others to participate in degrading behavior and/or behavior that causes ridicule, humiliation, or embarrassment.

A student is responsible for the prohibited conduct described above, including hazing and organization-related intimidation and/or abuse, if the student:

- engages in the prohibited conduct;
- solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in engaging in the prohibited conduct;
- recklessly permits the prohibited conduct to occur; or
- has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific incident of prohibited conduct involving a student or has firsthand knowledge that a specific incident of prohibited conduct has occurred and knowingly fails to report that knowledge to the Vice President for Student Affairs or other appropriate official of the institutions, a peace officer, or a law enforcement agency.

Hazing and organization-related intimidation and/or abuse and are categorized based on the conduct and potential resulting harm. It is not a defense that the person (or group), against whom the misconduct was directed, consented or acquiesced to the behavior in question. Previously practiced “traditions” (including Corps of Cadets, fraternity/sorority, or any other group or organization activity, practice or tradition) or coercion by current or former members or student leaders of the involved organization, will not suffice as a justifiable reason for participation in hazing or organization-related intimidation and/or abuse.

Students who meet the following will not be charged with a violation of the hazing misconduct rule:

- Student is a recipient and/or victim of hazing and has not perpetrated hazing on others involved in the fact pattern for which they are reporting, and
- Student reports the activities to the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee responsible for oversight of student conduct and/or reports to the University Police Department.

Administrative Procedures, Investigation, and Adjudication for Hazing Allegations Against Students

Individuals may bring a complaint against a student for alleged violations of the Student Conduct Code. Any complaint should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place. Such complaints should be submitted to Student Community Standards through a [Campus Community Incident Report](#), by calling 979-847-7272, or by emailing sco@tamu.edu.

Student Community Standards receives the complaint and reviews it for alleged student rule violations according to the Student Conduct Code. An investigation may be initiated to determine if the complaint has merit. The Student Community Standards investigation process includes party notification, interviews/fact gathering, and drafting an investigation report as documented here:

https://studentconduct.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/InvestigationFlowChart_Updated-Sept.-2021.pdf.

Investigations may result in charges, a form of alternative dispute resolution, or dismissal of complaint. This decision is made at the sole discretion of the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs or designee.

If Student Community Standards determines the behavior described in the report does not rise to the level of a possible rule violation, they may choose to take no action or to hold an informal “call-in meeting” with the student to help the student reflect on the reported incident, to provide information about the student rules, and/or to connect the student to any resources that might be helpful. If Student Community Standards determines one or more rule violations may have occurred, a charge letter is issued to the student. The charge letter contains information about the possible outcome(s) for the violation(s) noted in the letter.

Possible outcomes include (1) an administrative conduct conference with a Student Conduct Administrator (SCA) which is conducted when the charge letter indicates that the most severe possible outcome is conduct probation or (2) a conduct conference panel which is conducted when the charge letter indicates possible suspension or expulsion. Students have the opportunity to accept or not accept responsibility for the alleged student rule violation(s) in the charge letter.

After the student is provided information about the conference and the opportunity to review the conduct file, the student (and their advisor) officially responds to the charges and conduct file information at the conduct conference. The SCA or conduct panel members then decide whether the alleged violation(s) identified in the charge letter occurred using the preponderance of the information standard (more likely than not to have occurred) and, if so, whether it is a violation of the Student Conduct Code. Outcomes are typically communicated at the end of the conference. If the student is found responsible for one or more violations, sanctions are assigned by the SCA or panel members. Student Community Standards also issues an official outcome letter that includes findings, rationale, assigned sanctions, and a link to the appeal request form.

Appeals must be filed within five university business days as noted in the outcome letter. An appeal can be based on one or more of the following factors:

- New, relevant information that was not available at the time of the original conduct conference would have made a difference in the outcome;
- The severity of the sanction(s) assigned in the original conduct conference was not appropriate for the violation(s) for which the student was found responsible; and/or
- A procedural error occurred in the course of the original conduct conference that had an impact on the outcome.

If an appeal is not submitted by the deadlines specified in the outcome letter, the opportunity to appeal is waived.

When a student is found responsible or accepts responsibility for a violation of the Student Conduct Code, sanctions are assigned. Sanctions are selected with the purposes of fostering development, promoting wellbeing, and addressing the impact of the incident. The nature of the violation, prior violations/prior disciplinary history, mitigating/aggravating circumstances surrounding the incident, motivation for the behavior, and developmental and educational impact are all factors considered in determining appropriate sanctions. Sanctions that may be imposed against students for any single student conduct code violation include expulsion, suspension, conduct probation, restrictions, restitution, community/university service, educational requirements, letter of enrollment block, letter of reprimand and are defined in [Student Rule 27](#).

Actions of recognized student organizations are also subject to review. Failure to abide by the university student rules may result in organizational disciplinary hearings by Student Community Standards. Student

Community Standards communicates with the Director of Student Activities or their designees regarding the process and timing of the investigation and possible organizational conduct action. Organizational sanctions may range from a warning through revocation of recognition privileges. Student organization disciplinary procedures are outlined in the [Student Organization Manual](#).

State Definitions of Hazing

Students must adhere to all local, state, and federal laws and regulations including hazing defined by Texas state law in the [Texas Education Code Subchapter F. Hazing, Sections 37.151 – 37.157](#):

Sec. 37.151. Definitions

In this subchapter:

- (1) "Educational institution" includes a public or private high school.
- (2) "Pledge" means any person who has been accepted by, is considering an offer of membership from, or is in the process of qualifying for membership in an organization.
- (3) "Pledging" means any action or activity related to becoming a member of an organization.
- (4) "Student" means any person who:
 - (A) is registered in or in attendance at an educational institution;
 - (B) has been accepted for admission at the educational institution where the hazing incident occurs; or
 - (C) intends to attend an educational institution during any of its regular sessions after a period of scheduled vacation.
- (5) "Organization" means a fraternity, sorority, association, corporation, order, society, corps, club, or student government, a band or musical group or an academic, athletic, cheerleading, or dance team, including any group or team that participates in National Collegiate Athletic Association competition, or a service, social, or similar group, whose members are primarily students.
- (6) "Hazing" means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off the campus of an educational institution, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in an organization if the act:
 - (A) is any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity;
 - (B) involves sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, calisthenics, or other similar activity that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student;
 - (C) involves consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance, other than as described by Paragraph (E), that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student;
 - (D) is any activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of the Penal Code; or
 - (E) involves coercing, as defined by Section [1.07](#), Penal Code, the student to consume:
 - (i) a drug; or
 - (ii) an alcoholic beverage or liquor in an amount that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the student is intoxicated, as defined by Section [49.01](#), Penal Code.

Sec. 37.152. Personal Hazing Offense

(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

- (1) engages in hazing;
- (2) solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing;
- (3) recklessly permits hazing to occur; or
- (4) has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution, or has firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred, and knowingly fails to report that knowledge to the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution, a peace officer, or a law enforcement agency.

(b) The offense of failing to report is a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) Any other offense under this section that does not cause serious bodily injury to another is a Class B misdemeanor.

(d) Any other offense under this section that causes serious bodily injury to another is a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Any other offense under this section that causes the death of another is a state jail felony.

(f) Except if an offense causes the death of a student, in sentencing a person convicted of an offense under this section, the court may require the person to perform community service, subject to the same conditions imposed on a person placed on community supervision under Chapter [42A](#), Code of Criminal Procedure, for an appropriate period of time in lieu of confinement in county jail or in lieu of a part of the time the person is sentenced to confinement in county jail.

Sec. 37.153. Organization Hazing Offense

(a) An organization commits an offense if the organization condones or encourages hazing or if an officer or any combination of members, pledges, or alumni of the organization commits or assists in the commission of hazing.

(b) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by:

- (1) a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000; or
- (2) if the court finds that the offense caused personal injury, property damage, or other loss, a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than double the amount lost or expenses incurred because of the injury, damage, or loss.

Sec. 37.154. Consent Not a Defense

It is not a defense to prosecution of an offense under this subchapter that the person against whom the hazing was directed consented to or acquiesced in the hazing activity.

Sec. 37.155. Immunity from Prosecution or Civil Liberty Available

(a) In the prosecution of an offense under this subchapter, the court may grant immunity from prosecution for the offense to each person who is subpoenaed to testify for the prosecution and who does testify for the prosecution.

(b) Any person, including an entity organized to support an organization, who voluntarily reports a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution to the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution, a peace officer, or a law enforcement agency is immune from civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of the reported hazing incident if the person:

- (1) reports the incident before being contacted by the institution or a law enforcement agency concerning the incident or otherwise being included in the institution's or a law enforcement agency's investigation of the incident; and

- (2) cooperates in good faith throughout:
 - (A) any institutional process regarding the incident, as determined by the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution designated by the institution; or
 - (B) any law enforcement agency's investigation regarding the incident, as determined by the chief or other appropriate official of the law enforcement agency designated by the law enforcement agency.
- (c) Immunity under Subsection (b) extends to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from the report.
- (d) A person is not immune under Subsection (b) if the person:
 - (1) reports the person's own act of hazing; or
 - (2) reports an incident of hazing in bad faith or with malice.

Sec. 37.156. Offenses in Addition to Other Penal Provisions

This subchapter does not affect or repeal any penal law of this state. This subchapter does not limit or affect the right of an educational institution to enforce its own penalties against hazing.

Sec. 37.157. Reporting by Medical Authorities

A doctor or other medical practitioner who treats a student who may have been subjected to hazing activities:

- (1) may report the suspected hazing activities to police or other law enforcement officials; and
- (2) is immune from civil or other liability that might otherwise be imposed or incurred as a result of the report, unless the report is made in bad faith or with malice.

Criminal Penalties for Hazing

Student conduct constituting hazing or failure to report hazing may be a violation of Texas state law. Under the Texas Education Code, penalties for hazing include: Class B misdemeanor for failure to report hazing or for hazing that does not result in serious bodily injury; Class A misdemeanor for hazing that results in serious bodily injury; State jail felony for hazing that results in a death.

Hazing Standards for Employee Respondents

State Definitions of Hazing

In accordance with System Policy 07.01, System employees must adhere to all local, state, and federal laws and regulations including hazing defined by Texas state law in the [Texas Education Code Subchapter E. Hazing, Sections 37.151 – 37.157](#). See “State Definitions of Hazing” in previous section.

Administrative Procedures, Investigation, and Adjudication for Hazing Allegations Against Employees

Faculty Affairs or their designated office will investigate hazing allegations against faculty employees in accordance with [University Rule 12.01.99.M1 University Statement on Academic Freedom, Responsibility, Tenure and Promotion](#). Faculty conduct is governed by the policies outlined in the [Texas A&M Faculty Handbook - Faculty Issues, Complaints, & Grievances section](#).

The Division of Human Resources & Organizational Effectiveness, Employee Relations or their designated office will investigate hazing allegations against staff employees in accordance with [University SAP 32.01.02.M0.01 Complaint and Appeal Procedure for Non-Faculty Employees](#).

Upon violation of local, state, or federal laws and regulations, System employees are subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, dismissal by their supervisor, Department Head, or Dean as appropriate and in accordance with applicable policies.

Criminal Penalties for Hazing

Employee conduct constituting hazing or failure to report hazing may be a violation of Texas state law. Under the Texas Education Code, penalties for hazing include: Class B misdemeanor for failure to report hazing or for hazing that does not result in serious bodily injury; Class A misdemeanor for hazing that results in serious bodily injury; State jail felony for hazing that results in a death.

Retaliation

Any retaliatory action taken against a student or employee for filing a complaint or participating in this procedure is strictly prohibited.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

- Student Community Standards maintains a [Stop Hazing webpage](https://studentconduct.tamu.edu/stophazing/) offering information about the harms of hazing behavior, university's hazing education workshop registration options, the university's list of organizations found responsible for hazing and related data, university's hazing student rules, Texas hazing laws, reporting resources, other hazing educational examples and resources such as what to do if you've been hazed. <https://studentconduct.tamu.edu/stophazing/>
- National Hazing Prevention week – Student Community Standards hosts a week of events aimed at providing the Texas A&M community with hazing prevention education at a kick-off event open to the campus community, student organization advisor breakfast, keynote speaker event, and table event. These events are open to all students and employees. The presentations are available upon request from Student Community Standards.
- Texas A&M University students at all campuses receive an email each semester from Student Community Standards containing: student conduct codes, organization policies, and state laws that address hazing; a link to Texas A&M University's report on hazing committed by recognized student organizations over the past three years; a summary of hazing criminal punishments against people and organizations; and hazing reporting options at the university.
- All incoming freshman must acknowledge the university's hazing policy during orientation.
- All Texas A&M University students who participate in fraternity or sorority prospective new membership are required to attend an in-person hazing prevention workshop facilitated by Student Community Standards. Upon completion of the workshop the student is provided with the university's hazing policy which requires signed acknowledgement.
- The Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life reviews the university's hazing policy with newly elected fraternity and sorority chapter presidents and risk managers (chapter officer) at the beginning of the officer's first semester term.
- The Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life reviews the university's hazing policy with volunteer non-employee chapter advisors at an annual advisor conference.
- A report of all fraternity and sorority chapters sanctioned for violating student rules each semester, including hazing violations/offenses, is maintained by the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life and is available for the campus community to review in the accountability section of this website (<https://studentactivities.tamu.edu/fsl/>). Chapters returning to good standing are removed from

the report. A semesterly score card is also published by the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life and can be found here <https://issuu.com/aggieregreeklife>.

- The Department of Student Activities requires all Texas A&M University extended orientation senior student leadership attend an in-person hazing prevention workshop during the applicable semester prior to their program. Student leadership includes Chairpersons and Directors of Fish Camp and Aggie Transition Camps.
- Student Organization Leadership and Development (SOLAD) provides an online hazing prevention training module called “Hazing Prevention for Officers/Advisors” available to student organization officers (students) and advisors (employees).
- Texas A&M University Athletics presents in-person hazing education at New Student-Athlete Orientation in combination with providing hazing policy documented in student-athlete handbooks. The Orientation is provided at the beginning of each semester, including summer sessions, and is mandatory for all new student-athletes. The student-athlete handbooks are also emailed to all student-athletes annually.
- The Texas A&M University undergraduate catalog and graduate and professional catalog include hazing information such as state law prohibitions, criminal penalties, institutional responsibilities under federal hazing laws, and hazing reporting options.
- The Corps of Cadets presents in-person hazing prevention training to all new incoming cadets at the beginning of the fall semester, again to all cadets during the fall semester, to all cadets at the beginning of the spring semester, and at the outfit/minor unit level throughout the semesters during standards and accountability briefings. The Corps of Cadets handbook called The Standard also provides examples of the types of physical training and circumstances that are considered hazing behaviors.
- The Department of Residence Life Resident Handbook includes hazing as prohibited conduct under the student rules and refers to the duty to report hazing. Resident Advisor new hires are also required to complete online hazing training which includes information about hazing policies, duty to report, impacts and consequences of hazing, and recognizing hazing through a scenario presentation.
- The Department of Student Activities Fall Retreat includes a hazing culture and prevention section for the staff. Student Activities staff with student facing responsibilities also attended an external two day hazing prevention conference in July 2025.
- The Department of Rec Sports attends an annual sports club seminar which includes hazing detection training and requirements for reporting.
- The Texas A&M University Hazing Prevention Committee is comprised of university-wide stakeholders from the following offices: Student Community Standards, Rec Sports, Fraternity & Sorority Life, Student Activities, Corps of Cadets, CR/T9, Music Activities, Athletics, Memorial Student Center Programs, Student Life, Marketing & Communications, Texas A&M University at Galveston Campus Living & Learning, Texas A&M at Galveston Campus Recreation, and Texas A&M at Galveston Student Activities. The Committee meets monthly with the goal to enhance the university’s anti-hazing education and prevention plan and develop and standardize policy to address hazing behaviors.

Other Considerations

Prohibition of Retaliation

Texas A&M University prohibits retaliation. Texas A&M University or an officer, employee, or agent of Texas A&M University may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Clery Act.

Victim Notification

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, upon written request, Texas A&M University will disclose to the alleged victim of any crime of violence, or non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense with respect to such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of this paragraph.

Institutions are required to provide both the complainant and the respondent with simultaneous written notification of any result of any institutional conduct proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In these cases, it is not necessary for the victim to make a written request.

Sex Offender Registry

Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) provides for the tracking of registered sex offenders and instructs states to post sex offender data on the internet.

The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the official Texas internet source for Sex Offender Registration information. The Sex Offender Registration open record information is extracted from the DPS Sex Offender Registration Database. The DPS maintains files based on registration information submitted by criminal justice agencies and represents a statewide source of information on sex offenders required by law to register. The DPS Texas Public Sex Offender Registry website is found at:

<https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/SexOffenderRegistry>.

UPD receives notification of registered sex offenders that are currently employed, work, teach, volunteer, or attend classes on the campus of Texas A&M University. Notification comes from the Brazos County Sheriff's Sex Offender Registration Office.

Additional resources for gathering sex offender and sex crime data in the area:

Brazos County Sheriff's Office – 979-361-4900

Bryan Police Department – 979-209-5300

College Station Police Department – 979-764-3600

Blinn College Police Department – 979-361-3888

Definitions of Clery Act Offenses

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

Manslaughter By Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape. A sex offense is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent (see consent section below).

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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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 or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Consent:

Texas A&M University System Regulation

System Regulation 08.01.01, Civil Rights Compliance provides guidance in complying with local, state and federal civil rights laws and regulations (laws) and related system policy. This regulation establishes systemwide standards for the receipt and processing of reports, complaints, formal complaints, investigations, adjudication, appeals, and use of informal resolution in cases involving allegations of discrimination, harassment and/or related retaliation based on protected class (discrimination), including complaints made by employees, students, and/or third parties.

According to System Regulation 08.01.01, Civil Rights Compliance, consent is clear, voluntary, and ongoing agreement to engage in a specific sexual act. Persons need not verbalize their consent to engage in a sexual act for there to be permission. Permission to engage in a sexual act may be indicated through physical actions rather than words. A person who is asleep or mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, or whose agreement was made by threat, coercion, or force, cannot give consent. Consent may be revoked by any party at any time.

Texas Penal Code

According to the Texas Penal Code, Sec. 1.02. Objectives of Code, the general purposes of the Texas Penal Code are to establish a system of prohibitions, penalties, and correctional measures to deal with conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably causes or threatens harm to those individual or public interests for which state protection is appropriate.

Consent is defined in the Texas Penal Code, Section 1.07(11) as assent in fact, whether express or apparent. Without consent is also defined in the Texas Penal Code, Section 22.011(b) within the definition of sexual assault (see below).

Sexual Assault is defined in the Texas Penal Code, Section 22.011 as follows.

(a) A person commits an offense if:

-
- (1) the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
 - (2) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
 - (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
 - (E) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.
- (b) A sexual assault under Subsection (a)(1) is without the consent of the other person if:
- (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion;
 - (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat;
 - (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;
 - (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;
 - (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;
 - (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge;
 - (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat;
 - (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate;
 - (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor;
 - (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser;
 - (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code;
 - (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor;

-
- (13) the actor is a coach or tutor who causes the other person to submit or participate by using the actor's power or influence to exploit the other person's dependency on the actor; or
- (14) the actor is a caregiver hired to assist the other person with activities of daily life and causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's dependency on the actor.
- (c) In this section:
- (1) "Child" means a person younger than 17 years of age.
 - (2) "Spouse" means a person who is legally married to another.
 - (3) "Health care services provider" means:
 - (A) a physician licensed under Subtitle B, Title 3, Occupations Code;
 - (B) a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 201, Occupations Code;
 - (C) a physical therapist licensed under Chapter 453, Occupations Code;
 - (D) a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 204, Occupations Code; or
 - (E) a registered nurse, a vocational nurse, or an advanced practice nurse licensed under Chapter 301, Occupations Code.
 - (4) "Mental health services provider" means an individual, licensed or unlicensed, who performs or purports to perform mental health services, including a:
 - (A) licensed social worker as defined by Section 505.002, Occupations Code;
 - (B) chemical dependency counselor as defined by Section 504.001, Occupations Code;
 - (C) licensed professional counselor as defined by Section 503.002, Occupations Code;
 - (D) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined by Section 502.002, Occupations Code;
 - (E) member of the clergy;
 - (F) psychologist offering psychological services as defined by Section 501.003, Occupations Code; or
 - (G) special officer for mental health assignment certified under Section 1701.404, Occupations Code.
 - (5) "Employee of a facility" means a person who is an employee of a facility defined by Section 250.001, Health and Safety Code, or any other person who provides services for a facility for compensation, including a contract laborer.
 - (6) "Assisted reproduction" and "donor" have the meanings assigned by Section 160.102, Family Code.
 - (7) "Human reproductive material" means:
 - (A) a human spermatozoon or ovum; or
 - (B) a human organism at any stage of development from fertilized ovum to embryo.
- (d) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(2) that the conduct consisted of medical care for the child and did not include any contact between the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party.
- (e) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(2):
- (1) that the actor was the spouse of the child at the time of the offense; or
 - (2) that:
 - (A) the actor was not more than three years older than the victim and at the time of the offense:
 - (i) was not required under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, to register for life as a sex offender; or

- (ii) was not a person who under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, had a reportable conviction or adjudication for an offense under this section; and
- (B) the victim:
 - (i) was a child of 14 years of age or older; and
 - (ii) was not
 - (a) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section 25.01; or
 - (b) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02.
- (f) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that an offense under this section is:

(1) a felony of the first degree if the victim was:

(A) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section [25.01](#); or

(B) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02; or

(2) a state jail felony if the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(1) and the actor has not received express consent as described by Subsection (b)(12).

Indecent Assault is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 22.012](#) as follows.

- (a) A person commits an offense if, without the other person's consent and with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, the person:
 - (1) touches the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person;
 - (2) touches another person with the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of any person;
 - (3) exposes or attempts to expose another person's genitals, pubic area, anus, buttocks, or female areola; or
 - (4) causes another person to contact the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, saliva, urine, or feces of any person.
- (b) An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor, except that the offense is
 - (1) a state jail felony if it is shown on the trial of the offense that:
 - (A) the defendant has been previously convicted of an offense under this section, other than an offense punishable under Paragraph (B); or
 - (B) the defendant is a health care services provider, or a mental health services provider and the act is:
 - (i) committed during the course of providing a treatment or service to the victim; and
 - (ii) beyond the scope of generally accepted practices for the treatment or service; or
 - (2) a felony of the third degree if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has been previously convicted of an offense under this section that is punishable under Subdivision (1)(B).
- (c) If conduct that constitutes an offense under this section also constitutes an offense under another law, the actor may be prosecuted under this section, the other law, or both.

(d) In this section, "health care services provider" and "mental health services provider" have the meanings assigned by Section 22.011.

Aggravated Sexual Assault is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 22.021](#) as follows.

(a) A person commits an offense:

(1) if the person:

(A) intentionally or knowingly:

- (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
- (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or
- (iii) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or

(B) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, intentionally or knowingly:

- (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
- (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
- (iii) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
- (iv) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
- (v) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; and

(2) if:

(A) the person:

- (i) causes serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person in the course of the same criminal episode;
- (ii) by acts or words places the victim in fear that any person will become the victim of an offense under Section [20A.02\(a\)\(3\)](#), (4), (7), or (8) or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person;
- (iii) by acts or words occurring in the presence of the victim threatens to cause any person to become the victim of an offense under Section [20A.02\(a\)\(3\)](#), (4), (7), or (8) or to cause the death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping of any person;
- (iv) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the course of the same criminal episode;
- (v) acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1) directed toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same criminal episode; or
- (vi) with the intent of facilitating the commission of the offense, administers or provides to the victim of the offense any substance capable of impairing the victim's ability to appraise the nature of the act or to resist the act;

(B) the victim is younger than 14 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows the age of the victim at the time of the offense; or

(C) the victim is an elderly individual or a disabled individual.

(b) In this section:

(1) "Child" has the meaning assigned by Section 22.011(c).

(2) "Elderly individual" has the meaning assigned by Section 22.04(c).

-
- (3) "Disabled individual" means a person older than 13 years of age who by reason of age or physical or mental disease, defect, or injury is substantially unable to protect the person's self from harm or to provide food, shelter, or medical care for the person's self.
 - (c) An aggravated sexual assault under this section is without the consent of the other person if the aggravated sexual assault occurs under the same circumstances listed in Section 22.011(b).
 - (d) The defense provided by Section 22.011(d) applies to this section.
 - (e) An offense under this section is a felony of the first degree.
 - (f) The minimum term of imprisonment for an offense under this section is increased to 25 years if:
 - (1) the victim of the offense is younger than six years of age at the time the offense is committed;or
 - (2) the victim of the offense is younger than 14 years of age at the time the offense is committed and the actor commits the offense in a manner described by Subsection (a)(2)(A).

Prohibited Sexual Conduct is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 25.02](#) as follows.

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy:
 - (1) the actor's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption;
 - (2) the actor's current or former stepchild or stepparent;
 - (3) the actor's parent's brother or sister of the whole or half blood;
 - (4) the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption;
 - (5) the children of the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or
 - (6) the son or daughter of the actor's aunt or uncle of the whole or half blood or by adoption.
- (b) For purposes of this section:
 - (1) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means any contact between the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
 - (2) "Sexual intercourse" means any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.
- (c) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, unless the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(1), in which event the offense is a felony of the second degree.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based upon the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence is defined in the [Texas Family Code, Section 71.0021](#) as follows.

- (a) "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:
 - (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order:
 - (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or
 - (B) because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and
 - (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.

(b) For purposes of this title, "dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of:

- (1) the length of the relationship;
- (2) the nature of the relationship; and
- (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(c) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b).

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Family Violence is defined by the [Texas Family Code, Section 71.004](#) as follows.

- (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;
- (2) abuse, as that term is defined by [Sections 261.001\(1\)\(C\), \(E\), \(G\), \(H\), \(I\), \(J\), \(K\), and \(M\)](#), by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or
- (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Section 71.0021.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 42.072](#) as follows.

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed at a specific other person, knowingly engages in conduct that:
 - (1) constitutes an offense under [Section 42.07](#) (see below), or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening:
 - (A) bodily injury or death for the other person; or
 - (B) that an offense will be committed against:
 - (i) a member of the other person's family or household;
 - (ii) an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or
 - (iii) the other person's property;

-
- (2) causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship:
 - (A) to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship, or the other person's property; or
 - (B) to feel harassed, terrified, intimidated, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and
 - (3) would cause a reasonable person under circumstances similar to the circumstances of the other person to:
 - (A) fear bodily injury or death for the person;
 - (B) fear that an offense will be committed against a member of the person's family or household or an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship;
 - (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
 - (D) feel harassed, terrified, intimidated, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.
 - (b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section:
 - (1) the laws of another state;
 - (2) the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe;
 - (3) the laws of a territory of the United States; or
 - (4) federal law.
 - (c) For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsection (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct.
 - (d) In this section:
 - (1) "Dating relationship," "family," "household," and "member of a household" have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.
 - (2) "Property" includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code.

Sec. 42.07. Harassment.

- (a) A person commits an offense if, with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another, the person:
 - (1) initiates communication and in the course of the communication makes a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene;
 - (2) threatens, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
 - (3) conveys, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury;
 - (4) causes the telephone of another to ring repeatedly or makes repeated telephone communications anonymously or in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;

- (5) makes a telephone call and intentionally fails to hang up or disengage the connection;
- (6) knowingly permits a telephone under the person's control to be used by another to commit an offense under this section;
- (7) sends repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;
- (8) publishes on an Internet website, including a social media platform, repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to cause emotional distress, abuse, or torment to another person, unless the communications are made in connection with a matter of public concern;

or

Text of subdivision as added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 839 (H.B. 2715), Sec. 7

- (9) tracks or monitors the personal property or motor vehicle of another person, without the other person's effective consent, including by:

- (A) using a tracking application on the person's personal electronic device or using a tracking device; or
- (B) physically following the other person or causing any person to physically follow the other person

Text of subdivision as added by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1118 (H.B. 1427), Sec. 1

- (9) makes obscene, intimidating, or threatening telephone calls or other electronic communications from a temporary or disposable telephone number provided by an Internet application or other technological means.

(b) In this section:

- (1) "Electronic communication" means a transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photo-optical system. The term includes:

- (A) a communication initiated through the use of electronic mail, instant message, network call, a cellular or other type of telephone, a computer, a camera, text message, a social media platform or application, an Internet website, any other Internet-based communication tool, or facsimile machine; and

- (B) a communication made to a pager.

- (2) "Family" and "household" have the meaning assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.

- (3) "Obscene" means containing a patently offensive description of or a solicitation to commit an ultimate sex act, including sexual intercourse, masturbation, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anilingus, or a description of an excretory function.

(c) An offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor, except that the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if:

- (1) the actor has previously been convicted under this section; or

- (2) the offense was committed under Subsection (a)(7) or (8) and:

- (A) the offense was committed against a child under 18 years of age with the intent that the child:

- (i) commit suicide; or

- (ii) engage in conduct causing serious bodily injury to the child; or

- (B) the actor has previously violated a temporary restraining order or injunction issued under Chapter 129A, Civil Practice and Remedies Code.

(d) In this section, "matter of public concern" has the meaning assigned by [Section 27.001](#), Civil Practice and Remedies Code.

(e) For purposes of Subsection (a)(9), it is presumed that a person did not give effective consent to the actor's conduct if:

- (1) an application for a protective or restraining order against or with respect to the actor has been filed by or on behalf of the person under Subchapter A, Chapter 7B, Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 17.292, Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 6.504, Family Code, or Subtitle B, Title 4, Family Code, or an order has been issued against or with respect to the actor under one of those provisions; or
- (2) the person is married to the actor and a petition for dissolution of marriage has been filed, or the person was previously married to the actor and the marriage has been dissolved.

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.

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 a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

A new federal law called the Stop Campus Hazing Act requires institutions to collect and disclose statistics on hazing incidents reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement on or after January 1, 2025, in their Annual Security Report. The Stop Campus Hazing Act defines hazing as follows.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate that is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury.

Examples of conduct that cause or create such a risk include whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts; any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and any

activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

The term student organization means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Hate Crime: A criminal offense reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For Clery Act purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Following are the bias categories.

Race: A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g. color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g. Asians, blacks, or African Americans, whites.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g. male or female.

Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g. Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person (or group of persons) based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g. bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals (a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society).

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent

associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced aged or illness.

Additional Hate Crime Definitions:

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"): To willfully or maliciously damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action: Arrest is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons. Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Clery Act statistics are disclosed for arrests and referrals regarding state or local violations of liquor, drug abuse, and weapons laws. Only violations of the law resulting in arrest or referral are disclosed. Violations of institutional policy alone are not included in Clery Act statistics.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Classify as weapons carrying, possessing, etc. violation: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed (except as permitted by state law and institutional policy through state law) or openly; using, manufacturing, etc. of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those 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). Classify as a drug abuse violation: all drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law where your institution is located and all illegally obtained prescription drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Classify as a liquor law violation: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc. of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Definitions of Clery Act Locations

On-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls. This also includes any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the geographic area that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Non-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. This also includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution. No non-campus facilities are owned or controlled by RELLIS Campus, therefore, statistics for non-campus facilities are not required to be disclosed.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

On-campus Student Housing Facilities (Residential Facilities): No on-campus student housing facilities are owned or controlled by RELLIS Campus, therefore, statistics for on-campus student housing are not required to be disclosed.

Texas A&M University RELLIS Campus - Reportable Crimes

The following statistics include alleged incidents of Clery Act crimes reported to the institution that occurred within the campus' Clery Act locations, regardless of whether the parties are members of the campus community and regardless of whether the individual(s) chooses to move forward with criminal justice or campus disciplinary proceedings. To prepare the annual disclosure of crime statistics, the institution collects information from internal sources such as campus police and other campus security authorities and requests information from external sources such as local law enforcement. The statistics obtained from local law enforcement agency responses are included in the reportable crimes tables below.

Criminal Offenses			
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Sex Offenses, Rape	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Sex Offenses, Fondling	2022	0	0
	2023	1	0
	2024	0	0
Sex Offenses, Incest	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Sex Offenses, Statutory Rape	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0

	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Burglary	2022	1	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0

Hate Crimes			
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property
Hate Crimes *	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) Offenses			
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0
	2023	1	0
	2024	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Stalking	2022	1	0
	2023	5	0
	2024	2	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals			
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property
Arrests: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2022	0	0
	2023	1	0
	2024	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0

The following are in reference to the reportable crimes tables.

* In 2024, 2023, and 2022 there were no reported criminal incidents involving hate/bias.

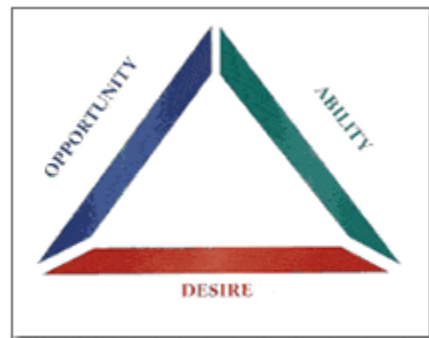
Texas A&M University RELIS Campus - Unfounded Crimes

Unfounded crimes are crimes that sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have investigated and made a formal determination that the report is false or baseless and are, therefore, subsequently withheld from Clery crime statistics. Following are the unfounded crimes as reported for all Texas A&M University RELIS campus Clery Act locations and Clery Act offenses:

- Calendar year 2024: 0 unfounded crimes
- Calendar year 2023: 0 unfounded crimes
- Calendar year 2022: 0 unfounded crimes

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness

It is important for all of us to understand our role in the reduction of crime. A conceptual aid often employed by crime prevention practitioners is referred to as the Crime Triangle. For any crime to occur three elements must be present: desire, ability, and opportunity.



Members of the university community easily recognize there is little that can be done to control the criminal's ability and desire. The university community's greatest strength in the prevention of crime is our initiative to reduce or eliminate the opportunity for a crime to occur.

A primary goal of UPD is the prevention of crime before it occurs. Because UPD officers cannot be everywhere all the time, they need the help of all members of the university community to take an active role in their personal safety and property protection. Crime prevention is important to the campus community. Reporting any crime or suspected crime immediately is helpful to UPD (or to the UPD and BCPD officers located at RELLIS for crimes occurring at RELLIS) and may prevent someone else from becoming a victim of a more serious crime.

The UPD's Community Services Unit, within the Special Operations Section, is staffed by officers who are state Certified Crime Prevention Specialists that continually present programs covering crime prevention and security information to students, staff, faculty, including Texas A&M University students and employees located at RELLIS, and to the community at large. These Crime Prevention Specialists are dedicated full time to crime prevention efforts and programs. They participate in and provide information during new and transfer student orientation, international student orientation, in addition to a number of other programs scheduled annually with student, staff and faculty organizations. In these sessions information is provided regarding campus security procedures and practices. The Campus Safety Awareness Series is another opportunity for the campus community to get to know UPD officers, ask questions about security procedures and practices, and/or voice concerns. For additional information or to schedule a program you are encouraged to call the Community Services Unit at 979-458-1674.

UPD typically offers a variety of crime prevention programs, safety programs, and services to Texas A&M University students, employees, and community members. The programs are designed to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

- Personal Safety Awareness – scheduled upon request
- Theft/burglary Prevention – scheduled upon request
- Operation ID (free engraving of property in the residence hall, home, and office) – offered throughout the year or by bringing the item to the UPD
- Residential and Office Security Surveys – scheduled upon request
- Drug and Alcohol Awareness – scheduled upon request
- Sexual Assault Prevention – scheduled upon request
- Active Shooter Preparedness – scheduled upon request
- Workplace Crime Prevention – scheduled upon request
- Micromobility Registration – see description below
- Easy Child ID Safety Program – scheduled upon request

Micromobility devices are popular modes of transportation in the campus environment and can be a prime target of theft. Texas A&M Transportation Services requires all students, faculty, and staff to register all micromobility on campus and show proof of registration by displaying a permit/registration sticker to avoid enforcement action. Registration is critical for planning and communication and helps identify micromobility devices that are lost or stolen. Information on mandatory micromobility registration can be obtained by calling the Sustainable Transportation Office at 979-847-2453, bikes@tamu.edu, or visiting: <https://transport.tamu.edu/alternative/bicycles/register.aspx>.

Important Telephone Numbers

Area Code 979 (for all numbers listed below)

Emergencies- Police/Fire/Medical	911 for off campus or on campus	University Police Department	845-2345
Bryan Police (non- emergency)	361-3888	Blinn College Police Department (at RELLIS)	209-7600
Brazos County Sheriff (non-emergency)	361-4900	University Police Department (at RELLIS)	845-2345
College Station Police (non-emergency)	764-3600	University Health Services Medical Clinic	458-8310
Crime Stoppers 775-TIPS	775-8477	Substance Misuse and Violence Prevention (SMVP)	845-0280
Department of Public Safety (State Troopers)	776-3100	Student Community Standards	847-7272
FBI	776-8894	Student Counseling & Mental Health Center in University Health Services	458-4584
Bryan Fire	209-5960	Facilities Services (AggieWorks Center)	845-4311
Brazos County Fire (Rural)	361-3888	Transportation Services	845-9700
College Station Fire	764-3700	Parking and Customer Assistance	862-7275
Paratransit	845-1971	CARPOOL (10pm-3am on Friday and Saturday during long semesters)	436-6677
Transit (Bus) Help-Line / Information	847-7433	Environmental Health & Safety	845-2132
Campus Information/Student Locator	845-3211	Office of Civil Rights and Title IX	458-8407

Other Annual Security Reports and Annual Fire Safety Reports

Annual Security Reports and Annual Fire Safety Reports for other Texas A&M University locations are as follows and are available at the following Texas A&M University DREC website:

<https://orec.tamu.edu/clery/annual-security-report/>.

Other Texas A&M University Annual Security Reports

Texas A&M University College Station

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/CSAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University O.D. Butler, Jr. Animal Science Complex and University Farm

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/UnivFarmAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University at Galveston

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/GalvestonAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University at Qatar

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/QatarAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Mays Business School at CityCentre

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/MaysAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University School of Law

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/LawAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Bryan

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCBryanAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center College of Dentistry Cooper Clinic Dallas

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCCooperClinicAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Dallas

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCDallasAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Houston

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HoustonAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Kingsville

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCKingsvilleAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Round Rock

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCRRAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Higher Education Center at McAllen

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HECMcAllenAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Maritime Academy Training Ship

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/TAMUMaritimeAcademyAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Bush School of Government & Public Service Washington, DC Teaching Site

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/DCAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Veterinary Education, Research, and Outreach

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/VEROAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Soltis Center

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/SoltisSecurityReport.pdf>

Other Texas A&M University Annual Fire Safety Reports

Texas A&M University at College Station

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/CSAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University at Galveston

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/GalvestonAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Houston

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HoustonAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Kingsville

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/KingsvilleAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Maritime Academy Training Ship

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/TAMUMaritimeAcademyAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Veterinary Education, Research, and Outreach

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/VEROAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Soltis Center

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/SoltisAnnualFireReport.pdf>