

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STATION

2021 Annual Security Report



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 Annual Security Report and the Texas A&M University College Station Annual Fire Safety Report on Student Housing (Annual Fire Safety Report) are available at the following Texas A&M University Office of Risk, Ethics, and Compliance websites.

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

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

Email vpfa-urc-compliance-officer@exchange.tamu.edu for assistance if any link does not function.

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Texas A&M University College Station

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 Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" (hereafter the Clery Act).

The Texas A&M University Police Department (UPD) and Office of Risk, Ethics, and Compliance (OREC) 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 2021 - 2022 academic year in accordance with the Clery Act. The 2021 Annual Security Report contains crime statistics for calendar years 2020, 2019, and 2018.

UPD and OREC 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

Each year, 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 UPD located at 1111 Research Parkway, by calling 979-845-2347, or emailing UPD at upd@tamu.edu. The report is found at the following website: <https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/CSAnnualSecurityReport.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

UPD provides law enforcement and security services to all components of Texas A&M University including the academic campus and a variety of satellite facilities throughout the Brazos County.

The department has 160 authorized positions that includes 78 state certified Police Officers, 52 Security Officers, 13 Communications Officers, and 17 administrative support personnel. The department maintains a fully staffed Criminal Investigations Division, a Community Services Division, a Recruiting Unit, a Training Division, Records Division, Communications Division, Evidence Technician, an Emergency Communications Center, and a Victim Advocate.

To provide a safe campus for our students, staff, faculty and visitors, the department has uniformed officers on patrol 24-hours a day, year round. To provide this around-the-clock coverage, our officers work in two shifts with an additional third overlapping shift as staffing allows. Security Officers work closely with our armed Patrol Officers by constantly patrolling university properties and staffing fixed posts at some facilities.

Patrol is the core of UPD. These officers answer calls for service, respond to alarms and enforce state criminal and traffic laws. The department also has police officers responsible for specialized assignments including criminal investigations, crime prevention, bomb detecting K9, and bicycle patrol.

Jurisdiction

UPD is the primary police authority for Texas A&M University. 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.

Arrest Authority

As peace officers, UPD's armed police officers have the same full authority to detain and arrest as municipal police officers. While the security officers do not have authority to detain or make arrests, their presence and observations at various campus locations support and assist the work of the UPD Patrol Division.

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. All crimes reported to UPD security or sworn police officers are investigated and are referred for prosecution through the Offices of the County Attorney and District Attorney when appropriate. Criminal matters involving university students or 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, Blinn College Police Department, and all four Brazos County Constable Offices. These working relationships are maintained through a written mutual aid agreement. This 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 Dean of Student Life. 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 outside of Brazos County may result in the location meeting the criteria for Clery non-campus property. UPD does not monitor or record criminal activity at 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 or 9-911	Non-Emergencies/General Assistance	845-2345
TAMU Chief of Police	845-2345	Community Services Division	458-6875
Uniform Patrol Division	845-2345	Records Division	845-2347
Criminal Investigations Division	458-1674	Recruiting Division	862-8125
Uniform Security Division	862-3375	Public Information	845-0070
Field Operations Division	845-6633 or 458-1458	Training Division	845-8055
Special Events Operations	845-8900	Victim Services	458-9767

Reporting Crimes

Incident Reporting and Response

Criminal actions or any on-campus emergency should be reported immediately to UPD by dialing 911 or 9-911 from a campus phone, 911 from a cellular phone, or in person. If using a campus phone (landline) dial either 911 or 9-911 to each an emergency operator. Also, one of the many emergency telephones located throughout campus and residence hall entrances may be used. Campus elevators are also equipped with emergency phones. For non-emergencies contact UPD at 5-2345 from a campus phone or call 979-845-2345 from an off campus phone, campus payphone, or cell phone. Upon receipt of the call, the UPD Communications Center personnel can supply information or dispatch officers as necessary. Electronic crime reports can be filed with UPD by emailing upd@tamu.edu.

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 division 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.

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. 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 (or see website as locations vary)
Executive Director of Housing, Residence Life	979-862-3158	https://reslife.tamu.edu/contact
Director, Student Health Services	979-458-8300	A.P. Beutel Health Center
Dean of Student Life	979-845-3111	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor
Women's Resource Center	979-845-8784	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor
Commandant & Head of School of Military Sciences, Corps of Cadets	979-845-2811	Military Science Building 102
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, & Queer (LGBTQ) + Pride Center	979-862-8920	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor
Human Resources Employee Relations	979-862-4027	General Services Complex 1201
Office of the Dean of Faculties & Associate Provost	979-845-4274	YMCA Building 108
Assistant Vice President and Title IX Coordinator	979-458-8407	Medical Sciences Library 007
Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer	979-458-0308	Jack K. Williams Administration Building 302
Deputy Athletics Director, Student Athlete Experience/SWA/Chief Diversity Officer	979-845-4810	Kyle Field, W30.37.04

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](https://upd.tamu.edu/Pages/CSA-Reporting.aspx) 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 and 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. 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 written 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 above 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. 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 the Tell Somebody online reporting form. The form and more information 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.

Missing Students

It is the policy of UPD to thoroughly investigate all reports of missing persons. In addition, this agency considers a missing child, and an adult that is mentally impaired, to be considered "at risk" until significant information to the contrary is confirmed. Following are the procedures that the institution must follow when a student who resides in an on-campus student housing facility is determined to have been missing for 24 hours¹. Students, employees, or other individuals receiving missing student information should immediately contact Residence Life Coordinator on Duty at 979-436-1360.

During the housing application and annual contract renewal processes, students living on campus are obligated to provide at least one emergency contact to the Department of Residence Life. This information is registered confidentially to the extent allowed legally and may be accessible only to Department of Residence Life staff, and other Texas A&M University staff members with emergency response job responsibilities, in the case of emergencies involving students such as death, life threatening injuries or a missing person report. Residence Hall and University Apartment students may update their emergency contact information at any time by logging in to Residence Life Online Services at <http://oncampusaggies.tamu.edu>. Students are encouraged to register their emergency contact information at <http://howdy.tamu.edu>.

On-campus students have the option each year to designate a missing person contact to be notified within 24 hours of the determination by campus or local law enforcement that the student is missing. This information will be kept confidential to the extent allowed legally, being accessible only to authorized campus officials and disclosed only to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. If the student designated a contact person, the institution will notify the contact person within 24 hours that the student is missing. Regardless of whether a student has designated an emergency contact person to be notified, if a student is less than 18 years old and not an emancipated individual, Federal Law requires that the institution notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing in addition to notifying any contact person designated by the student.

¹ These requirements do not preclude the institution from determining a student is missing before a full 24 hours, or from initiating notification procedures as soon as it determines that a student is missing. In addition, the institution must comply with Suzanne's Law, a federal law requiring a person under the age of 21 to be entered into a national missing person database within two hours of the person being reported missing. Suzanne's Law provides that there shall be no waiting period before a law enforcement agency initiates an investigation of a missing person under the age of 21.

Residence Life staff and other responsible institutional personnel should follow the instructions below upon receiving a report of a missing student:

1. Gather needed information from reporting person and contact the Residence Life Coordinator on Duty. The Coordinator on Duty will make attempts to locate the student in a reasonable amount of time (2 hours). If the student resides in on-campus housing managed by a non-Residence Life entity, the reporting person should immediately contact UPD (see step #2) rather than Residence Life so that an investigation can be initiated.
2. If student is not found within the reasonable amount of time or if anything concerning is found during the initial fact finding, the report becomes an official missing student report. Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to the UPD by the Coordinator on Duty with all information provided regarding the missing student so that an investigation can be initiated.
3. If known, the Coordinator on Duty will provide UPD with the names and contact information of any people designated as a “missing person contact” found in the “Emergency Contact” database on the Residence Life Intranet.
4. If the student has designated a contact person, UPD will notify the designated emergency contact(s) within 24 hours. If the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, UPD will notify the student’s custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, UPD will inform the local law enforcement that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours.
5. If for some reason it becomes necessary for Residence Life staff members to contact the designated emergency contacts, this should only be done by the Coordinator on Duty or by one of the Associate Directors.
6. Contact other Residence Life staff members as indicated in the Department of Residence Life Incident Notification Matrix in the live-on-campus staff manuals.
7. Submit an incident report to the “Maxient Conduct Manager” system.

Students, employees, or other individuals receiving missing student information should immediately contact Residence Life Coordinator on Duty at 979-436-1360. Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to the UPD at 979-845-2345 with all information available regarding the missing student so that an investigation can be initiated. UPD will notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of the determination that a student living in on-campus housing is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, UPD will inform the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours.

Timely Warning Policy

The circumstances in which a Timely Warning (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 Chief of Police (or university official designated by the Chief of Police) or 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, major incidents of arson, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offenses, or other crimes as determined necessary by the Chief of Police (or university official designated by the Chief of Police) or 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 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 the writing and issuance of Crime Alerts. Personnel authorized to write and/or issue (send) a Crime Alert are: Chief of Police (or university official designated by Chief of Police), Assistant Chief(s) of Police, Public Information Officer, and Clery Act Compliance Officers. An internal or external review among two or more authorized personnel may occur if time allows. Anyone with information warranting a Crime Alert should report the circumstances immediately to UPD, by phone (979-845-2345) or in person at UPD ([1111 Research Parkway, College Station, TX 77843](http://1111_Research_Parkway_College_Station_TX_77843)).

Crime Alerts are issued through the university e-mail system 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. Crime Alerts are also posted on the UPD public website at: <http://upd.tamu.edu> under “Crime Alerts.” 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 on the campus of Texas A&M University at College Station, i.e. on-campus property. The institution does not have separate procedures for non-campus property.

Emergency Notification System



Code Maroon is Texas A&M University's emergency notification system that gives the university the ability to communicate health and emergency information through some or all of the following mechanisms: SMS text message, Texas A&M Email (Gmail and Exchange), KAMU-FM radio, campus cable television, classroom notification system in registrar-controlled classrooms, Emergency Alert System radios, certain campus digital signage, pop-up messages on equipped university-owned computers, some building fire alarm speaker systems, Twitter, RSS, and a Code Maroon mobile app.

Texas A&M University will use the system to provide official notification of critical emergencies (i.e., situations that pose an imminent threat to the community). It is the policy of Texas A&M University to immediately notify the campus community, via the Code Maroon 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 campus. Personnel from the Office of Safety and Security determine whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists by evaluating information received from entities which may include, but are not limited to: law enforcement, fire department, National Weather Service, Environmental Health and Safety, and other campus officials.

The Code Maroon 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 university is not required to issue a Crime Alert based on the same circumstances; however, the university must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Texas A&M University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the Code Maroon 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. The generation of a Code Maroon emergency alert message and activation of the notification system is the responsibility of the Office of Safety and Security.

Employees authorized to make a final determination of a significant emergency or dangerous situation and determine the content of a Code Maroon alert are: Chief of Police, Assistant Chief(s) of Police, UPD Patrol Supervisors (or UPD officer designated by UPD Patrol Supervisor), Associate Vice President for Safety and Security, Environmental Health and Safety Director, Environmental Health and Safety Assistant Directors, Emergency Management staff, 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 designated individual will send the Code Maroon alert. Individuals designated to send Code Maroon alerts include specific employees in: UPD including UPD dispatchers, the Office of Safety and Security, and the Division of IT.

In circumstances where time is of the essence, certain employees 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. These employees include: Chief of Police, Assistant Chief(s) of Police, Associate Vice President for Safety and Security, Emergency Management staff, and UPD Dispatchers. An example of such an urgent message could include a Code Maroon message issued for a tornado or for an active shooter.

Additionally, Texas A&M University administration (the Texas A&M University Associate Vice President for Safety and Security in the Office of Safety and Security) may, in rare cases, confirm an emergency or dangerous situation and generate and request issuance of a modified emergency notification on behalf of the 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 President of Texas A&M University.

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

Code Maroon alerts are issued to the campus community, rather than to specific segments of the campus population. In the event of a system problem, certain trained individuals from Texas A&M University Information Technology can be called upon to issue the alert from a remote location.

Texas A&M University conducts monthly pre-scheduled testing of the emergency notification system. These monthly tests are launched by the Communications Division of UPD. After each test, or 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 Associate Vice President for Safety and Security and the Associate Vice President for Enterprise Platforms, Cloud, and Shared Services with communication of significant issues to their management. Any monthly test may be cancelled by the Associate Vice President for Safety and Security. 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, etc.

Registering for Emergency Notifications

Students, Faculty, and Staff Access

The Code Maroon emergency notification system allows students, faculty and staff who have a Texas A&M NetID and password to register to receive text message alerts. Emergency alerts are automatically sent to all Texas A&M email (Gmail and Exchange) addresses. The system also pushes the emergency notification message to KAMU-FM radio, campus cable television, the classroom notification system, Emergency Alert System radios, campus digital signage, campus pop-up messages when connected to the Texas A&M network, Twitter and RSS. To register, visit: <http://codemaroon.tamu.edu>.

Public Access

Parents, family, and friends of Texas A&M can receive emergency alerts by subscribing to Code Maroon's RSS feed which 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 of Texas A&M University may register for text message alerts at the Code Maroon 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 portal to register can be found at: <https://tamu.safety.info/Subscribers/>.

The public can receive Code Maroon alerts through Twitter, however, delivery by Twitter cannot be guaranteed since Texas A&M University does not manage this notification outlet. Twitter users can follow TAMUCodeMaroon to see alerts in your Twitter feed and/or receive push alerts on a mobile device through the Twitter mobile app. Once TAMUCodeMaroon is followed, click the Bell Icon on the TAMUCodeMaroon 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 Code Maroon App for receiving Code Maroon alerts on their device via push notifications. The app requires a connection to the internet to receive the alerts. The application is available for download on Google Play and Apple Store. <https://codemaroon.tamu.edu/MobileAppNotification.aspx>

Setup instructions for the Code Maroon public access mechanisms described above can be found here: <http://codemaroon.tamu.edu/PublicAccess.aspx>.

Disseminating Information to the Larger Community

In the event that a crisis occurs on University property, the Division of Marketing and Communications will be notified as soon as possible. As chief spokesperson(s) for the university, Marketing & Communications staff will ultimately be responsible for providing strategic direction and implementing protocols as outlined in the emergency communications plan. Marketing & Communications will work with the University Police Public Information Officer and Emergency Management to prepare and disseminate internal and external messages, distribute news releases, respond to media inquiries, update the main university website with pertinent information, and share timely information as appropriate via digital channels such as Twitter. In addition Marketing & 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, the Texas A&M University main website will be updated with current information pertaining to the incident at <http://www.tamu.edu/>. Individuals receiving the emergency notification will also be advised with updated information, as needed, using the same method(s) as the original notification.

Emergency Preparedness

Texas A&M University is a partner with Brazos County and with the cities of Bryan and College Station in the Brazos County Inter-jurisdictional Emergency Management Plan. The university is also involved with the regional emergency response planning for the Brazos Valley Region consisting of the seven counties in this Council of Governments region: Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson and Washington. The Office of Safety and Security has primary responsibility for emergency preparedness at Texas A&M University. Duties and responsibilities range from working with departments to write and exercise building evacuation plans, to developing and maintaining emergency plans as deemed necessary to augment and implement the Brazos County Plan.

The primary university plan is the broad-based Texas A&M Emergency Operations Plan available at <http://www.tamu.edu/emergency/resources/plans.html>. The Texas A&M Emergency Operations Plan describes the general framework for emergency response at Texas A&M University. A set of more specific emergency protocols, including evacuation procedures, has been developed that are intended to provide guidance for the general public in the event of foreseeable emergencies. The 12th Man Emergency Playbook may be viewed at <https://www.tamu.edu/emergency/documents/12thManEmergencyPlaybook.pdf>. Information about emergency procedures at Texas A&M University may also be accessed online via the Emergency Preparedness link: <http://www.tamu.edu/emergency>. University departments are responsible for developing business continuity plans for their specific areas to compliment and support the Recovery - Institutional Continuity Plan (Annex J) of the Emergency Operations Plan.

Texas A&M University tests various aspects of our emergency operations plan on at least an annual basis through table-top exercises, full-scale exercises, continuity exercises, and tests of the emergency notification system. These tests are designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities and are performed and documented with after action reviews in accordance with FEMA's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program requirements. Testing reports and review documentation include a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, and the start and end time of the exercise. Tests may be announced or unannounced. All table-top, full-scale, and continuity exercises are announced. In addition, Environmental Health and Safety manages a robust Building Evacuation Program which works with facility managers to maintain and test building evacuation procedures annually for facilities on campus through unannounced emergency evacuation drills.

Texas A&M University publicizes its emergency procedures annually and in conjunction with a test through a campus-wide email, directing students, faculty, and staff to visit the Emergency Preparedness site (referenced above). A Code Maroon test distribution may also be used to publicize this information. The emergency procedures include information about testing and related documentation. The Office of Safety and Security also works with various departments on campus to include UPD, Environmental Health and Safety, and University Emergency Medical Services to share emergency procedures and preparedness information through a variety of outreach programs and presentations throughout the year including Campus Safety Awareness Series and National Night Out.

The Daily Crime Log

The UPD (Clery Compliance Administrator or other trained personnel) publishes a Daily Crime Log that is available to the media, the public, and various 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. The Daily Crime Log may be viewed via the UPD webpage at: <http://upd.tamu.edu>. A printed copy of this report may be viewed by the public at the UPD Records office during business hours from 8am to 5pm Monday through Friday excluding university holidays ([1111 Research Parkway, College Station, TX 77843](#)), or obtained by calling 979-845-2347.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

General Provisions

The Dean, Director, or Department Head is responsible for determining access to facilities under their control. The UPD's Community Services Division, upon request, will prepare a security survey of the facility to determine security coverage and appropriate access control.

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*)

Residence Halls

Access to residence halls 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

Various campus parking areas including all garages are under video surveillance and may or may not be monitored. Various parking lots and garages are also equipped with emergency phones on each level and are readily visible and identifiable by the bright blue lights located on top of the phone cabinets. Instructions adjacent to the keypads direct customers to contact UPD at 979-845-2345 for non-emergency assistance and to dial 911 for emergency assistance.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

The main campus of Texas A&M University is located within the City of College Station, and the public areas are therefore readily accessible. In general, the academic and administrative buildings 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, may be limited to authorized personnel at various times. Card swipe systems, locks and other means may be employed to limit access. Information about access to a specific facility can be obtained from the proctor for that facility. University Police and Security Officers generally are not assigned to specific academic or administrative buildings. However, they do patrol such areas on a regular basis.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Contracted facilities personnel are responsible for maintaining the buildings, grounds, and custodial services for the Texas A&M University campus. 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 the 24 hour Communications Center at 979-845-4311.

The Department of Residence Life monitors the residential facility custodial and maintenance functions which are managed by a third party. The custodians are responsible for normal cleaning duties within the residence halls and the University Apartments. The maintenance staff is responsible for making repairs in the residence halls and the University Apartments. Additionally, facilities such as telephones, recreational areas around the halls, building renovations, furniture purchases, card access security system, and fire alarm/detection systems are all coordinated from the Residence Life's Facilities and Operations office. For more information about any of these services, please call 979-862-3150 or email facilities-operations@housing.tamu.edu. Students are encouraged to report residence hall or apartment maintenance problems via <https://aggieworks.tamu.edu/> and to their Resident Advisor.

For after-hours emergency repairs, contact the 24 hour Communications Center at 979-845-4311. Garden Apartments should contact the Resident Advisor on duty at 979-845-2261. White Creek Apartments should contact the Resident Advisor on duty at 979-458-8500.

Security lighting tours of campus are jointly conducted each semester by contracted maintenance staff, students, UPD, Residence Life, and various Texas A&M University departmental representatives. Issues concerning lighting as well as landscaping affecting the disbursement of light are addressed. Residence hall and University Apartments staff conducts daily "on-duty rounds," and reports any known maintenance items for life/safety and security. Residence hall and apartment staff will submit work orders and/or telephone the Communications Center in cases of needed urgent after-hours responses.

Police and security personnel closely monitor any security-related maintenance problems after hours, and report their findings to the appropriate university official. If necessary, they will stand-by until the problem is corrected.

University Police and Security Officers survey campus lighting nightly and monitor those areas having defective fixtures and report the deficiencies to the appropriate personnel for corrective action. The operations of the emergency telephones are checked 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://nokwv2p4iir3h3frsml79d3t-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/dfsc.pdf>.

Alcohol Policy

As an institution interested in the intellectual, physical and psychological well-being of the campus community, Texas A&M University deems it important to curtail the abusive or illegal use of alcoholic beverages. The Texas A&M University System strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution (including sales), possession, or use of alcohol on Texas A&M University System property, while on official duty, and/or as part of any Texas A&M University System activities ([System Policy 34.02, Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#)). Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on property under control of the Texas A&M University System will not be 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](#)).

A listing of locations at Texas A&M University that are approved for possession or use of alcohol can be found at https://rules-saps.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Approved_Sites.pdf as authorized in [University Standard Administrative Procedure \(SAP\) 34.03.99.M0.01, Alcoholic Beverages](#). Locations approved for possession, consumption, and/or use of alcoholic beverages in University SAP 34.03.99.M0.01 include University Apartments and residence hall rooms where all occupants are at least 21 years of age (alcohol is not permitted in dormitories housing students who are members of the Corps of Cadets, even if the occupants are 21 years of age or older). A licensed contracted vendor must be used to serve (sell) alcohol at events held in these approved locations.

[Texas A&M University Student Rules, Student Conduct Code, 24.4.13, Alcohol](#), also prohibits alcohol use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution (including sales) of alcoholic beverages on Texas A&M University premises and at university sponsored events, except as expressly authorized by university policies.

The purchase, service (including sales), possession, and consumption of alcohol beverages in facilities under the control of the Texas A&M University System shall in all respects comply with state law ([System Policy 34.03, Alcoholic Beverages](#)). Texas A&M University prohibits the use or possession of alcoholic beverages on campus by any individual under the age of 21, including within on-campus housing facilities ([University SAP 34.03.99.M0.01 Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Texas A&M University Student Rules, Student Conduct Code 24.4.13, Alcohol](#), and [Department of Residence Life Resident Handbook 2021-2022](#), pages 33-34).

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 university and/or criminal charges/arrest by UPD or other law enforcement agencies for state law violations.

Health Promotion (979-845-0280), in the Offices of the Dean of Student Life (979-845-3111), is committed to promoting responsible decision making regarding alcohol and other drugs through educational programming, resources, and referrals. The Work/Life Solutions Program by GuidanceResources (1-866-301-9623) manages the alcohol, drug abuse, and rehabilitation program for employees and provides licensed counseling and referral services.

Illegal Drugs Policy

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](#), all students and employees are expected to abide by federal and state laws pertaining to controlled substances and illicit drugs. More specifically, Texas A&M University Student Rules prohibit using, possessing, being under the influence of, manufacturing, or distributing illegal drugs or illegally obtained/possessed controlled substances ([Texas A&M University Student Rules, Student Conduct Code, 24.4.12, Drugs](#)). Alleged violations of federal and state laws may result in criminal charges. University conduct charges may be pursued against those alleged to have violated university policies and/or state/federal laws concerning controlled substances.

Health Promotion (979-845-0280), in the Offices of the Dean of Student Life (979-845-3111), is committed to promoting responsible decision making regarding alcohol and other drugs through educational programming, resources, and referrals. The Work/Life Solutions Program by GuidanceResources (1-866-301-9623) manages the alcohol, drug abuse, and rehabilitation program for employees and provides licensed counseling and referral services.

Weapons Policy

In accordance with [Texas Penal Code Ch. 46.03](#), it is a felony to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly possess a firearm, location restricted knife, club, or prohibited weapon on the physical premises of a school or educational institution, to include any grounds or buildings on which an activity sponsored by a school or educational institution is being conducted, or a passenger transportation vehicle of a school or 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 campus of Texas A&M (all land and buildings owned or leased by Texas A&M) or in a university vehicle, unless prohibited by state law, federal law, or [University Rule 34.06.02.M1, Carrying Concealed Handguns on Campus](#). Prohibited areas include, but are not limited to, campus daycares, counseling centers, health care facilities, collegiate interscholastic events, collegiate sporting events if effective notice under 30.06 is provided, specific premises where formal administrative hearings/investigations are conducted, locations with official Texas Penal Code 30.06 signage, and certain high hazard research areas/laboratories as approved by the president. Residents of campus housing who are license to carry holders may store a handgun in their room securely in a safe purchased or rented from the Department of Residence Life or their approved vendor. The open carry of handguns is prohibited everywhere on campus including all land and buildings owned or leased by Texas A&M University. Licensed peace officers are authorized by law to carry firearms at all times. [University SAP 34.06.02.M1.01](#) and [Student Conduct Code 24.4.14](#) contain additional weapons policy information.

December 2021 Notice: Revisions have been made to the Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking section

The following revisions have been applied to the section referenced below as [Texas A&M University System Regulation 08.01.01 Civil Rights Compliance](#) (System Regulation 08.01.01) has been revised.

- Text was added in the **definition of Retaliation** (footnoted in the introductory paragraph below): 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 made** a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing.
- Text was removed from **Procedures governing the resolution of all sexual harassment and sex-based misconduct allegations**: From guidance issued by the Department of Education the

requirement for a party to be present and subject to cross-examination during a live hearing in order to consider their previous statement(s), has been removed.

- Verbiage was added to the **Procedures governing the resolution of all other civil rights complaints**: Resolution procedures for non sex-based complaints based on race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, and/or veteran status, now include **complaints involving allegations of pay disparities and/or program inequities**.

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), complicity, and retaliation⁴. The policies apply whether this conduct occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to the university.

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.

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). Includes complaints based on sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity.

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. Includes complaints based on sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity.

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.

Agency	Phone
University Police Department	979-845-2345
Bryan Police Department	979-361-3888
College Station Police Department	979-764-3600
Brazos County Sheriff's Department	979-361-4980

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 possible⁵. Student workers are not required to report conduct prohibited by this policy if the student worker 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:

Assistant Vice President and Title IX Coordinator
 Department of Civil Rights and Equity Investigations (CREI)
 Medical Sciences Library
 202 Olsen Blvd., Suite 007
 College Station, TX 77843
 979-458-8407
civilrights@tamu.edu

⁵ Exceptions include confidential employees and are described in the "Confidentiality/Privacy" section of this report.

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

CREI's Assistant 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 Assistant 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 CREI to be addressed by the appropriate disciplinary authority, e.g., Supervisor, Student Conduct, Residence Life, etc., under rules or regulations other than this policy.

CREI is the department designated by the university to receive, investigate, 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 anonymous report through [Tell Somebody](#), an electronic reporting option. Anonymous reporting may also 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.

CREI 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 complainant⁶ may request assistance from and/or will be assisted by CREI 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.

⁶ The individual(s) who is alleged to have been subjected to discrimination.

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.

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.

CREI conducts an initial review and preliminary assessment of all reports/complaints that are received by CREI to assess and address the safety and well-being of the complainant, respondent⁷, and the community. As part of the initial review, CREI 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 CREI, (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. CREI will offer the opportunity to request supportive measures to provide for the safety of the individual and campus community.

CREI 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, CREI will determine whether the complainant is a minor, elderly, or disabled and, if required, contact the appropriate agency in accordance with the Texas law.

CREI 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;

⁷ An individual who has been alleged to have engaged in discriminatory conduct as defined in this policy.

- 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;
- 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 Student Health Services, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), 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 or 9-911 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. CHI St. Joseph 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: CREI 979-458-8407, Student Assistance Services 979-845-3113, CAPS 979-845-4427, Student Health Services 979-458-8310, UPD Victim Services 979-458-9767, Work/Life Solutions Program by GuidanceResources (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 information⁸. 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 - CAPS (979-845-4427), 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 - Student Health Services (979-458-8310); and mental health provider for employees and the employee's benefits-eligible dependents - The Work/Life Solutions Program by GuidanceResources (1-866-301-9623). Confidential reports are available to support both complainants and respondents.

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, 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 private⁹).

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

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

- 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 are informed of resources, rights, and options in writing when CREI 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 CREI.

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

Law Enforcement

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Texas A&M University Police	979-845-2345	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 Krenek Tap Road College Station, TX	https://www.cstx.gov/departments_city_hall/police
Brazos County Sheriff's Department	979-361-4980	1700 Highway 21 West Bryan, TX	http://brazoscountysheriff.org

Counseling and Mental Health

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	979-845-4427 or 979-845-2700	Student Services Building, 4th Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://caps.tamu.edu/
The Work/Life Solutions Program by GuidanceResources (for employees)	1-866-301-9623	n/a	https://employees.tamu.edu/eap/

Medical and Health Services

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Student Health Services	979-458-8250	A.P. Beutel Health Center Texas A&M Campus	http://shs.tamu.edu
Baylor Scott & White Medical Center	979-207-0100	700 Scott & White Drive College Station, TX	https://www.bswhealth.com/locations/college-station/
CHI St. Joseph Health College Station Hospital	979-764-5100	1604 Rock Prairie Road College Station, TX	https://www.chistjoseph.org/locations/college-station-hospital
CHI St. Joseph Regional Hospital	979-776-3777	2801 Franciscan Drive Bryan, TX	https://stjoseph.stlukeshospital.org/locations/chi-st-joseph-health-regional-hospital

Support, Advocacy, Legal Assistance, and Other Resources

Name	Phone	Address	Website
CAPS Helpline (After Hours)	979-845-2700	n/a	https://caps.tamu.edu/?q=helpline
Student Assistance Services	979-845-3113	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/sas/
Women's Resource Center	979-845-8784	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/wrc/
LGBTQ + Pride Center	979-862-8920	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	https://studentlife.tamu.edu/lgbtq/contact/
Student Conduct Office	979-847-7272	Student Services Building, 3rd Floor, Suite 309, Texas A&M Campus	http://studentlife.tamu.edu/sco

Name	Phone	Address	Website
Student Legal Services ¹⁰	979-862-4502	Student Services Building, 2nd Floor Texas A&M Campus	http://studentlife.tamu.edu/sls
Offices of the Dean of 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 Services	979-458-9767	1111 Research Parkway College Station, TX	https://upd.tamu.edu/Pages/VictimsAdvocate.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 Victim Advocacy & Assistance Program	979-764-5004	800 Krenek Tap Road College Station, TX	https://www.cstx.gov/departments_city_hall/police/about/operational/victim
Brazos County 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	2505 South College Avenue Bryan, TX	https://www.twincitymission.org/domestic-violence-services
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 Services	979-845-1824	1 ST Floor of The Pavilion, Room 110, Texas A&M Campus	http://iss.tamu.edu

¹⁰ 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
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	979-845-3236	2 nd Floor of The Pavilion Texas A&M Campus	https://financialaid.tamu.edu/
Veteran Services	979-845-8075	2 nd Floor of The Pavilion Texas A&M Campus	http://veterans.tamu.edu
Federal Student Aid Information Center	800-433-3243	n/a	https://studentaidhelp.ed.gov/app/home/site/studentaid

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, CREI 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.

CREI is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. In addition to facilitating supportive measures, CREI 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). CREI 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 CREI (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.

CREI 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, CREI 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 CREI 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 CREI at 979-458-8407. CREI 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 CREI'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 CREI 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.

CREI will also consider an interim removal of the respondent from university 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 for student respondents and an interim administrative action for employee respondents, such as a leave of absence, are described below.

Interim Removal 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.

The Dean of Student Life may remove 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. The Dean of Student Life must provide the removed student with notice and opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Upon being removed, the removed student must be granted the

opportunity for a hearing within 5 business days to review whether or not the removal is warranted. The outcome of this hearing is not subject to appeal and is not a disciplinary action.

During the interim removal, 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 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, CREI 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. CREI 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. CREI 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. CREI 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: Offices of the Dean of 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, CREI 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 – Chief Family Violence 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 (979-361-4980). 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 him/her 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 Division at 979-458-6875 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/crime-victims/crime-victims-compensation-program>.

Investigations and Disciplinary Proceedings¹¹ 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:

- 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

¹¹ 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 supportive measures.

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 CREI. 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 CREI. 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 CREI, 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 CREI, 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 CREI 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 complaint¹² that details the nature and circumstances of the allegations, including the names of the complainants and respondents, if so inclined.

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. CREI 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

¹²A 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.

- 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.

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

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. CREI 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, CREI 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, CREI may, after consultation with OGC:

- 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).

CREI 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, CREI will appoint the Investigative Authority (IA)¹⁵ 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 Assistant 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

¹⁵ 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.

- the appointed IA; the appointed Designated Administrator (DA) and Appellate Authority (AA).¹⁴

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 Assistant Vice President and Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall notify, in writing, the respondent's supervisor that CREI 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.

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

¹⁴ 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 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.

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 advisor¹⁵ 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 related to the investigation and resolution of the complaint. A party may select any person to be an advisor, including legal counsel.

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 conduct the cross examination during a hearing on allegations of sexual harassment and sex-based misconduct. 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 Assistant 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, CREI 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

¹⁵ 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).

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 sanctions¹⁶:

- 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. The IA must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as repetitious or not

¹⁶ 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.

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 any new or relevant information was provided by one or both of the parties. If necessary, the IA may pursue additional investigative steps and/or amend the final draft investigation report. 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 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 CREI. 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, see definitions on page 17

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 students¹⁷.

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. The Rules of Evidence do not apply in hearings. At any time prior to the adjudication of a formal complaint, the parties may seek informal resolution to resolve the complaint.

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.

¹⁷ 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 CREI. 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.

The DA will conduct a live hearing¹⁸ 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 result¹⁹ (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 on page 40) 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 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 sanctions²⁰. The decision will include information about appealing the decision and/or sanctions.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

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 CREI or designee.

Procedures governing the resolution of all other civil rights complaints (pay disparities, program inequities, and allegations other than sexual harassment and sex-based misconduct)

Following are the resolution procedures for pay disparities, program inequities, 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 (see page 37).

The DA will review the unredacted final investigation report (see footnote 16), 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 19), 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 20). 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 (defined on page 17)			
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 (defined on pages 58-59)			
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 (defined on pages 59-61)			
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 (defined on page 17)			
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 (defined on page 17)			
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 (e)			
Sexual Assault (defined on pages 54-58)			
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 ²¹
		Oral sex	
		Penetration (by sex organs)	
		Penetration (by means other than sex organs)	
		Incest	
		Statutory rape	
Retaliation (defined on page 17)			
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.

²¹ 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.

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 CREI, the Offices of the Dean of Student Life, or the Vice President for Student Affairs if enrollment has been blocked for a previous student conduct problem.

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 standing²²" 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 Conduct Office (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 22). 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 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.

²² 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 CREI. (4) Additional restrictions or conditions also may be imposed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the misconduct.

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 CREI 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, a diversity awareness 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, see definitions on page 17

An appeal of a 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 and Third Party	Faculty Employee
Then the AA is:	University Disciplinary Appeals Panel (UDAP) who may refer the appeal to the Dean of Student Life or designee https://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule58/	Vice President for the Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness or designee https://policies.tamu.edu/32-01-02.pdf	Provost and Executive Vice President 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 appeal²³ 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 23); and (3) provide credible information or evidence substantiating the identified bases for appeal.

²³ 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.

If the AA determines that an appeal is not valid, the AA will provide simultaneous written notice to the parties and CREI 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 investigation report, the DA's decision on responsibility and/or sanctions, the documentary evidence, the record from the hearing (if applicable), and 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:

- 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) CREI 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, CREI 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, CREI 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 circumstances²⁴. 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

²⁴ 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.

the decision as to each of the grounds appealed, changes occurring based on appeal, and when such results become final (see footnote 20).

To the extent reasonably possible:

- For student respondents: The AA will provide the written decision simultaneously to the parties and CREI 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 CREI within 5 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 CREI 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 OREC for review and approval by the Chief Risk, Ethics, and Compliance Officer or designee. CREI 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 process²⁵ 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 as outlined on page 37 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 as outlined on page 37 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.

²⁵ 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, the Dean of Faculties, the Office of the Provost, the Dean of Students, the Dean of Student Life, and the Associate Director of Student Life. 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.

Prevention and Awareness Programs²⁶

Primary prevention programs are directed at incoming students and new employees. The primary programs are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by 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. 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; rights and options for obtaining lawful orders; assistance in receiving support measures and remedial action; how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties; and protection from retaliation.

Primary prevention programs include the following:

- Health Promotion within the Offices of the Dean of 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 the Offices of the Dean of 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.
- The Offices of the Dean of Student Life and CREI 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 semester, the training is sent to all incoming Texas A&M University undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. New students are required to complete this training at all campuses with the exception of Texas A&M University Qatar.

²⁶ 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 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.

- The Corps of Cadets Discipline Officer and personnel from the Student Conduct Office and CREI provide semi-annual training for all cadets, focusing on sexual harassment, sexual assault, and related discipline.
- The new student handbook, available to students electronically through a link they receive in an email from the Offices of the Dean of Student Life, contains information on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; awareness; rights; resources; and options available through the CREI 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 The Texas A&M University System. All employees are required to complete the training every two years thereafter.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns 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.

Health Promotion (including an interpersonal violence unit) 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. Health Promotion 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 are provided for classes, student organization meetings, orientations, residence hall programs, and other events. Following is Health Promotion contact information: <https://studentlife.tamu.edu/hp/presentations/>, healthpromotion@tamu.edu or 979-845-0280).

During April's Sexual Assault Prevention & Awareness Month, Health Promotion 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/>.

The Women's Resource Center (WRC) provides visibility, advocacy, support, and programming for students, faculty, and staff by educating campus and community constituencies on women's issues and functions as a resource and referral center (<http://studentlife.tamu.edu/wrc>, wrc@tamu.edu, or 979-845-8784).

The Sexual Assault Survivors Services (SASS) committee is a collaborative working committee comprised of individuals from across the university and university community. The committee strives to share resources and perspectives to enhance services for support and education in the area of sexual violence. The committee is focused on student resources and needs. SASS developed the STAND Up workshop designed to train faculty, staff, and students on how to have trauma-informed conversations with individuals who have been involved in incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking. The workshop provides information about sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; social perspectives; the impacts of trauma on the brain; listening techniques; tools for mandated reporters; and campus and

community resources. Health Promotion coordinates the day to day operations of this workshop; see their contact information above.

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 that 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 Division, 979-458-6875, 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 Division 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 Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs distributes an online Concerning Behavior Response Guide, to 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 <http://tellsomebody.tamu.edu/resources/>.

CREI 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. CREI also conducts presentations on trauma informed response to campus personnel such as the Office of the Commandant.

The Division of Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness offers training for employees regarding fostering respect in a diverse workplace and inclusion that covers information about the employee’s and supervisor’s role in maintaining a work environment that is free from discrimination and harassment. Participants have the opportunity to review federal equality laws, identify and discuss behaviors that might unknowingly contribute to a disrespectful or hostile environment, and identify ways to be proactive in creating a respectful work environment. 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. CREI, the Offices of the Dean of 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 CREI 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 CREI 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 Reduction²⁷

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?

²⁷ 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.

- Is one of the partners controlling, intimidating or always jealous?
- Is there a threat of harm?

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 to register by law. 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 main 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 – 979-361-4980

Bryan Police Department – 979-209-5300

College Station Police Department – 979-764-3600

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 and related system policy. This regulation establishes system-wide standards for the receipt and processing of complaints, appeals, or reports of discrimination, sexual harassment and/or related retaliation based on protected class 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; or
 - (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.
- (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.
- Text of subsection as amended by Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 436 (S.B. 1259), Sec. 2
- (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 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
 - (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).

Text of subsection as amended by Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 738 (H.B. 667), Sec. 2

(f) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that an offense under this section is a felony of the first degree if the victim was:

- (1) 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
- (2) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section [25.02](#).

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.

(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.

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 specifically at another 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;
 - (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.
- (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; or
 - (7) sends repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another.
- (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) 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.

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.

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).

On-campus Student Housing Facilities (Residential Facilities): A subset of the "On-campus" category. Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

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.

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.

Texas A&M University, College Station - Reportable Crimes

The following statistics include all incidents of Clery Act crimes reported to the institution that occurred within the campus' Clery Act locations, regardless of whether the individual reporting was a member of the campus community and regardless of whether the individual chose to move forward with the 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. Some local law enforcement agencies responded with data included in reportable crimes tables below. Other agencies did not respond to the institution's request for statistics or did not respond with a format usable for Clery crime reporting.

September 2021 Change to Prior Year Statistics in the 2021 Annual Security Report

Calendar year 2019 Aggravated Assault in the Residential Facilities category decreased from 3 to 0. Based on a review of prior year geographical classifications, the Aggravated Assaults were found to have been correctly classified as occurring in On Campus Property, however, the properties were not Residential Facilities.

August 2022 Change to Prior Year Statistics in the 2021 Annual Security Report

Calendar year 2018 Arrests: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc. in the On Campus Property category decreased from 24 to 4 to correct an entry error. Calendar year 2018 Arrests: Liquor Law Violations increased from 184 to 185 in the On Campus Property category and increased from 55 to 56 in the Residential Facilities category to add one citation found to be missing from statistics.

Criminal Offenses					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Residential Facilities (subset of on campus property)	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Rape	2018	33	26	1	0
	2019	24	23	1	0
	2020	25	20	1	0
Sex Offenses, Fondling ²⁸	2018	146	20	0	0
	2019	19	11	0	0
	2020	8	6	0	0
Sex Offenses, Incest	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	4	1	0	0
	2020	3	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	13	3	0	0
	2019	3	0	0	2
	2020	12	4	1	0
Burglary of Structure	2018	60	12	0	0
	2019	32	14	1	0
	2020	21	12	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	8	0	0	0
	2019	28	1	0	0
	2020	25	3	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	3	2	0	0

²⁸ The 2018 Clery statistics for "Sex Offenses, Fondling" show a higher than expected count compared to the same statistics from 2019 and 2020. Most of the 2018 increase (118 of the total 2018 counts of "Sex Offenses, Fondling" in the on campus category) can be attributed to incidents that occurred involving a single respondent's contact with three complainants over multiple years. Because the incidents accrued over an extended period of time, in some cases the complainants were unable to give specific counts but provided estimates in regards to the number of fondlings they experienced.

Hate Crimes					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Residential Facilities (subset of on campus property)	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Hate Crimes ²⁹	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) Offenses					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Residential Facilities (subset of on campus property)	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence ³⁰	2018	26	23	0	5
	2019	47	39	0	1
	2020	37	25	0	1
Dating Violence	2018	21	9	0	0
	2019	7	4	0	0
	2020	2	1	0	0
Stalking ³¹	2018	179	41	3	0
	2019	250	82	2	0
	2020	167	56	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Residential Facilities (subset of on campus property)	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Arrests: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2018	4	0	0	6
	2019	7	0	0	1
	2020	4	1	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2018	2	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2018	159	48	1	49
	2019	127	55	2	31
	2020	127	42	0	22
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2018	14	10	7	0
	2019	39	28	4	0
	2020	14	13	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2018	185	56	0	19
	2019	136	33	0	13
	2020	138	65	0	14
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations ³²	2018	64	56	81	0
	2019	69	64	6	0
	2020	97	96	0	0

²⁹ In 2018, 2019, and 2020 there were no reported criminal incidents involving hate/bias that met Clery Act hate crime criteria.

³⁰ Dating violence is included in the domestic violence statute in Texas, therefore, the distribution between dating violence and domestic violence may vary from year to year depending on law enforcement's classification. Also, the increase in 2019 Clery statistics for "Domestic Violence" (28 of the total 2019 counts of "Domestic Violence" in the on campus and residential facilities categories) can be attributed to incidents involving a single respondent's contact with one complainant occurring over a period of time within a relationship / household.

³¹ The increase in Clery statistics for "Stalking" is attributed to a general growth in the disclosure of stalking behaviors to the university due to an expanded awareness of the university's centralized civil rights (including Title IX) reporting procedures. Additionally in recent years there has been an increased number of cases resulting in multiple stalking counts per case due to stalking behavior from a single respondent directed at more than one complainant and/or stalking behavior from a single respondent occurring over multiple years.

³² The 2018 Clery statistics for "Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations" show a higher than expected count compared to the same statistics from 2019 and 2020. Most of the 2018 increase (78 of the total 2018 counts of "Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations" in the non-campus property category) can be attributed to incidents from one student organization's conduct over the course of two semesters.

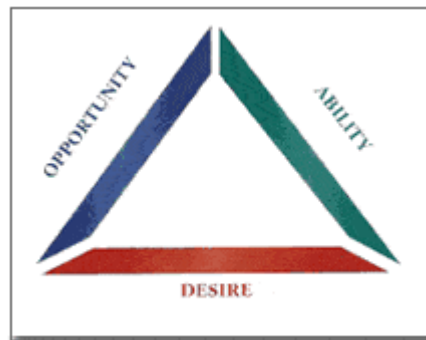
Texas A&M University, College Station - Unfounded Crimes

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, College Station Clery Act locations and Clery Act offenses:

- Calendar year 2020: 2 unfounded crimes
- Calendar year 2019: 2 unfounded crimes
- Calendar year 2018: 1 unfounded crime

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 and may prevent someone else from becoming a victim of a more serious crime.

The UPD's Community Services Division, staffed by officers who are state Certified Crime Prevention Specialists, continually presents programs covering crime prevention and security information for students, staff, and faculty. 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 Division at 979-458-6875.

UPD typically offers a variety of crime prevention programs and services to our community members. The programs are designed to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the

security of others. Due to COVID-19, the availability of the following programs or service requests may be restricted to online only or unavailable if the request cannot meet COVID-19 guidelines. In person requests that cannot meet the COVID-19 guidelines will resume once it is safe for all involved.

- Personal Safety Awareness – scheduled upon request
- Theft/burglary Prevention – scheduled upon request
- UPD Self-Defense Program – offered throughout the year and scheduled upon request
- Alive@25 Defensive Driving – offered periodically throughout the year
- 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
- Apartment and Home or Residence Hall Security – scheduled upon request
- Robbery Prevention – scheduled upon request
- Workplace Crime Prevention – scheduled upon request
- Bicycle Registration – see description below
- Community-Oriented Police Services (C.O.P.S.) – see description below

Bicycles are a popular mode 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 any bicycle they plan to ride 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 bicycles that are lost or stolen. Information on mandatory bike registration can be obtained by calling the Alternative Transportation Office at 979-847-2453 or visiting <https://transport.tamu.edu/alternative/bicycles/register.aspx>.

The Community Services Division is responsible for operating the [C.O.P.S.](#) program which is a joint effort between UPD and the Department of Residence Life to provide a safer campus community. C.O.P.S. offers a variety of the programs listed above at locations convenient for students in or near the residence halls and in other areas on-campus. <http://reslife.tamu.edu/cops/>

The Texas A&M University Corps of Cadets provides a free safety escort service where a Corps member will meet an individual requesting a safety escort and walk with him/her to most central on-campus locations, e.g., residence halls, parking lots, etc. A safety escort can be requested by calling the Guard Room at 979-845-6789. Hours of operation during the fall and spring semesters are 6pm-7am week days and all day on weekends. The escort services does not extend beyond West Campus Garage.

Important Telephone Numbers

Area Code 979 (for all numbers listed below)

Emergencies- Police/Fire/Medical	911 for off campus; 911 or 9-911 for on campus	University Police Department	845-2345
College Station Police (non-emergency)	764-3600	Campus Information/Student Locator	845-3211

Bryan Police (non-emergency)	361-3888	Health Promotion (Counseling & Referral, Alcohol & other Drugs)	845-0280
Brazos County Sheriff (non-emergency)	361-4980	Student Health Services	458-8250
Crime Stoppers 775-TIPS	775-8477	Corps of Cadets Escort Service	845-6789
Department of Public Safety (State Troopers)	776-3100	Student Conduct Office	847-7272
FBI	776-8894	Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	845-4427
College Station Fire	764-3700	Facilities Services	458-5500
Bryan Fire	209-5960	Transportation Services	845-9700
Brazos County Fire (Rural)	361-3888	Parking	862-7275
Paratransit	845-1971	CARPOOL (10pm-3am on Thursday, Friday and Saturday)	693-9905
Transit (Bus) Help-Line / Information	847-7433	Environmental Health & Safety	845-2132
Department of Civil Rights and Equity Investigations	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 OREC website:

<https://orec.tamu.edu/clery/annual-security-report/>.

Other Texas A&M University Annual Security Reports

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 RELLIS Campus

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

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

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Houston

<https://orec.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/HSCHoustonAnnualSecurityReport.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 McAllen

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

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Round Rock

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

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Temple

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

Texas A&M University Higher Education Center at McAllen

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

Texas A&M University at Galveston, TS General Rudder

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

Texas A&M University Maritime Academy Summer Sea Term

<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>

Other Texas A&M University Annual Fire Safety Reports

Texas A&M University at Galveston

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

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Kingsville

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

Texas A&M University at Galveston, TS General Rudder

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

Texas A&M University Maritime Academy Summer Sea Term

<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>