2018
Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act
Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 28, 2018
This report contains crime and fire statistics for calendar years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY
Member of The Texas A&M University System
Dear Tarleton Community:

Whether you are new to Tarleton State University (Tarleton) or have been a part of the Tarleton family for some time, we hope that you take the time to read our Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This information has been prepared to increase your awareness of the current programs which are available to assist you in protecting your safety and well-being.

Tarleton’s University Police Department (UPD) is comprised of 17 full-time, state certified peace officers who are all licensed under the authority of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE). We also have a Crime Victims Liaison Officer, a Crime Prevention Officer, a Mental Health Peace Officer, and two women’s self-defense instructors. Tarleton supports several services to promote a safer university community.

- **Campus Clarity**: All first time freshmen are required to complete Campus Clarity, a 2.5 hour on-line training program which provides students information on the following important topics:
  - how to build and maintain healthy relationships;
  - how to respond to the threat or actuality of sexual assault, including making a report;
  - how use of alcohol and drugs may reduce inhibitions and lead to a greater likelihood of sexual activity or even life-threatening actions; and
  - how to avoid the sense of peer pressure that often leads to choices a student later regrets.
This is an educational program that deals frankly with the issues and choices that college students encounter. We know they will benefit from completing this online program located on Tarleton’s website at [https://www.tarleton.edu/campusclarity/](https://www.tarleton.edu/campusclarity/). An additional benefit is that those who abstain from these activities learn how to help keep their friends safe. Active bystander intervention is critical in addressing sexual assault on campuses nationally, and this type of training is recommended by experts, including the White House Task Force.

- **A Campaign for a Safer Tarleton**: This initiative provides the campus community with pamphlets (available on-line) about safety related issues and programs including information about the UPD, R.A.D. program, Facebook and on-line safety, Operation ID (RAPIDS), self-protection, Texans and Alcohol, travel tips, and vehicle burglaries. University police also make themselves available to student organizations to talk about the importance of responsible decision making regarding public safety.

- **Free On-campus Motorist Assists and Escorts**: The UPD provides members of our campus community with vehicle unlocks, jumpstarts and escorts to and from their vehicles upon request.

- **Campus Crime Stoppers**: This program provides a means of communication for members of the public to anonymously provide law enforcement agencies with information on crimes or suspects.

- **Survivor Advocacy**: Housed within the Student Counselling Center this program allows survivors to seek confidential support if they have been harmed. Your advocate can make changes in housing or classes and assist students with seeking accommodations including academic extensions or grades of incomplete if necessary. The advocate can also help students understand all their formal reporting options.

This publication can be accessed by clicking the “Policies & Information” link on the bottom of the Tarleton’s home page, then click the “Clery Act” link. This publication may also be accessed by typing [https://www.tarleton.edu/site/documents/cleryact.pdf](https://www.tarleton.edu/site/documents/cleryact.pdf) into your web browser. A paper copy may be obtained by contacting:

Tarleton State University - Risk Management and Compliance Department  
Box T-0830, Stephenville, TX 76402  
Phone: 254-968-9415  
Email: wkstyro@tarleton.edu
CHAPTER 1
REQUIRED POLICY AND PROCEDURES UNDER THE
JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND
CRIME STATISTICS ACT

Policy for Preparing the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics
The Tarleton State University Police Department (UPD), Department of Risk Management and Compliance, and the Clery Compliance Committee are responsible for preparing and distributing the Annual Security Report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Annual Security Report is published every year by October 1st. The report contains three calendar years of campus crime statistics and campus security policy statements in accordance with the Clery Act. This Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics supersedes any and all previously published versions of this document.

The UPD, Department of Risk Management and Compliance, and the Clery Compliance Committee compose the Annual Security Report and statistical information with input from various sources such as local law enforcement agencies, Division of Academic Affairs, Division of Finance and Administration, Division of Advancement & External Relations, Division of Student Affairs, and other campus officials.

Why an Annual Security Report?
Enacted in 1990, the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was designed to assist students in making decisions which affect their personal safety and to ensure institutions of higher education provide students, prospective students, staff, and faculty the information they need to avoid becoming victims of campus crime. 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 Crime Statistics Act” (hereafter the Clery Act).

NACCOP Membership
Tarleton maintains an Institutional Membership with the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP). NACCOP provides a professional association for Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals to collaborate with each other, share resources and best practices, and participate in professional development opportunities to support colleges and universities in their efforts to comply with the Clery Act.
Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, involving a crime reported under the Clery Act, that, in the judgment of the director of the UPD, constitutes an ongoing and continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued.

The circumstances in which a Crime Alert (Timely Warning) will be generated include, but are not limited to, the receipt of a good faith report to the UPD or other Campus Security Authority (CSA) of a crime reportable under the Clery Act that poses a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The chief of police, or his designee, is responsible for determining if a Crime Alert will be issued. 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, is the incident a “Clery Act reportable crime”, and whether or not a continuing danger to the campus community exists.

In an effort to provide timely notice to the university community, and in the event of a serious incident which may pose an on-going threat to members of the university community, a blast email Timely Warning Notice will be sent to all students and employees. The alerts are generally written by the chief of police or a designee and distributed to the community.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the UPD may post a notice to provide the university community with more immediate notification on the UPD website at: https://https://www.tarleton.edu/police. In such instances, a copy of the notice may be posted in each residence hall, at the entrance to each academic building, at the Recreational Sports Building, and in the Barry B. Thompson Student Center.

The university annually requests that local area law enforcement agencies notify Tarleton UPD immediately about a serious crime that may cause an ongoing threat to the Tarleton community. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the following departments and/or individuals:

**Stephenville Campus & Agricultural Center:** Emergencies dial 9-1-1. For non-emergencies, contact University Police Department at 254-918-1200 or in person at the UPD office, (located at the corner of W. Frey St. and N. Harbin Dr.) at 895 N Harbin Dr., Stephenville, Texas 76402. For general police related questions during normal business hours, please call 254-968-9002. UPD is dispatched to police related calls by the Stephenville Police Department Dispatch.

**Fort Worth Terrell School of Clinical Laboratory Sciences:** Contact Baylor All Saints Public Safety at 817-922-1911, 24/7 or in person at Parking and Transportation Services, 1400 Eighth Avenue, Fort Worth, TX 76104. A representative of Baylor All Saints Public Safety will provide applicable notification to the department head who, in turn, notifies Tarleton’s Police Department.

**Fort Worth Hickman Building:** Contact the Hickman Building Manager at 817-484-4229 or Tarleton’s Police Department at 254-968-9002.

**Midlothian Campus:** Contact the director of Midlothian Outreach Programs at 972-775-7206 or Tarleton’s Police Department at 254-968-9002.

**Waco Location:** Contact the director at 254-299-8322, 254-299-8838 or 254-967-3304 or Tarleton’s Police Department at 254-968-9002.

**Weatherford Location:** Contact the director of Undergraduate Outreach at 817-598-6443 or 940-389-5912 or Tarleton’s Police Department at 254-968-9002.
Emergency Notification

Tarleton will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

University protocols guide immediate emergency response and evacuation procedures, including the use of Code Purple. The protocols require authorized university officials to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, faculty or staff occurring on the campus, unless issuing a notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency. Authorized university officials to initiate Emergency Notifications include the vice president for Student Affairs, director of risk management and safety, and the university police chief (or their designee). Emergency messages include information detailing what has occurred and directions to the community regarding what to do next. The university police chief (or their designee) is responsible for determining the content of such notification. Code Purple will be activated to provide a timely notification to registered users through email and text message. Alertus Emergency Notification Beacons and/or BRG speaker systems are installed in many campus buildings which can be activated by a Code Purple message to provide an additional means of notification for the building occupants. Tarleton’s Standard Administrative Procedure 34.07.01.T1.02 Emergency Notification Protocol includes information related to Code Purple as well as authority to issue a timely warning. This emergency notification does not replace the timely warning requirement provided in the previous section. The emergency notification addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e. gas leaks, inclement weather, contagious viruses, etc.) A representative of the UPD or designee will continue the assessment of the situation and follow-up information or additional segments of the campus community may be notified if a situation warrants such an action. Once the situation is contained or the danger to the campus community has passed, an alert will be disseminated to the campus community using the same systems by which the initial alert was sent out.

The university’s emergency preparedness, response and evacuation protocols are published online and accessible at https://www.tarleton.edu/emergency. All students and employees are highly encouraged to read and review these protocols regularly. Code Purple, emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested annually.

Certain members of the larger community may have access to the Code Purple notification system. Key members of the local area emergency response teams have been included in the Code Purple notification system. Students, faculty, staff, SSC employees and select Texas A&M University System (A&M System), city, and county employees can identify additional individuals (parents, friends, other family members, etc.) they would want to receive an emergency notification from Tarleton’s Code Purple by adding their information to the individual’s account.

Tarleton has launched a new safety and security mobile application (app), Tarleton eduSafe, available for both Apple and Android phones and tablets. The Tarleton eduSafe app was developed as a helpful tool in the event of severe weather, an active shooter situation, gas leaks, terrorist threats, or other emergency situations. Tarleton eduSafe features access to emergency procedures, easy signup for the Tarleton Code Purple text messaging service, security escort requests and parking maps for the
Stephenville campus. Users can now access essential emergency procedures anywhere, at any time, without a WiFi or data connection.

The Emergency Management Plan designates the UPD by dialing 911 as the initial contact for reporting all emergency situations and for response to and resolution of all emergencies. Upon receiving the report of an emergency, the responding officer will determine the appropriate level of response required and will communicate with appropriate personnel at the scene.

UPD officers, their supervisors and key members of the Emergency Management Committee (EMC) have received training in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System for responding to critical incidents on Campus.

A representative of the UPD or designee will determine if the situation warrants initiating a campus-wide or localized (specific building or area) alert utilizing Code Purple and/or Alertus and if the EMC should be assembled. The university Control Center will monitor emergency communications and assist with notifications as instructed by the UPD representative.

**Emergency Preparedness**

During this reporting period (calendar year 2017), Tarleton participated in and hosted several exercises and drills to improve the university’s response and evacuation capabilities to various threats to the campus community. A record of these activities is included in the following Emergency Response Preparedness Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXERCISE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ANNOUNCED (A)</th>
<th>UNANNOUNCED (U)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Drills</td>
<td>09/25/2017</td>
<td>4:00pm – 9:00pm</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire drill and evacuation test performed at residential living and learning facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/16/2017</td>
<td>5:00pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Active Shooter Tabletop</td>
<td>07/12-13/2017</td>
<td>8:00am – 12:00pm</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Management Team and local response Agencies represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Shooter Exercise Roundtable</td>
<td>07/25/2017</td>
<td>3:00 – 5:00pm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Management Team and local PD response Agencies represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Shooter Exercise Roundtable</td>
<td>08/09/2017</td>
<td>3:30pm – 5:00pm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Management Team and local response Agencies represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Scale Active Shooter Exercise</td>
<td>10/08/2017</td>
<td>9:00am – 1:00pm</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Management Team and local Fire and Police Agencies represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALERRT Level II Training</td>
<td>06/26-29/2017</td>
<td>8:00am – 5:00pm</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>UPD and local Police Agencies participated in response to active shooter training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procedures for Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

An evacuation drill is coordinated by the Office of Risk Management and Compliance (RMC) and Residential Living and Learning (RLL) each fall and spring semester for all residential facilities at the Stephenville campus. Thus, the emergency evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students are informed of the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. RMC does not tell residents in advance about the designated long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by the time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, UPD, RMC and RLL staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of the drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At Tarleton, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their facility. During the drill, occupants “practice” drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of emergency exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the university an opportunity to test the operation of the fire alarm system components. Any deficient equipment is noted so that appropriate repairs can be performed. Residents and other members of the campus community are provided follow up information regarding Tarleton’s emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with these drills.

Students receive emergency information and procedures during their hall meetings. Students are provided additional promotional materials titled “Have an Exit Strategy” which are developed by the Texas State Fire Marshal’s Office.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors. Leaving the area may create an exposure to danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building students are in, and with a few adjustments, this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

If an incident occurs and the building is not damaged, students should stay inside the building they are in and seek an interior room until notification is received that it is safe to come out. If a building is damaged, students should take personal belongings (purse, wallet, Texan Card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for the building (close the door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once students have evacuated, they should seek shelter at the nearest university building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.
How Students Will Know to “Shelter-In-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including Code Purple, the UPD, RLL staff members, other university employees or other authorities utilizing the university’s emergency communication tools.

How to “Shelter-In-Place”

No matter where students are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need arise, students should follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. Students who are inside should stay inside and collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of an emergency. If students are outdoors, they should proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.

2. Students should locate a room in which to shelter. It should be:
   - an interior room;
   - above ground level; and
   - without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.

3. Once students have located a room to shelter within, they should do the following:
   - Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
   - Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans, if possible.
   - Close vents to ventilation systems as soon as possible. (University staff will turn off ventilation as quickly as possible.)
   - Make a list of the people in the room and ask someone (RLL staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to the Control Center at 254-968-9265 so they will know where the student is sheltering. If only students are present, designate someone to call in the list.
   - Turn on a radio, TV, use a smart phone, etc. and listen for further instructions.
   - Students should make the surrounding shelter interior as comfortable as possible.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The UPD, in conjunction with the Department of RMC, prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The full text of this report is located on the Tarleton website at:

https://www.tarleton.edu/site/documents/cleryact.pdf.

Additional information may be accessed by connecting to the UPD website at https://www.tarleton.edu/police. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campus and alternate sites, the Division of Student Affairs, the Division of Finance and Administration, and the Division of Academic Affairs. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Clery Act.
Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the UPD by designated campus officials (including, but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, designated Residential Living and Learning (RLL) staff, Office of Judicial Affairs staff, advisors to students and student organizations, athletic coaches, Campus Security Authorities (CSA) and local law enforcement agencies.

Texas Law (Section 161.041, Health and Safety Code) requires prompt, mandatory reporting to local law enforcement agencies by health care practitioners (such as those at the Student Health Center) when they provide medical services to a person they know or reasonably suspect is suffering from wounds inflicted by a firearm or are a result of assault or abusive conduct.

The Student Counseling, Campus Survivor Advocate, and Health Center staff are informed on how to report crimes to the UPD on a voluntary or confidential basis. The Student Counseling, Campus Survivor Advocate, or Health Center may report crimes anonymously to the UPD.

Each year, an email notification is sent by RMC to all students, staff, and faculty that provides the web site address to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained in the Department of Risk Management and Compliance located in the Administration Annex I Building, Room 106, or by calling 254-968-9415.

**Reporting of Criminal Offenses**

Crimes should be reported as follows:

- For **Emergencies**, dial 9-1-1.
- For Stephenville non-emergencies, contact the **Tarleton State University Police Department** through Stephenville Police Dispatch at **254-918-1200**.
- Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around residence halls should be reported to the UPD.

**Campus Security Authorities (CSA)**

A CSA is a Clery-specific term that encompasses the following groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution whose functions involve relationships with students: security and law enforcement officers, special events security staff, deans (or other senior student administrative personnel), coaches, residence hall staff, physicians or nurses in a campus health center, overseers and advisors to student clubs and organizations, and staff involved in student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

When a CSA is told about a crime or an incident that may be a crime, and there is little or no reason to doubt the validity of the information, the CSA must record the information on a Campus Security Authority Crime Statistic Report Form, located on Tarleton’s website at [https://www.tarleton.edu/police/clery-act.html](https://www.tarleton.edu/police/clery-act.html), and submit the report to the UPD in a timely manner. CSAs are required to take annual training offered through TrainTraq in order to remain current on their responsibilities and reporting processes. Tarleton has developed the Campus Security Authority Manual for guidance in this reporting, which is located on the UPD web site at:

[https://www.tarleton.edu/police/clery-act.html](https://www.tarleton.edu/police/clery-act.html).
Tarleton campus security authorities (CSA) include all police officers, all coaches, all deans and department heads from the academic colleges, Division of Student Affairs staff, and all student organization sponsors and advisors. The following is a partial list of CSA contact information:

**Tarleton State University – Stephenville**

- **Clery Compliance Coordinator**
  (Admin Annex I, Room 106)  
  254-968-9754

- **Vice President for Student Affairs**
  (Admin Bldg., Room 238)  
  254-968-9081

- **Associate Vice President for Student Affairs Development**
  (Admin Bldg., Room 238)  
  254-968-9081

- **Assistant Vice President for Enrollment Management**
  (Admin Bldg., Room 219)  
  254-968-0787

- **Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs**
  (Admin Bldg., Room 238)  
  254-968-9081

- **Assistant Dean of Students, Office of Judicial Affairs**
  (Tarleton Center, Room 148)  
  254-968-9080

- **Director, Student Health Center**
  (Traditions North, Room 111)  
  254-968-9271

- **Director, Student Involvement, Tradition, Spirit and Family**
  (Thompson Student Center, Room 105)  
  254-968-9490

- **Assistant Director of Campus Life**
  (Thompson Student Center, Room 201)  
  254-968-9056

- **Associate Vice President for Student Success and Multicultural Initiatives**
  (TSC Lower Level, Room 015)  
  254-968-9480

- **Dean, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences**
  (Joe Autry Agriculture Bldg., Room 101)  
  254-968-9227

- **Dean, College of Business Administration**
  (Business Bldg., Room 173)  
  254-968-9350

- **Dean, College of Education**
  (Education Bldg., Room 105)  
  254-968-9089

- **Dean, College of Graduate Studies**
  (Admin Annex II, Room 100)  
  254-968-9104

- **Dean, College of Liberal and Fine Arts**
  (O.A. Grant Bldg., Room 241)  
  254-968-9141

- **Dean, College of Science and Technology**
  (Science Bldg., Room 119)  
  254-968-9781

- **Assistant Vice President, Employee Services**
  (Admin Annex I, Room 105)  
  254-968-9128

**Tarleton State University – Non-Stephenville Locations**

- **Associate Vice President for Outreach & Off Campus Programs**
  “6777 Camp Bowie, Ft Worth, TX 76116”  
  817-484-4225
Tarleton State University – Stephenville
Tarleton State University – Agricultural Center - Stephenville

University Police Department 254-968-9002
895 N Harbin Dr.
Located at the corner of W. Frey St. and N. Harbin Dr.

On Campus Resources

Student Counseling Center 254-968-9044
Campus Survivor Advocate 254-968-9044
Family Relations 254-968-9490

Stephenville Off-Campus Social Service Resources

Cross Timbers Family Services 254-965-4357
H.O.P.E., Inc. 254-965-2700
Pecan Valley MHMR 254-968-4181
STAR Council on Substance Abuse 254-965-5515

Tarleton State University – Terrell School of Clinical Laboratory Sciences

Baylor Scott and White Public Safety 817-927-6186
Fort Worth Police Department 817-335-4222
Fort Worth Fire Department 817-922-3000

Tarleton State University – The Hickman Building

Fort Worth Police Department 817-335-4222
Fort Worth Fire Department 817-922-3000

Tarleton State University - Waco

McLennan Community College (MCC) Police Department 254-299-8824
Contact MCC Police by any Campus Phone @ 8911
Counseling Center in MCC 254-299-8210

Tarleton State University – Weatherford

Main Campus Security 817-594-1731
Parker County Crime Stoppers 817-599-5555

Tarleton State University – Midlothian Campus

Main Campus Security 972-935-2857
Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting to Police

Tarleton’s University Police Department (UPD) encourages anyone who is the victim of or witness to a crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Witnesses to a potential crime should report these incidents promptly in the event the victim elects to remain silent or is unable to make such a report. Because police reports are public records under state law, the UPD cannot hold reports of crimes in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to other Tarleton campus authorities. Confidential reports of crime may also be made to Erath County Crime Stoppers at 254-965-CASH.

The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with a request to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the safety of those involved. With such information, the university can do the following:

- keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students;
- determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and
- alert the campus community to potential danger.

Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Security and Access

During business hours, the university (excluding certain housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours access to all university facilities is by key, magnetic ID card, UPD, and in the case of housing by Residential Living and Learning (RLL) staff.

Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day. Over extended breaks, the doors of all halls will be secured around the clock. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year (e.g. the Thompson Student Center, the Dick Smith Library, and Recreation Sports Center). In these cases, the facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department/office responsible for the facility. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

Facilities Maintenance

Facilities at all Tarleton campus locations are maintained in a manner which attempts to minimize hazardous conditions. UPD, other law enforcement agencies and public safety officials regularly patrol campuses and report lighting concerns and other unsafe physical conditions to the appropriate departments for correction. It is helpful when other members of the Tarleton community report equipment problems to UPD or to Physical Facilities.

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

In accordance with Section 51.203 of the Texas Education Code, the UPD has complete police authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts within any county where the A&M System owns or controls property. If an offense or misconduct violates university rules and procedures and is
committed by a university student, the UPD may refer the individual to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs for disciplinary action.

**Tarleton prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing its core values of integrity, leadership, tradition, civility, excellence and service.**

Serious offenses such as sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and motor vehicle theft are carefully investigated by the UPD and information is shared with local law enforcement agencies. Often, joint investigative efforts with other law enforcement agencies are utilized to solve these serious crimes. The prosecution of all criminal offenses, both felony and misdemeanor, are conducted at Justice, County, District, or Federal Court with the appropriate prosecuting attorney.

Tarleton maintains a close, working relationship with federal, state and local agencies through collaborative meetings, joint training exercises, drills, certification training courses, and through providing support for large events on-campus and within the community. Through this cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, criminal activity engaged in by students at off-campus locations of student organizations is monitored and recorded. This information is provided to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs for action or follow-up that may be required.

By mutual agreement with local agencies, the UPD has access to a Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS) terminal and a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) terminal. Through this network, police personnel can access the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) as well as the Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC). These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, as well as other local, state, and federal law enforcement information. In addition, the UPD is also a part of the City of Stephenville 9-1-1 System.

Tarleton continues to foster relationships through the above-referenced activities and by providing representation on the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), the Local Emergency Operations Center (when activated) and by participating in the American Red Cross Volunteer Disaster Assistance program. Tarleton UPD has entered into a written agreement with the Stephenville Police Department to provide dispatch services to the UPD.

At all campus locations (excluding the Fort Worth Hickman Building) full-time, state certified, peace officers who are all licensed under the authority of the TCOLE provide security for applicable locations. At the Fort Worth Hickman Building, ER Investigative Network, L.L.C. provides security services to the non-owned (leased) facility. As stated above, the UPD has complete police authority within any county where the system owns or controls property.
General Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency

Stephenville community members, students, staff, faculty, and campus guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the Tarleton Police Department (UPD) in a timely manner. The UPD patrols the Tarleton Stephenville campus, as well as remote areas owned by the university that surround Stephenville.

Emergencies dial 9-1-1. For non-emergencies, contact University Police Department at 254-918-1200 or in person at the UPD office, (the corner of N. Harbin Dr. and W. Frey St.) at 895 N. Harbin Dr., Stephenville, Texas 76402. For general police related questions during normal business hours, please call 254-968-9002. UPD is dispatched to police related calls by the Stephenville Police Department Dispatch. Dispatchers are available at this phone number to answer calls 24/7.

For general campus information please contact the control center at 254-968-9265.

For all other Tarleton locations, members of each campus shall report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the applicable law enforcement contact as listed in this Annual Security Report, pages 8-10.

Other contact information for Tarleton owned/controlled facilities is included in the appropriate section of this manual. For other off-campus sites, report crimes to the proper local authorities and forward referrals to the UPD as needed.

Applicable UPD incident reports are forwarded to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs for review and potential action. UPD officers investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained during the investigation is forwarded to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs.

If assistance is required from outside law enforcement agencies, the UPD will contact the appropriate agency. If sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, the UPD will offer the victim a variety of services. The UPD works closely with the Student Counseling Center and Cross Timbers Family Services, which have trained members who are available to assist a victim 24 hours a day.

This publication contains information about on-campus and off-campus resources. This information is made available to provide Tarleton community members with specific information about the resources that are available in the event that they become the victim of a crime. The resource information is not provided to infer that those resources are “reporting entities” for Tarleton.

Crimes should be reported to the UPD to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, a crime reported only to Cross Timbers Family Services would not be included in the Tarleton crime statistics as they are not a reporting agency.

The UPD encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate agencies as described above.
Confidential Reporting Procedures for Counselors

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which was followed by the passage of the law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f) clarified the identity of those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus “Pastoral Counselors” and “Professional Counselors,” when acting as such, are not considered to be a CSA and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of common practice, counselors are encouraged, if they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

For the purposes of the Clery Act, pastoral counselors are defined by the rulemaking process committee as an employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning with the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

For the purposes of the Clery Act, professional counselors are defined by the rulemaking process committee as “an employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.”

Summary of Education Programs

Tarleton has a number of security awareness and educational programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. As each of the programs listed below are designed to target different areas and topics, the frequency and type of issues discussed may vary. Further information on this topic can be found in the Education and Prevention Programs section, located in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) chapter of this document (Chapter 2, Pages 36-40).

Security Awareness Programs

During orientations conducted prior to the start of a semester, students are informed about services provided by the UPD regarding safety awareness. The Residential Living and Learning staff members also schedule meetings to inform students about crime and personal safety.

When necessary, information is released to the university community through security alerts or crime alerts posted prominently throughout the campus and through computer memos sent via the university electronic mail system. These address safety and security measures associated with all types of crimes.

In cooperation with other university organizations and departments, the UPD presents alcohol and drug awareness programs periodically during the academic year. In addition to these programs, the UPD also conducts Operation I.D., employee safety programs, orientation programs for new freshmen/transfer students, and new employee orientations.
Crime Prevention Programs

The UPD offers Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) training for female Tarleton students. This is a comprehensive program that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, while progressing to the basics of hands-on defense training. Certified R.A.D. instructors teach the courses. Other crime prevention programs include Safety Awareness, Identity Theft Prevention, personal safety programs of various kinds, and other programs requested by the campus community.

To enhance personal safety, especially after an evening class, community members are encouraged to walk with friends or a well-known acquaintance. On-campus escorts are also provided by police officers when requested. Students may call the UPD at 254-968-9002 during regular business hours or the Control Center at 254-968-9265 after hours.

Duck Camp and Transitions Week Programming

New freshman students are separated by gender, and each receives training regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Male students are trained on consent and strategies for bystander intervention (including a video entitled “Who Are You?” which depicts the many opportunities to intervene in potential sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking situations). Additionally, students participate in an activity called “Remember your 5” in which male students are asked to think about five women who are important to them, and what they would do to prevent a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking for those women (statistics indicate that 1 in 5 women is sexually assaulted during college). Female students receive information from the UPD and are taught strategies for keeping themselves safe. The students view a video called “The Undetected Rapist” in which a young man describes an alcohol-assisted sexual assault.

All first time freshman are required to complete Campus Clarity, a 2.5 hour on-line training program that provides students information on:

- how to build and maintain healthy relationships;
- how to respond to the threat or actuality of sexual assault, including making a report;
- how alcohol and drugs may reduce inhibitions and lead to a greater likelihood of sexual activity or even life-threatening actions; and
- how to avoid the sense of peer pressure that often leads to choices a student later regrets.

This is an educational program that deals frankly with the issues and choices that college students encounter. We know they will benefit from completing this online program located on Tarleton’s website at https://www.tarleton.edu/campusclarity/. An additional benefit is that those who abstain from these activities learn how to help keep their friends safe. Active bystander intervention is critical in addressing sexual assault on campuses nationally, and this type of training is recommended by experts, including the White House Task Force.

In addition, all students participate in a social norming game called “The Stat is Right” in which they answer questions regarding student drinking behavior on campus.
New Student Orientation

The Counseling Center and the UPD provide presentations to students and their families on the available university resources related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Additionally, key topics are presented to increase awareness of these important issues.

Risk Management Training for Student Organizations

The Division of Student Affairs provides risk management training to officers and advisors of student organizations each year. This training includes information regarding the terminology, definitions, and the resources that are available to report an incident and in obtaining support. This training module was enhanced in 2014 to include information on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and other topics.

Off-Campus Criminal Activity

When a Tarleton student is involved in an off-campus offense, UPD officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. Stephenville police officers routinely work and communicate with Tarleton police officers on any serious incidents occurring on-campus or in the immediate neighborhood and business areas surrounding campus. Tarleton does not operate any off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities; however, many students live in the neighborhoods surrounding Tarleton. While the Stephenville Police Department has primary jurisdiction in all areas off-campus, UPD officers may respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. UPD officers have direct communication with the Stephenville Police Department, Fire Department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid emergency response.

Alcoholic Beverages

The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcoholic beverages on the Tarleton campus is governed by statements in the Student Rules, in the Student Code of Conduct section, and Texas state law. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC). The enforcement of alcohol laws on campus is the primary responsibility of the UPD. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Violators may be subject to university disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, and fine and imprisonment (or a combination). It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcoholic beverages by anyone less than 21 years of age is illegal. It is also a violation of the student code of conduct for anyone to possess or consume alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior university approval. Organizations or groups violating alcohol or drug policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the university. Clarification regarding alcohol and controlled substances can be found in the Student Rules.
Illegal Drugs

The Tarleton campus has been designated “Drug Free.” The unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance or paraphernalia is illegal under both state and federal laws. These laws are strictly enforced by the UPD. Violators may be subject to university disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, and fine and imprisonment (or a combination). The university reserves the right to employ an outside agency to assist in the detection of illegal drugs, controlled substances and/or drug paraphernalia.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information - Prevention Programs

Tarleton developed two events to create awareness and to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees in 2014. The “Rec Fest” and “Safe Spring Break” events provide health and fitness alternatives, contact information for individual organizations, and services related to drug and alcohol abuse and prevention. Details about Tarleton Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention initiatives can be found in the Tarleton Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Report on Tarleton’s website at:


Resource information is also available online, in brochures placed by the entrances to the Student Health and Counseling Centers, and distributed to students during disciplinary proceedings.

In addition, other campus services include the following:

- Counseling Services: Student Counseling Center
- Referral Services: Student Counseling Center, Office of Student Judicial Affairs, and the Department of Employee Services
- University Disciplinary Actions: Judicial Advisory Council (which is comprised of representatives from students, faculty and staff) and Assistant Dean of Students.

Legal Sanctions – Laws Governing Alcohol

The State of Texas sets 21 as the minimum age to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Specific ordinance violations of alcohol laws, including driving while intoxicated, or public intoxication, are available from Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) or Public Safety Office. They include the following:

1. Persons under age 21 found in possession of alcohol may be given a maximum of $500.00 fine, Alcohol Awareness course, 8-12 hours of community services, and/or 30-day driver’s license suspension.
2. Anyone convicted of driving while intoxicated may be given a maximum of $500.00, Alcohol awareness course, 20-40 hours community service, 60-day driver’s license suspension, and/or 30-day ineligibility for occupational license.
3. Adults and minors who provide alcohol to minors (a Class A misdemeanor) may be given a fine ($4,000.00), maximum confinement of a 1-year, and/or license suspension of 180-day upon conviction.
University Disciplinary Procedures and Sanctions

Disciplinary Procedures

A designated officer from the Division of Student Affairs shall investigate and gather evidence regarding reported student (or organizational) misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and shall evaluate the accuracy, credibility, and sufficiency of this evidence. The university uses the “preponderance of the evidence” standard for disciplinary decision making. The Office of Student Judicial Affairs shall ensure that the requirements of due process are fulfilled.

The designated judicial officer who performs these proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

The Vice President for Student Affairs (VPSA) may take immediate interim action when the individual believes that the presence of a student on campus poses a continuing danger to persons or property or presents a threat of disrupting the academic process. An administrative hearing will be scheduled as soon thereafter as practicable.

When a complaint is filed, the student or student organization named in the complaint will be asked to appear before a designated officer from the Division of Student Affairs, who will conduct an investigative meeting to discuss the alleged act(s) of misconduct and possible sanction(s).

In any disciplinary proceeding, the student or organization has the right to:

1. be apprised of the rule(s) allegedly violated and the alleged act(s) committed;
2. know the source of complaints;
3. know the specific violation;
4. know the sanctions which may be imposed if a violation is substantiated;
5. be provided a list of witnesses, testimonies, and any other documents relevant to the case upon request prior to the formal hearing;
6. be accompanied by an advisor at any discipline hearing (for advisory purposes only, not for legal representation);
7. refrain from making any statement relevant to the charge(s);
8. know that any statement(s) made by the accused student(s) or organization(s) can be used against the accused;
9. have the complaint investigated and conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the reporting person or the respondent.

If, as a result of the investigation, the Student Affairs officer determines that university disciplinary procedures are warranted, the student and/or student organization will be notified, in writing (via email), of the specific charge(s) being made against the student and/or student organization and the disciplinary procedures available for conducting a hearing on the charge(s). If the student and/or student organization’s representative does not schedule a meeting with the Student Affairs officer within five (5) university working days, a second letter is emailed to the individual(s) informing them of their failure to meet with a Student Affairs officer in regards to charge(s).
After the student and/or student organization has been advised of the charge(s), the student and/or student organization may choose to have the case heard by a designated officer from the Division of Student Affairs or may request permission to appear before the Judicial Advisory Council. The Judicial Advisory Council is composed of four (4) students appointed by the student body president, two (2) faculty members and one (1) staff member appointed by the vice president for Student Affairs (VPSA).

The university may refer a case to the Judicial Advisory Council if deemed appropriate. This council, after hearing a case, has the authority to make appropriate recommendations on the case to the Student Affairs officer.

A designated officer from the Division of Student Affairs, after fair and objective assessment, may impose any disciplinary sanction defined in the Code of Student Conduct. It shall be the responsibility of the designated officer from the Division of Student Affairs to inform the student and/or student organization of the right to appeal any sanction and the procedures for doing so. The student and/or student organization will be provided a written statement of charges against them and the procedures for filing an appeal. Following disposition of the hearing, a written summary will be retained.

Cases in which the Student Affairs officer is satisfied that a reasonable effort was made to notify the accused student and/or student organization of the charge(s), and of the time and place of the hearing, the university may conduct a disciplinary hearing at which the accused student and/or student organization is not present. The Student Affairs officer will hear the evidence, weigh the facts and render an appropriate judgment.

**Disciplinary Sanctions**

One or more of the following disciplinary sanctions may be imposed by the university upon students and/or student organizations. Sanctions for violation of institutional rules and procedures may be administered regardless of whether actions of the student(s) are also civil or criminal violations. Whenever disciplinary action leads to the student(s) leaving the university, grades will be assigned in accordance with the university grade policy and the academic calendar. Sanctions may include but are not limited to:

♦ Reprimand
♦ Loss of privileges
♦ Imposition of certain tasks
♦ Probation
♦ Suspension
♦ Expulsion
♦ Revocation of Degrees

Additional information may be found in the Tarleton State University Student Rules located on Tarleton’s website at:

[https://www.tarleton.edu/studentrules/](https://www.tarleton.edu/studentrules/)
Sex Offenses and Relational Violence

Sexual Assault and Relational Violence Prevention and Response

Tarleton is committed to providing assistance to people harmed by sexual assault and/or relational violence and does so through a variety of services. A student has the option to notify appropriate law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests such assistance. Students also have the right to not notify law enforcement authorities. Sexual assaults are non-consensual sexual acts involving force, manipulation or coercion are acts of aggression, violence, and power. Victims of sexual assault and/or relational violence are encouraged to contact the UPD immediately. Sexual assault, relational violence, and consent are outlined and defined below:

Dating Violence

The terms “dating violence” means violence committed by a person:
- Who is or has been a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - The length of the relationship
  - The type of relationship
  - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Domestic Violence

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against and adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking

The term “stalking” means 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 stress.

Sexual Assault

The term “sexual assault” means an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object by a sex organ of another person, without consent of the victim.
Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest is defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape is defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Consent

Clear, verbal, sober, affirmative consent must be obtained for each and every sexual activity to constitute effective consent. Consensual sexual conduct is a mutual decision reached by both parties without any hint of force, threat, coercion, pressure, fraud, manipulation, intimidation, or fear of injury. Consent cannot be given if the victim is mentally or physically incapacitated, due to use of alcohol and/or other drugs or due to a temporary or permanent mental or physical condition. Silence, passivity, or lack of active resistance does not imply consent. In addition, previous participation in sexual activity does not indicate current consent to participate. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn at any point during sexual activity.

Initial Response

Getting to a place of safety should be the first priority for any sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victim. The second priority is to obtain necessary medical treatment. The UPD strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking report the incident in a timely manner. An assault should be reported directly to a Tarleton police officer, through the Stephenville Police Department dispatch at 254-918-1200. Filing a police report with a Tarleton police officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault is aware that a sexual assault examination is available at the local hospital at no expense to the victim; however, filing a police report is not required to obtain this free examination.
- If a timely warning or immediate notification is issued based on information obtained from a reporting of a crime, the victim’s name will be withheld as confidential.
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally, a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothes prior to a medical examination). Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation.
- Confirm the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention. Victims of relational violence also have access to free confidential counseling.

When a victim of sexual assault contacts the UPD, a criminal investigator will be notified. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system.
and/or through university channels. A Tarleton officer will advise the victim of options and support services available. Various counseling options are available from the university through the Student Counseling Center and Survivor Advocate at 254-968-9044. Counseling and support services outside the university may be obtained through Cross Timbers Family Services at 254-965-4357.

Once an incident of misconduct, domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking has been reported, the university will follow the disciplinary proceedings for such cases involving misconduct as detailed in the Student Rules at https://www.tarleton.edu/studentrules/. The Code of Student Conduct provides disciplinary proceeding guidelines for students and hearings. A student alleged to have committed sexual assault could also face prosecution in state court as a separate process from any action taken by the university. After an alleged sexual assault, a student victim has the option to change their academic and/or on-campus housing arrangements; if such changes are reasonably available. These requests should be made through the Tarleton Title IX Coordinator.

Sex Offender Registration

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA), which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act, and the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the UPD provides a link on its web page to the Texas Department of Public Safety Sex offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information is provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register with a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Texas, convicted sex offenders must register with the local law enforcement authority in which the offender resides. This information is maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

The Texas Department of Public Safety Sex Offender Registry is available via Internet, pursuant to Section 62.005, Texas Penal Code. Registry information provided under this section shall be used for the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers, or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. A list of all registered sex offenders in Texas is available from the Texas Department of Public Safety at: https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffender/

Note: To narrow search for Tarleton area on state data base, use Erath County or zip code 76402.

The UPD maintains a list of local sex offenders on the UPD website at: https://www.tarleton.edu/police/reports-stats.html.

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

This statement is provided in compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Act of 2000 and the Sex Offender Registration Program, Chapter 62, Texas Penal Code, effective date September 1, 2005.

The Sex Offender Registration web link to the Texas Registered Sex Offender Information is maintained by the TX Department of Public Safety, an outside law enforcement agency.
Sexual assault prevention and reporting procedures

Sexual assault (rape) is a non-consensual sexual act involving force, manipulation or coercion. It is an act of aggression, violence, and power. Sexual assault is a felony crime. The perpetrator can be a stranger, relative, acquaintance, or date. Although sexual assault is usually a crime committed against women, it can also happen to men.

Tarleton is committed to providing comprehensive sexual education and prevention programs. These programs are sponsored by the Division of Student Affairs, with the support of the Student Counseling Center, the UPD, as well as off-campus referral centers. Further information on this topic can be found in the Education and Prevention Programs section, located in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) chapter of this document (Chapter 2). Training emphasis is placed upon personal safety and awareness of one’s surroundings.

Reporting Procedures

Victims are encouraged to report an attempted or completed sexual assault to the police. It is critical for the police agency to be informed as soon as possible after the incident so that appropriate steps, such as gathering of crucial evidence and information, can be taken. If a sexual assault occurs, call 911. If some time has elapsed since a sexual assault, contact the law enforcement agency where the sexual assault occurred. The University Title IX Coordinator can assist you in locating the appropriate law enforcement agency.

It is important that the victim preserve any evidence associated with a domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or when a protection order is sought.

Preservation of Evidence

To preserve evidence for an examination, a victim

- Should not shower, bathe or douche;
- Should not comb hair or wash hands;
- Should refrain from urination (if possible);
- Should not smoke, eat, brush teeth, or rinse mouth if oral contact took place; and
- Should not change clothes. A victim should carry a change of clothes in case what is worn needs to be kept for evidence. If clothes must be changed, a victim should place them in a paper bag (plastic destroys evidence).

The victim has the option of requesting a concealed identity or pseudonym during the investigation.

It is always a victim’s choice as to whether to report a sexual assault, but reporting an assault (or attempted assault) is extremely important for the protection of both the victim and the community. Reporting an assault does not mean that the victim must follow through with prosecution. However, it does begin the legal process if the victim decides to prosecute at a later date.

Victims have the option to pursue the university disciplinary charges if the assailant is a Tarleton student or employee. Sexual assault is a violation of Tarleton’s Student Code of Conduct and employment rules and procedures. The federally mandated standard of evidence used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from a reported incident of domestic violence, dating violence,
sexual assault, and/or stalking is **Preponderance of Evidence** (is it more likely than not that a violation occurred).

Whether or not the student wants to involve the UPD or the University, a medical examination is essential. A medical examination is necessary to take care of obvious and/or hidden physical injuries and will provide the opportunity for the victim to discuss with a physician potential pregnancy or communicable disease concerns. In addition, emergency room personnel are available to call the local rape crisis center so that a counselor can provide support and education.

**What Happens When the Police are Called?**

- Police units will respond immediately.
- The police will properly gather all evidence.
- An ambulance or a police officer will transport the victim to the emergency room of the local hospital.
- A specially trained criminal investigator will interview the victim. In **ALL** cases the victim will be treated with compassion, consideration, understanding and patience during the interview. The officer will make every attempt to maintain the confidentiality of the victim.
- The officer will give the victim a Crime Victim’s Compensation packet or the officer will call the Crime Victim Liaison to assist with the Crime Victim’s Compensation information, support for the victim, and/or to aid in making referrals to other agencies.
- The Crime Victim Liaison will contact the victim within seven days by phone, mail or a meeting.
- The Crime Victim Liaison will remain in contact with the victim throughout the criminal process and will provide support.
- Information and evidence obtained by the police can be used in university disciplinary action if the assailant is a student regardless of whether or not criminal charges are filed.
- Information obtained by the police will be used by the chief of police, or designee, to determine if an immediate notification or timely warning should be distributed to the campus community.
- The Tarleton Title IX Coordinator is notified.

**Seeking Counseling and Support**

If an individual has been sexually assaulted or the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking, the individual may experience a wide range of emotions such as shock, denial, fear, depression, anger, guilt, and/or embarrassment. Any of these feelings can occur immediately or may not surface until months, or even years after the assault. Recovery from sexual assault is a long-term process. Immediate support and crisis intervention is essential. Many times counseling can make a major difference in the sexual assault survivor’s eventual psychological adjustment. Obtaining counseling does not obligate a student to report the sexual assault to the police or to the university.

**Rights of Both Parties**

Both the reporting party and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunity to have an advisor present at any disciplinary proceedings.

Both the reporting party and the respondent must be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding alleging a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. Compliance with this paragraph does not constitute a violation of the *Family Educational...*
Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). For the purpose of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the institution’s final determination with respect to the alleged offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. The university practice is not to disclose personally-identifying information in accordance with FERPA guidelines in sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking outcomes.

Both the reporting party and the respondent are entitled to campus counseling resources.

Academic, housing adjustments, and/or related assistance may be available for both the reporting party and the respondent. Request for assistance should be made to the Title IX Coordinator or the Survivor Advocate.

Written Request

The university will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the university against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the institution will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim’s next of kin, if so requested.

Additional Law Enforcement Information

In Texas, sexual assault (rape) is an offense that ranges from a second degree felony to a first degree felony punishable by a sentence ranging from two to ninety-nine years in prison and a fine of up to $10,000. Contact the law enforcement agency handling the case or the Erath County District Attorney’s office for more information.

Title IX Reporting

Individuals may also report a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking to the university’s Title IX Coordinator. This individual is responsible for coordinating the university’s compliance efforts regarding Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator is located in the Administration Annex I Building at 401 Doc Blanchard Boulevard and can be reached at (254) 968-9415.

The Campus Advocate receives notification upon receipt of a student survivor complaint by the Title IX Coordinator.

If the individual wishes to contact law enforcement after contacting the Title IX Coordinator, the individual will be assisted by the coordinator or their designee in the notification of the appropriate jurisdictional authority.

Additional information regarding Tarleton’s Policies and Procedures for Sexual Misconduct and other Civil Rights allegations can be found in Chapter 2 of this report. The Tarleton rule for Civil Rights compliance can be found at:

https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/08_01_01_T1.pdf
Emergency Contact Registration
and
Missing Student Protocol

If a member of the university community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, the individual should immediately notify the UPD at 254-918-1200 or in person at the UPD office, (in the North East corner of Wisdom Gym/Kinesiology Building #648) at 1600 West Vanderbilt Street, Stephenville, Texas 76402. UPD is dispatched to police related calls by the Stephenville Police Department Dispatch. UPD will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

Tarleton requests that all new students voluntarily provide emergency contact information to Residential Living and Learning (RLL) at the beginning of each year.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to complete a Personal Data Sheet, listing a “Missing Person Contact,” to be used in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. This information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and will not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. Tarleton must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that a student is missing if the student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated. Any additional contact person designated by a student under the age of 18 will also be notified within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

Tarleton will notify local law enforcement agencies within 24 hours of a determination that a student is missing unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination a student was missing. This notification is made regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

If a Tarleton student living in university-operated housing is suspected to be missing from campus, this information should be immediately reported to a residence hall staff member (i.e. residence hall coordinator) or the UPD by the notifying individual. The UPD will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

Steps in the process of determining if a student from university-operated housing is missing include the following:

- RLL personnel will immediately check the assigned room in university-operated housing to determine if the student is present;
- RLL personnel will obtain the secured Personal Data Sheet information and will attempt to contact the student via their personal cell phone;
- RLL personnel will attempt to contact the student at all applicable numbers available from the Personal Data Sheet;
- RLL personnel will contact the UPD if none of the above three items result in contacting the student in a reasonable, timely manner; and
- RLL personnel will contact the Emergency Contact designee of the student if advised to do so by the UPD.
All reports of missing students made to the residence hall staff and/or the UPD will be investigated. If the investigation determines that the student has been missing over 24 hours, the university within the next 24 hours will:

- Notify the individual identified as the student’s emergency contact person;
- Notify a parent or guardian, if the student is under 18 years of age; and
- Notify the appropriate law enforcement agency of the determination that a student is missing.
Carry of Firearms on Campus
Senate Bill 11, passed by the 84th Texas Legislature

On August 1, 2016, the “Campus Carry” law – Senate Bill 11 passed by the 84th Texas Legislature and signed by Gov. Greg Abbott -- took effect at Tarleton. Tarleton’s rule was approved by The Texas A&M University System Board of Regents after extensive consultation with faculty, staff and students. The rule conforms to the new law while supporting the university’s educational mission, protecting the rights of citizens and promoting the safety and security of the university community.

For further information please see the attached hyperlink for Tarleton's Rule on Carrying Concealed Handguns on Campus: https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/34_06_02_T1.pdf

Facts about the Law

The law does NOT allow open carry on campus. *SB 11 deals only with the concealed carry of handguns by people who have a concealed carry license. It is now — and will still be — illegal to display a firearm in campus buildings, or on campus streets, sidewalks, walkways, etc.*

A person must have a license to carry a concealed handgun on campus. *SB 11 authorizes concealed campus carry only by "license holders," that is, people who received the state-mandated training and met other statutory requirements for a license to carry a concealed handgun.*

One must be 21 to obtain a license to carry. *The minimum age for obtaining a license to carry a concealed handgun is ordinarily 21. (Members and veterans of the military may obtain a license before age 21.)*

License holders have been allowed to carry concealed handguns on campus (but not in buildings) for 20 years. *Since 1995, the law has allowed license holders to carry concealed handguns on campus. The inability to carry concealed handguns into campus buildings no doubt limited the number of people carrying concealed handguns on campus.*

The law still makes it a crime for a license holder to carry a concealed handgun while intoxicated. *This is a class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail. Police officers may act upon any trace of alcoholic consumption.*

Theft Prevention

Although the statistical reporting of theft offenses is not required by the Clery Act, Tarleton believes the university community should be aware of and guard against the theft of their property.

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 and it is our initiative to reduce or eliminate the opportunity for a crime to occur.
**Protect Your Property**

Protect your property by being more aware and observant during your daily activities. If a student feels the actions of a person appear suspicious, take the time to notify the police. UPD would much rather receive the call and determine later there was no problem, than to not be informed when a crime is being committed.

Students should protect property by being an active participant of “Operation Identification.” Students can record the make, model, and serial number of property. Students can also engrave their driver’s license number with the prefix from the state of issuance. More information may be found at:

https://www.tarleton.edu/police/documents/brochures/OperationID.pdf

Students should gather this information and secure it in a safe place. Should the student be victimized, this information can be entered in the state and national database of stolen property. The UPD can assist students in the engraving of their property.

The following are examples of activities that may help deter the opportunistic thief from taking advantage of students.

- Close and lock doors when you leave your residence hall rooms or offices.
- Secure personal property (backpacks, textbooks, purses etc.) while attending class or other activities.
- Secure property in your office or cubicle. Secure valuables in a locked desk or cabinet while out of the office.
- Promptly report the presence of strangers in buildings and residence halls. Do not disable or prop open card reader doors or allow strangers to follow you into buildings and residence halls.
- Secure and attend to personal property while in dining facilities or libraries.
- Secure and attend to personal property while participating in activities in a recreational facility or on a sports field.
- Promptly report and cancel a lost or stolen Texan card, credit card or debit card to prevent unauthorized use.
- Secure laptop computers or other computer handheld devices.
- Cover up or otherwise conceal personal property left in parked vehicles. Store items securely in the trunk or remove it for safekeeping.

**Tarleton State University**

**Graduation Rate**

In Fall 2011, 1519 first time, full-time students enrolled at Tarleton. The six year graduation rate for this cohort was 53.8%.

*SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board 2018.*
CHAPTER 2
REQUIRED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES UNDER THE
JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY PROCEDURE AND CAMPUS CRIME
STATISTICS ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Tarleton State University (Tarleton) does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction. As a result, Tarleton issues this statement of policy to inform the community of the university’s comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a university official. In this context, Tarleton prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the university community.

For a complete copy of Tarleton’s rule governing sexual misconduct, review Rule No. 08.01.01.T1 Civil Rights Compliance located at:

https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/08_01_01_T1.pdf

Tarleton’s Title IX Coordinator is Darren Keith. The Title IX Coordinator may be contacted by calling 254-968-9415, in person by visiting the Risk Management and Compliance Department office located in Admin Annex 1, Room 106 or by emailing him at dkeith@tarleton.edu.

Definitions

Consent as defined by the Texas A&M System and by Tarleton

Consent - the 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 was asleep or mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, or whose agreement was made under duress or by threat, coercion, or force, cannot give consent.

Remember, silence, passivity, or lack of active resistance does not imply consent. In addition, previous participation in sexual activity does not indicate current consent to participate. Consent to one form
of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn at any point during sexual activity.

**Consent as defined by the State of Texas**

Consent is defined by The State of Texas in the Texas Penal Section 22.011 that;

(b) A sexual assault 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 or violence;
2. the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against 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; or
11. the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code.

**Sex Offenses as defined by the Texas A&M System and by Tarleton**

**Sexual Assault** - an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. [34 CFR 668.46(a)]

**Sexual exploitation** – 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, sexually-based stalking, invasion of sexual privacy, exposing one’s genitals or causing another to expose one’s genitals, and knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection to another person.
Sexual harassment — a form of sex discrimination. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct is so severe, persistent or pervasive that it explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or educational performance, or creates an intimidating or hostile work, educational, or campus living environment. Unwelcome means that an individual did not request or invite it and considers the conduct to be undesirable or offensive. Submission to the conduct or failure to complain does not always mean that the conduct was welcome. Sexual harassment may be quid pro quo (“this for that”) or may constitute a hostile environment. Sexual harassment includes non-consensual sexual contact, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence when based on sex.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment — “this” for “that”; i.e., unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, the submission to or rejection of which may result in an adverse educational or employment action.

Sex Offenses as defined by The State of Texas

Sex Offenses as defined by The State of Texas provides the following definitions for sexual offenses. Sec. 21.01. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

1) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means:
(A) any contact between any part of the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person; or
(B) the penetration of the genitals or the anus of another person with an object.

2) "Sexual contact" means, except as provided by Section 21.11, any touching of the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

3) "Sexual intercourse" means any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.

4) "Spouse" means a person to whom a person is legally married under Subtitle A, Title 1, Family Code, or a comparable law of another jurisdiction.

Sec. 22.011. SEXUAL ASSAULT.
(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

1) intentionally or knowingly:
(A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
(B) 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) 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 or violence;
   (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against 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; or
   (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code.

(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.

(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 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.

(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 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.

Sec. 22.021. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT.
(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) 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) administers or provides flunitrazepam, otherwise known as rohypnol, gamma
      hydroxybutyrate, or ketamine to the victim of the offense with the intent of
      facilitating the commission of the offense;
   (B) the victim is younger than 14 years of age; 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" and "disabled individual" have the meanings assigned by Section
       22.04(c).

(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).
Interpersonal Violence Offenses as defined by the Texas A&M System and by Tarleton

**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.

a) The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

b) For the purposes of this definition:
   1. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
   2. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. [34 CFR 668.46(a)]

**Domestic violence** – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:
(a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
(b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
(c) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
(d) 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
(e) 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. [34 CFR 668.46(a)]

**Stalking** – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

a) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

c) For the purposes of this definition:
   (a) 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.
   (b) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
   (c) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. [34 CFR 668.46(a)]

Interpersonal Violence Offenses as defined by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

**Domestic Violence:** The term “domestic violence” as defined by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) means:
1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—
   (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
   (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
   (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
(iv) 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
(v) 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.

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

According to the State of Texas and local code domestic violence includes all the above and may also include violence committed against a roommate or co-habitant.

**Dating Violence:** The term “dating violence” as defined by VAWA means violence committed by a person;

1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and

2) The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

3) For the purposes of this definition—
   (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
   (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

The State of Texas does not have a formal definition of dating violence codified within its penal code, code of criminal procedures, or local codes.

**Stalking:** The term “stalking” as defined by VAWA means:

1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
   (i) fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
   (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

2) For the purposes of this definition—
   (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
   (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
   (iii) Reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

The State of Texas does not have a formal definition of stalking codified within its penal code, code of criminal procedures, or local codes.
EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Tarleton engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees and are: that are:

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

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

a. Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
b. Define, using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law, what behaviors constitute domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
c. Define what behaviors and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Texas and/or using the definition of consent found in the Student Code of Conduct if state law does not define consent;
d. Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. 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;
e. Provide information on risk reduction. 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;

Tarleton has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation.
Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs For All Incoming Students

The Tarleton offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students in 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Prohibited Behavior Addressed</th>
<th>Primary Audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campus Clarity</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Sexual assault, stalking, intimate partner violence, intersection of substance abuse and violence</td>
<td>All First-time students, transfer students, all locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander Training for T-week</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Sexual assault, stalking, intimate partner violence through bystander intervention approach; more in-depth than Duck Camp</td>
<td>All first-time students, transfer students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Transition Week</td>
<td>Online students and those who did not complete T-week</td>
<td>Sexual assault through an online presentation with a bystander intervention focus.</td>
<td>First-time students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-year seminar presentations</td>
<td>Multiple, Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Addresses IPV through discussions of healthy / unhealthy relationships</td>
<td>First-time students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek 101</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Sexual assault, stalking, intimate partner violence</td>
<td>New members of the Greek community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for All New Employees

Tarleton offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all new employees in 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Prohibited Behavior Addressed</th>
<th>Primary Audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RL&amp;L Title IX Training</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Sexual Assault prevention, trauma, and the intake of Title IX Complaints</td>
<td>Residential Leader Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a Discrimination Free Workplace</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment and Discrimination</td>
<td>Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Title IX Faculty / Staff Training</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Title IX and reporting responsibilities</td>
<td>Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Faculty Training</td>
<td>Stephenville and via online streaming</td>
<td>Title IX and reporting responsibilities</td>
<td>New Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Employee Training</td>
<td>Stephenville and via online streaming</td>
<td>Title IX and reporting responsibilities</td>
<td>New Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Graduate Assistant Training</td>
<td>Stephenville and via online streaming</td>
<td>Title IX and reporting responsibilities</td>
<td>New Employees / Grad Assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention &amp; Advocacy Overview</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual assault, harassment, stalking, IPV</td>
<td>Head coaches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Students & Employees

Tarleton offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students and employees** in 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Prohibited Behavior Addressed</th>
<th>Primary Audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Texas Association Against Sexual Assault Guest Presentation</strong>&lt;br&gt;April 18, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Sexual assault, trauma</td>
<td>Students, faculty, staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAAM Pledge Drive</strong>&lt;br&gt;April, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville campus, online</td>
<td>Sexual assault, harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence.</td>
<td>All Tarleton students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAAM Outreach</strong>&lt;br&gt;April, 2017&lt;br&gt;Tabling, presentations, radio interview, social media content</td>
<td>Stephenville campus, online</td>
<td>Sexual assault, harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence.</td>
<td>Students, faculty, staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RL&amp;L Title IX Training</strong>&lt;br&gt;August, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Sexual Assault prevention, trauma, and the intake of Title IX Complaints</td>
<td>Residential Leader Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DV Awareness Month Outreach</strong>&lt;br&gt;Tabling, presentations, content published in <em>The J-TAC</em> student newspaper, social media content&lt;br&gt;October, 2017</td>
<td>Various locations across the Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Intimate partner violence / relationship abuse</td>
<td>All Tarleton students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Dot Bystander Student Training</strong>&lt;br&gt;2 trainings in spring, 2017&lt;br&gt;6 trainings in fall, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual assault, IPV, harassment, stalking</td>
<td>Upper-level students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Dot Bystander Faculty &amp; Staff Training</strong>&lt;br&gt;Fall, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual assault, IPV, harassment, stalking</td>
<td>Faculty, staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong>&lt;br&gt;Throughout the year</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td>Our new &quot;Help Coping&quot; app is embedded in the Tarleton app and addresses sexual assault, stalking, and IPV with information and resources.</td>
<td>All Tarleton students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#TakeCareTarleton Campaign</strong>&lt;br&gt;Throughout the year</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Address sexual assault, stalking, IPV through brief social media messages with information and resources.</td>
<td>All Tarleton students, faculty, staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Work Student Group</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ongoing throughout fall</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual assault, IPV, harassment, stalking via student research project</td>
<td>Class group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention presentations (Presentations for classes, groups by SAVP staff)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ongoing throughout year</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual assault, IPV, stalking, harassment</td>
<td>FYS courses, academic classes, student organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title IX Workshops (Sexual Assault Prevention Training for Departments)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Throughout year when requested</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment and Discrimination, gender equity issues, Title IX process information</td>
<td>Employees: Library Staff, UPD officers, &amp; Athletic Coaching Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creating a Discrimination Free Workplace</strong>&lt;br&gt;Annual training</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment and Discrimination</td>
<td>Employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annual Title IX Faculty / Staff Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title IX Faculty / Staff Training</th>
<th>Online</th>
<th>Title IX and reporting responsibilities</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R.A.D.</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Sexual Assault Prevention and abilities to manage aggressive behavior</td>
<td>Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring, Summer, Fall semesters</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td></td>
<td>Students / Employees / Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLERT Civilian Response to Active Shooter Event (CRASE)</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Civilian response to an active shooter in the college setting</td>
<td>Students / Employees / Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throughout each semester</td>
<td>Stephenville, Ft. Worth Campus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp Training</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Sexual Assault and Harassment Prevention training for Military Personnel</td>
<td>ROTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing throughout year</td>
<td>Stephenville campus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANE Sexual Assault training for Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Medical explanation of Sexual Assault examination procedures presented by local Hospital staff</td>
<td>University Police Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25 &amp; 27, 2017</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Awareness and Prevention Programs

#### Faculty/Staff Title IX Training

A training system was implemented in 2015 across the Tarleton campus for faculty and staff to receive further training in the area of Title IX. This training will consist of an annual course mandated for those considered under Title IX as being “responsible employees”.

#### Community Collaboration

**Cross Timbers Family Services**

Tarleton State University and Cross Timbers Family Services, the local victim’s services agency serving Erath and surrounding counties, have a long history of collaboration. In 2017, Tarleton joined efforts to promote Stop the Silence, a community prevention and awareness event addressing sexual violence, child abuse, and victim’s rights.

Tarleton staff have also continued to collaborate closely with CTFS in developing the campus-advocacy program. Both campus advocates have completed training through CTFS. CTFS staff have provided input and expertise in crafting campus policies and procedures. Campus and CTFS staff regularly refer and consult back and forth when a student needs support both on and off campus.

#### Larry Joe Taylor Texas Music Festival

Each spring, one of the largest music festivals in the state of Texas takes place about 10 miles outside of town. The festival is a multi-day event and draws attendance from across the state and country with crowds of up to 50,000. As with any large event, there are numerous risk factors that increase the potential for harm.

In the spring of 2017, Tarleton prevention and marketing staff worked with the Taylor family to launch a prevention initiative that would be promoted by both campus and festival outlets. The campaign focused on promoting safe, lower-risk drinking strategies; non-violence; and active bystander behavior. The campaign included the following:

- Brief prevention training for LJT staff
- Messaging from the Taylor family in the print and online versions of the festival program
- Social media content, from student affairs channels and festival channels
• Messaging from Tarleton’s president to the campus community, which was also shared by the festival via social media
• Messaging delivered from the stage
• Messaging delivered via the Jumbotrons
• Free bracelets with the campaign slogan and hashtag imprinted on them (#SafeLJT, See Something / Say Something)

Victims Advocate Services

Campus advocates were hired and trained in the summer of 2017 in preparation for delivering services to students in the fall semester of 2017. The availability of an advocate allows students to seek confidential support if they have been harmed. The advocate can help survivors with safety planning; navigating complicated systems like housing or academic changes; assist students with seeking accommodations including academic extensions or grades of incomplete if necessary; help students understand formal reporting options (Title IX and law enforcement) and support students through those processes if a student chooses to engage in them.

Tarleton’s advocacy program is unique in that the advocates are embedded in Student Counseling Services and have mental health training. Advocates are either enrolled in a graduate mental health program, are licensure-eligible, or have a temporary or full license (licensed professional counselor, licensed master or clinical social worker, etc.) This allows the advocates to provide a full range of services for survivors including crisis management, psychoeducation, counseling, and advocacy services. Like the full-time clinicians in SCS, advocates are required to engage in extensive training and continuing education opportunities and adhere to a code of ethics.

In the fall of 2017, the advocacy program delivered the following services:
• 28 hours of individual appointments with survivors
• 28 hours of group counseling
• 53 consultation hours (includes working with other departments on behalf of survivors)
• 117 continuing education / professional development hours

In addition to direct services, the campus advocates sit on several committees including the University Title IX committee; they provide frequent outreach and training to students, faculty, and staff; and they have engaged in extensive marketing efforts to educate the campus community about advocacy services.

Green Dot Program

Tarleton State University has been working diligently toward implementation of the Green Dot program on campus since the SAVP coordinator was hired in April, 2015. Green Dot is a national program that addresses sexual violence, intimate-partner violence, and stalking through a bystander lens. There is emerging research behind Green Dot that shows a decrease in violence on campuses that have fully implemented the program.

Two student trainings were offered in the spring of 2017, and six were offered in the fall of 2017, all on the Stephenville campus. Additionally, five new staff members attended the national Green Dot Institute in the spring of 2017 to become certified trainers, and nine staff members attended the
Institute in the fall of 2017, allowing us to significantly expand our training efforts toward the end of 2017 and into 2018.

Presidential Task Force for Relational Violence

The University President’s Office announced the appointment of a Presidential Task Force for Relational Violence in 2015, charged with planning, evaluating, and making recommendations for modifying current university policies, procedures, and programs regarding sexual assault response and prevention. The group provided input into several campus policies and practices over the course of 2015 and 2016, culminating in the development of a strategic plan that was adopted by Dr. Dottavio in April, 2017. The strategic plan is available on the president’s website.

ATIXA Title IX Training

Tarleton maintains an Institutional membership with the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA). ATIXA provides a professional association for school and college Title IX Coordinators and administrators who are interested in serving their districts and campuses more effectively. Since 1972, Title IX has proved to be an increasingly powerful leveling tool, helping to advance gender equity in schools and colleges. Title IX’s benefits can be found in promoting equity in academic and athletics programs, preventing hostile environments on the basis of sex, prohibiting sexual harassment and sexual violence, protecting from retaliation and remedying the effects of other gender-based forms of discrimination. Every school district and college in the United States is required to have a Title IX Coordinator who oversees implementation, training and compliance with Title IX. ATIXA brings campus and district Title IX coordinators and administrators into professional collaboration to explore best practices, share resources, and advance the worthy goal of gender equity in education.

Through this membership and trainings offered by ATIXA the Tarleton Title IX Compliance Coordinator and Title IX Investigators maintain Training and Certifications at a number of levels. Some of the current levels held by members of these groups include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator Certification Training, Level 1</td>
<td>This course provides foundational knowledge and insight on the role of Title IX Coordinators; topics include all aspects of Title IX and related VAWA Section 304/Clery Act compliance, oversight of investigations, and more. Participants will leave with a deep understanding of their role as Title IX Coordinators, Administrators or Deputies and how to excel in these positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator Certification Training, Level 3</td>
<td>The Level Three Course is a topically-focused, train-the-trainer event. This two-day event offers a heavy emphasis on practical skills that Title IX Coordinators, Administrators and Deputies need to fulfill their duties to their campuses, and take their expertise to the next level. This course training will include: ADA/504 Compliance, Pregnancy &amp; Parenting, Athletics &amp; Equity for Title IX Coordinators, Train-the-Trainer – Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Section 304/Campus SaVE Act, Managing complex cases, outside investigators and multiple victim or perpetrator situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator Certification Training, Level 4</td>
<td>The Level Four Course is a topically-focused, train-the-trainer event. This two-day event offers a heavy emphasis on practical skills that Title IX Coordinators, Administrators and Deputies need to fulfill their duties to their campuses, and take their expertise to the next level. This course training includes: Prevention Practices, Trauma Informed Interviewing, Victimology, Psychology of the Perpetrator, Role of the Victim’s Advocate, Intake &amp; Advocacy, Advanced Notice-related Topics, and Mandated Reporting Best Practices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil Rights Investigator Certification Training, Level 1
This course provides foundational knowledge and skills for civil rights investigators, deputies and Title IX Coordinators/Administrators who perform and/or oversee campus investigations. The primary focus is mastering investigation of campus sexual misconduct and sexual harassment.

Civil Rights Investigator Certification Training, Level 2
Level Two investigator training is an intermediate level of training that builds on your skill set with more nuanced questioning techniques, a strong focus on questioning, record keeping and note-taking, managing complex investigations, and a topical exploration that broadens beyond the sexual misconduct focus of Level One. This training builds strong skills with frequent exercises and case studies that allow for high levels of interaction, analysis and the application of various civil rights investigation techniques.

Civil Rights Investigator Certification Training, Level 3
Level Three is our most advanced investigation training. This training is clinical in nature, focusing on your ability to deploy advanced civil rights investigation techniques with the comfort and excellence of a skilled professional. Working in teams and groups, investigators will hone all of the key techniques of investigation by working with difficult witnesses, lawyers, and cases with hidden smoking guns.

Additional training is provided to Title IX Investigators through the Texas A&M System and by the Tarleton Title IX Compliance Coordinator throughout the year on topics provided by ATIXA such as intoxication verses incapacitation, trauma informed interviewing, and self-care.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A COMPLAINT

Tarleton has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus. Also, additional remedies are provided to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Tarleton will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the UPD or to local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact the Tarleton’s Title IX Coordinator, Darren F. Keith. The Title IX Coordinator may be contacted by calling 254-968-9415, in person by visiting the Risk Management and Compliance Department office located in Admin Annex 1, Room 107 or by emailing him at dkeith@tarleton.edu.

The availability of a Campus Survivor Advocate allows survivors to seek confidential support if they have been harmed. The advocate can make changes in housing or classes, assist students with seeking accommodations including academic extensions or grades of incomplete if necessary, help students understand formal reporting options (Title IX and law enforcement) and support students through those processes if a student chooses to engage in them. You may contact your Survivor Advocate at 254-968-9044.

After an incident of sexual assault or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Texas Health: Harris Methodist Hospital, 411 N Belknap St, Stephenville, Texas 76401. In the State of Texas, evidence may be collected by the hospital even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. A victim is required to give their name to the Hospital unless a police report has been made and a pseudonym was requested at that time. When a person self-reports to the hospital, the hospitals administrative staff enters the person as a new patient under the name the hospital is given. For questions regarding the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)
exam please contact to the Texas Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program at phone number 214-345-6443.

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted. If the offense occurred within the past 96 hours, the evidence may be preserved and may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any. This evidence would be useful to university hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report sexual assault to law enforcement, it is the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report.

Tarleton’s Title IX Coordinator is Darren Keith and he will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Stephenville Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 254-968-1200, or in person by visiting its office at 356 N. Belknap, Stephenville, Texas 76401. Additional information about the Stephenville Police department may be found online at: www.stephenvillepolice.org.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator. Tarleton will provide resources, (e.g. counseling and medical care) to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. Tarleton will apply appropriate disciplinary sanctions to those who are found responsible for committing these violations. The universities rules and procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and/or stalking. The processes are intended to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on responsible parties.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become unavailable. The loss of evidence makes the investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, and/or the obtaining of protection orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, the individual should consider speaking with university police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the individual changes their mind at a later date.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking is reported to the university, the university will follow the procedures identified in the charts on the next two pages, as well as provide a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Being Reported:</th>
<th>Procedure Institution Will Follow:</th>
<th>Evidentiary Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant</td>
<td>Preponderance of the evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Institution will provide a “No contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Institution will provide a “No contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Institution will provide a “No contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexual Assault

1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), the university will provide complainant with access to medical care.
2. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant.
3. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department.
4. Institution will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers.
5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, “No Contact” directive between both parties.
6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.
7. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order.
8. Institution will provide a copy of the Rule (08.01.01.T1, Civil Rights compliance, https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/08_01_01_T1.pdf) to complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.
9. Institution will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and of the outcome of the hearing.
10. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation rule/regulation and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking decides to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist the individual and will provide a written explanation of their rights and options.

Types of Orders

Orders of Protection
A protective order is a civil court order issued to prevent continuing acts of family violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking. This civil court order is enforced by police. Family violence (sometimes called Domestic Violence) is basically defined as (1) any act by one member of a family or household intended to physically harm another member, (2) a serious threat of physical harm, or (3) the abuse of a child. Family includes blood relatives or relatives by marriage, former spouses, parents (married or not) of the same child, foster parents and foster children, or any member or former member of a household (people living in the same house, related or not).

Time frame for Protective Orders
Unless a later date is requested by the applicant, the court shall set a hearing date no later than 14 days after the application is filed. If, however, the court finds from the information contained in the application that there is a clear and present danger of family violence, the court may immediately issue
a temporary ex parte order. The temporary order is valid for up to 31-91 days. Final protective orders are effective for 2 years, unless another length of time is specified.

Punishment for Violators of Protective Orders
If an offender violates the order and law enforcement is notified, officials will act to arrest the offender and seek to have charges filed. If a person violates the protective order in the presence of law enforcement, the offender must be arrested immediately. In cases involving the violation of a protective order, including an ex parte order, the offender may be punished for contempt of court by a fine of as much as $500 or up to six months in jail or both. In cases of violation, excluding ex parte orders, the offender may be punished by a fine of as much as $4,000 or jail for up to one year or both.

No contact orders - (Civil)
A no contact order is a prohibition of direct or indirect physical, verbal, and/or written contact with another individual or group. Such orders are most commonly associated with family or household violence, stalking or sex offenses.

Restraining Orders - (Civil)
A temporary court order issued to prohibit an individual from carrying out a particular action, especially approaching or contacting a specified person.

Peace Bonds - (Civil)
A peace bond is a court order in which a person who has threatened or harmed you agrees to stop the threatening or harmful behavior and to stay away from you. By signing the peace bond the defendant agrees to keep the peace and be of good behavior. The peace bond may include other conditions such as the defendant agreeing to have no direct or indirect contact with you.

Criminal Enforcement of Orders
Protective Orders are enforced by the UPD upon receipt of a valid copy of the court order. Violators, provided they are not a current student, can be criminally trespassed from university property. The Title IX Coordinator should be contacted to make arrangements if both parties are current students. Civil papers (i.e. No contact orders, Restraining Orders, Peace Bonds) are handled through the civil court system. A situation will be handled in accordance with what the orders state. If an issue arises concerning court orders or peace bonds, the UPD officer on scene reads what is stated and takes action depending on the situation.

Institutional Responsibility
The institution is responsible for the safety and security of our students to the best of our abilities. Students are encouraged to self-report to the UPD any legal issues involving protective orders. Tarleton complies with Texas law in recognizing orders of protection. Any person who obtains an order of protection from Texas or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to UPD and the Title IX Coordinator. An order of protection holder may then meet with the UPD to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for UPD and the individual to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but in not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location, and/or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. The university cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order, or restraining order on behalf of a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).
Assistance in Obtaining a Protective Order

The victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking is required to apply directly for Protective Orders. However, to assist in this process Tarleton has entered into a partnership with Cross Timbers Family Services (CTFS). To apply for a protective order (PO) a person simply needs to make an appointment with the CTFS office. The CTFS officer will guide the applicant through the paperwork process. CTFS has a working agreement with the Erath County Attorney’s Office, which is typically the court that POs go through unless a person is applying for one while going through a divorce. In cases of divorce the application must go before the district judge.

Anyone that calls the County Attorney’s Office seeking a PO is automatically referred to CTFS at which time that office determines if they qualify for services (which is different than if they want to apply for a PO). Tarleton services are available to all students that report any type of current or previous victimization which includes the PO process (filling out the paperwork, submitting it to county attorney’s office, advocating for them with the county attorney’s office, obtaining pertinent documents to take to court, accompany them to court, etc.). If the person does not report a current or previous victimization then we will give them the PO paperwork and explain the process to them. There are a few types of Protective Orders including the two most often used, the first being the Emergency Protective Order (which law enforcement assists with right after an incident occurs and the alleged perpetrator is arrested, the victim can then receive the emergency protective order which can last from 31 to 91 days). The second Permanent Protective Order is a two year order that goes through the County Attorney’s Office (Tarleton can assist with this PO type). Here is a link for a little more information regarding POs:

http://www.womenslaw.org/laws_state_type.php?id=592&state_code=TX&open_id=11138

The CTFS office mostly processes Protective Orders versus Restraining Orders. This is due to the issue of Restraining Orders not having any criminally punishable consequence. If someone requests a restraining order from CTFS, they will be referred to an attorney or legal aid.

University Enforced Orders

Tarleton No Contact Orders – (Institutional Order)
Tarleton may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. Upon the victim’s request and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim with their health, physical safety, work and academic status, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student park in a different location, assisting the student with a safety escort, etc. To the extent possible, Tarleton will also provide assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services such counseling,
health services, visa and immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

Additionally, personal identifiable information about the reporting person will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (for example, publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395 (a) (20).) Further, Tarleton will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the university to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Tarleton does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the University Police Department’s Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources (students should contact the Registrar’s Office for the appropriate form; employees should contact the Employee Services Department).
## Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

### Stephenville Campus & Agricultural Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Counseling Center</td>
<td>(24-hour) 254-968-9044 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Survivor Advocacy</td>
<td>254-968-9044 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Center</td>
<td>254-968-9271 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health: Student Counseling Center</td>
<td>(24-hour) 254-968-9044 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Police Department (Detective Stan Parker)</td>
<td>254-968-0555 University Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IX Coordinator Response, Training and Workshop Requests</td>
<td>254-968-9415 Admin Annex I, Room 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse &amp; Violence Prevention Program Coordinator</td>
<td>254-968-0779 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Counseling:
- Cross Timbers Family Services: 254-965-4357 (24-hour) 1-866-927-2737 (toll free) 277 W Mason #101 http://ctfshelp.org/

### Health:

### Mental Health:
- Pecan Valley Center: 254-968-4181 (24-hour) 1-800-772-5987 (toll free) 906 Lingleville Hwy http://www.pvmhmr.org

### Student Legal Consultation: None

### Victim Advocacy:
- Cross Timbers Family Services: 254-965-4357 (24-hour) 1-866-927-2737 (toll free) 277 W Mason #101 http://ctfshelp.org/

### Visa and Immigration Assistance:

### Pregnancy and Parenting Assistance:

### Fort Worth Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Counseling Center</td>
<td>(24-hour) 254-968-9044 Traditions North, Room 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: North Side Community Health Centers</td>
<td>817-625-4254 2106 N. Main St. Ft. Worth TX, 76164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health: MHMR Tarrant County</td>
<td>(24-hour) 817-335-3022 3840 Hulen St. North Tower Ft. Worth TX 76107 <a href="http://www.Mhmrtarrant.org">http://www.Mhmrtarrant.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Consultation: None</td>
<td>n/a n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Waco Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counseling:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>254-299-8210</td>
<td>Wellness &amp; Fitness Rm 101 MCC Campus</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mclennan.edu/counseling/">http://www.mclennan.edu/counseling/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCC Counseling Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MCC Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>254-313-5800</td>
<td>Community Services Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCC Community Clinic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4601 N. 19th St. Waco, TX 76710</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mclennan.edu/community-clinic/">http://www.mclennan.edu/community-clinic/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mental Health:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>254-299-8210</td>
<td>Wellness &amp; Fitness Rm 101 MCC Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCC Counseling Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MCC Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victim Advocacy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>254-752-9330</td>
<td>2323 Columbus Avenue Waco, TX 76701</td>
<td><a href="http://advocacycntr.org/">http://advocacycntr.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Consultation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa and Immigration Assistance:</strong></td>
<td>512-478-0546</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.americangateways.org">http://www.americangateways.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gateways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnancy and Parenting Assistance:</strong></td>
<td>254-772-8270</td>
<td></td>
<td>4700 W. Waco Drive Waco TX 76710</td>
<td><a href="http://pregnancycare.org/">http://pregnancycare.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Net of Central Texas</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Midlothian Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counseling:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>877-584-0178</td>
<td>206 S. Rogers St., Suite 205 Waxahachie, TX 75165</td>
<td><a href="http://www.freetreatmentcenters.com">http://www.freetreatmentcenters.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Brief Counseling Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>972-923-2440</td>
<td>411 E Jefferson St. Waxahachie, TX 75165</td>
<td><a href="http://www.call4hope.org">http://www.call4hope.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Clinic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mental Health:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>972-617-6222</td>
<td>6350 N Interstate 35 E. Service Rd Waxahachie, TX 75165</td>
<td><a href="http://www.co.ellis.tx.us/index.aspx?NID=216">http://www.co.ellis.tx.us/index.aspx?NID=216</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Center of Ellis County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis County Victim Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Consultation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa and Immigration Assistance:</strong></td>
<td>512-478-0546</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.americangateways.org">http://www.americangateways.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gateways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnancy and Parenting Assistance:</strong></td>
<td>927-938-7900</td>
<td></td>
<td>First Look (24-hour) 1204 Farris Ave. Suite E Waxahachie, TX 75165</td>
<td><a href="http://www.Firstlookclinic.com">http://www.Firstlookclinic.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Net of Central Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Tarleton State University Employees

| Tarleton Employee Assistance Program (EAP) | Toll-Free: | Phone       | Address                                      | Website                                                                 |
| **Deer Oaks:**                        |         |             |                                              |                                                                        |

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking, include:

- [http://www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org) – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
- [http://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault](http://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault) - Department of Justice
- [http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html) Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
How to be an Active Bystander

Education programs include safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking. Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. Bystanders have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. Tarleton wants to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystanders may not always know what to do, so the following list provides some ways to be an active bystander.

Sometimes being an active bystander means asking for help. Anyone in immediate danger should dial 911!

1. Watch out for friends and fellow students/employees. If someone looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who appear to be incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found at: http://www.nsvrc.org/projects/engaging-bystanders-sexual-violence-prevention/bystander-intervention-resources.

Risk Reduction

Education programs include information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. It is important to remember that a survivor is never to be blamed for the abuse; only abusers are responsible for their actions. This is true regardless of the circumstances in which abuse occurs or the behavior of the survivor because a person never forfeits their right to physical and emotional safety. With that in mind, Tarleton is actively promoting the safety and well-being of all of students, faculty and staff. The following are suggestions to reduce the risk of an assault or harassment (taken from the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network):

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
5. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
7. Don’t allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you left your drink alone, just get a new one.

11. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** At parties, don’t drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

12. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

13. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately** (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the proper treatment and monitor your care.

14. **If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation** here are some things that you can try:

   a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

   b. **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

   c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don’t feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

   d. **Lie.** If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

15. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

16. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

17. **Please help maintain the security of your residence facilities.** Do not let people follow through an unlocked door into the residential facility without swiping their access cards. Keep the door to your residence locked.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

1. **Clearly communicate your intentions** to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.

2. **Understand and respect personal boundaries.**
3. **DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS** about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguity then you DO NOT have consent.

4. **Mixed messages** from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.

5. **Don't take advantage** of someone's drunkenness or drugged state. Tarleton expects you to treat others with integrity and civility.

6. **Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated** by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.

7. **Understand** that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.

8. **Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent.** Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

**Adjudication of Violations**

Victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking have the option of notifying on-campus and local law enforcement authorities. Victims are notified of their right to report the incident to the UPD immediately, but victims also have the right to decline to notify such authorities. Reports of crimes can be filed with the agency where the incident occurred. If you require assistance in contacting the agency in your area, please contact the Title IX Coordinator or the UPD.

It is the policy of the UPD to conduct investigations of all sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking complaints reported to them with sensitivity, compassion, patience, and respect for the victim. The UPD is available to receive and investigate reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; assist a victim in securing medical attention; participate in evidence preservation and collection, conduct investigations; and inform the victim of legal and administrative options both on and off campus. Investigations are conducted in accordance with guidelines established by the Texas Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Erath County District Attorney's Office. Law enforcement will help victims understand the process of obtaining protection orders, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by the courts or the institution.

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the UPD will automatically be referred to the Tarleton Title IX Coordinator for assessment regardless of whether or not the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.
Who Do I File A Complaint To?

Individuals who witness, are subjected to, or are informed about incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or any form of sexual harassment also have the option of filing a complaint to a designated university official, including the Title IX Coordinator (254-968-9415), dkeith@tarleton.edu, in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the alleged offender is a:</th>
<th>• Student</th>
<th>• Faculty Employee</th>
<th>• Non-faculty employee</th>
<th>• Any and All complaints should be reported to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>Graduate Studies or postdoctoral student working in their capacity as an instructor</td>
<td>Graduate student</td>
<td>Title IX Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>Postdoctoral student working in other areas</td>
<td>Mr. Darren Keith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>• Non-faculty employee</td>
<td>• Unrelated third party</td>
<td></td>
<td>254-968-9754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tarleton’s disciplinary process is consistent with the university procedure, is transparent to the accused (respondent) and the accuser (reporting person), and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process transparent to the reporting person and the respondent. The resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct are completed within a reasonably prompt timeframe, approximately 60 days; however, the proceedings timeframe allows for extensions for good cause with notice to the reporting person and the respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay. Investigators and decision makers are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of all parties involved and promotes accountability. Tarleton’s Civil Rights Compliance Rule and the Student Code of Conduct provide that:

1. Tarleton will provide written notification to students and employees about existing: counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims, both on-campus and in the community.
2. Tarleton will provide written notification to the reporting person about available options for assistance in changing, academic, living, transportation, and working situations. Reasonable accommodations will be made regardless of if the victim chooses to report the crime to campus law enforcement.
3. The reporting person and the respondent each have the opportunity to present witnesses and testimony to properly trained investigators. This aids in the protection and safety of the reporting person and the respondent and promotes accountability;
4. The reporting person and the respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the reporting person, the respondent, or both, may be present;
5. Prior to the investigative meeting and/or hearing, the institution will allow for timely access to the reporting party, the respondent, and appropriate officials any information that will be used during the fact-finding investigation;
6. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the reporting person and/or the respondent;
7. The institution provides the reporting person and the respondent the same opportunities to have others (advisors) present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding. The reporting person and the respondent student each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any
meeting or proceeding. An advisor may only consult and advise his or her advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing;

8. A student conduct decision is based on, the federally required, preponderance of evidence standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: “is it more likely than not that the respondent violated the university’s Rule or Student Conduct Code?”;

9. The reporting person and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing via email of the result of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and

10. The reporting person and the respondent each have the right to appeal any sanctions resulting from the outcome of the hearing by notifying the case coordinator of the request. Both parties in the complaint will be notified simultaneously in writing of the appeal and of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final and of the final result after the appeal is resolved.

If a reporting person does not wish for their name to be shared, does not wish for an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal resolution to be pursued, the reporting person may make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinators, who will evaluate that request in light of the duty to ensure the safety of the campus and comply with federal law. In cases indicating pattern, predation, threat, weapons and/or violence, the university will likely be unable to honor a request for confidentiality. In cases where the reporting person requests confidentiality and the circumstances allow the university to honor that request, the university will offer interim supports and remedies to the reporting person and the community, but will not otherwise pursue formal action. A reporting person has the right, and can expect, to have reports taken seriously by the university when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures.

Confidentiality

Although the confidentiality of information received, the privacy of the individuals involved, and the wishes of the reporting person/victim regarding action by the university cannot be guaranteed, they will be protected to as great a degree as is legally possible. The expressed wishes of the reporting person regarding confidentiality will be considered in the context of the university’s obligation to act upon the information to maintain a safe campus community and the right of the respondent to be informed about the charges against them. If the individual does not disclose any identifying information about the individual or any other party involved (e.g. names, department, or unit) during the inquiry, response on the part of the university may be limited. Personally identifiable information about the reporting person will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the reporting person. Publically available recordkeeping, for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures, will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim.

The reporting person/victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking is not required to file criminal charges or seek disciplinary actions through the university grievance or conduct process; however, physical and emotional support can still be obtained (see Student Counseling Center, https://www.tarleton.edu/counseling/ or call (254) 968-9044). The Survivor Advocate, Licensed Counselors in the Student Counseling Center, or the helpline who receive reports are not required to, nor may they disclose an incident that in any way identifies the student concerned without the student’s consent. Through the Employee Assistance Program (1-888-993-7650) free and confidential mental health counseling service is available to faculty, staff, and their benefits-eligible dependents who may be experiencing difficulties. However, if an imminent harm situation is present, the counselor must take action to protect whomever is at risk.
Availability of Confidential Campus Survivor Advocate

The availability of an advocate allows survivors to seek confidential support if they have been harmed. The advocate can make changes in housing or classes, assist students with seeking accommodations including academic extensions or grades of incomplete if necessary, help students understand formal reporting options (Title IX and law enforcement) and support students through those processes if a student chooses to engage in them. You may contact your Survivor Advocate at 254-968-9044. This new availability took effect on August 21, 2017.

Availability of Pseudonym for Criminal Investigations

In accordance with the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures, Article 57, victims may use a pseudonym to protect their identity when reporting to Texas law enforcement agencies. A pseudonym is a set of initials, or a fictitious name, chosen by the victim to be used in all public files and records concerning the sexual assault. Article 57 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures was also amended to add pseudonym availability to victims reporting an offense of stalking. This new availability took effect on September 1, 2015.

Sanctions and Protective Measures

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of responsible, in using the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not that a violation of the Student Code of Conduct or Tarleton Rule occurred) will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. University sanctions including one or more of the following may be imposed by the university upon individuals, groups or organizations. Sanctions for violations may be administered regardless of whether actions of the student are also civil or criminal violations. Whenever disciplinary action leads to the student leaving the university, grades will be assigned in accordance with the university grade policy and the academic calendar.

Sanctions for students may include but are not limited to:

- Reprimand
- Loss of privileges
- Imposition of certain tasks
- Probation
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Revocation of Degrees
- Organizational sanctions

The university may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions:

- Loss of privileges
- Imposition of certain tasks
- Probation, Suspension
- Changing of housing accommodations
- Academic restrictions
For students, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are violations of the Student Conduct Code. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are also criminal acts which also subject the respondent/suspect to criminal and/or civil penalties under federal and state law.

Employees who violate this system policy/regulation or Tarleton rule/procedure will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. Possible sanctions include:

- Warning – Written or Verbal, Performance Improvement Plan
- Required Counseling
- Required Training or Education
- Demotion
- Loss of Annual Pay Increase
- Reduction of Salary
- Transfer
- Suspension without Pay
- Suspension with Pay
- Termination

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and/or civil penalties under federal and state law.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to:

- A university order of no contact
- Residence hall relocation
- Adjustment of course schedules
- A leave of absence
- Reassignment to a different supervisor or position

These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator’s directives and/or protective measures will constitute additional violations that may lead to disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the university.

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

**Retaliation**

Retaliation is strictly prohibited by the university and is defined as any adverse action taken against a person participating in a protected activity because of their participation in that protected activity (subject to limitations imposed by the First Amendment and/or Academic Freedom). Retaliation against an individual for an allegation, for supporting a reporting party or for assisting in providing information relevant to an allegation is a serious violation of university policy.
Sex Offender Registration

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA), which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act, and the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the UPD provides a link on its web page to the Texas Department of Public Safety Sex offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information is provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register with a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Texas, convicted sex offenders must register with the local law enforcement authority in which the offender resides. This information is maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

The Texas Department of Public Safety Sex Offender Registry is available via Internet, pursuant to Section 62.005, Texas Penal Code. Registry information provided under this section shall be used for the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers, or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. A list of all registered sex offenders in Texas is available from the Texas Department of Public Safety at: https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffender/.

Note: To narrow search for Tarleton area on state data base, use Erath County or zip code 76402. The University Police Department (UPD) maintains a list of local sex offenders on the UPD website at: https://www.tarleton.edu/police/.

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

This statement is provided in compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Act of 2000 and the Sex Offender Registration Program, Chapter 62, Texas Penal Code, effective date September 1, 2005.

Note: Sex Offender Registration Electronic Link to Registered Sex Offender Information is maintained by an Outside Law Enforcement Agency.
CHAPTER 3
ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT ON STUDENT HOUSING
2017 CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

This guide is published annually in compliance with section 485(i) of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, otherwise known as the Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act. All currently registered students as well as employees are directly mailed (via U.S. Postal Service, interoffice campus mail, or email) a notice by October 1 of each year that includes a statement of the report’s availability, the exact electronic address at which the report is posted, a brief description of the report’s contents, and a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the report upon request to the Risk Management and Compliance Department.

An electronic version of the report is available at:

https://www.tarleton.edu/site/documents/cleryact.pdf.

Tarleton State University
Risk Management and Compliance Department
Box T-0830
Stephenville, TX 76402
Phone: 254-968-9415
Email: Kent Styron
wkstyron@tarleton.edu
EMERGENCY AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Reporting Emergency:

On campus phones - Police/Fire/Medical - 911

Off campus or cellular phones – 911

For a complete list of Quick Reference Emergency Phone Numbers and Contacts, refer to the last page of this report.

Fire Log Information/Location

The University Police Department (UPD), located at the intersection of N. Harbin Dr. and W. Frey St. at 895 N. Harbin Dr., Stephenville, Texas, 76402 maintains a fire log that records any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. This log includes the nature, date, time and general location of the fire.

The Fire Log is available for review during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at the UPD.

Required Reporting to State Fire Marshal

There are additional reporting requirements for the university to the Texas State Fire Marshal. These reports are made by the Department of Risk Management and Compliance (RMC) upon occurrence of a non-intentional fire within campus property.

Classification of Arsons

The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose all arsons that occur on their Clery Act geography. This includes seemingly minor fires such as burning wastebaskets or bulletin boards, regardless of whether they are discovered while burning or after being extinguished.

All of the evidence for any fire not known to be accidental (such as a cooking fire) must be considered by the institutional official designated to make such determinations. Tarleton has chosen to designate the Emergency Management Coordinator or designee as this individual.
Fire Safety Definitions
(Source: United States Department of Education)

**Arson:** Arson is 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.

**Cause of fire:** The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

**Fire:** Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

**Fire drill:** A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

**Fire-related injury:** Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

**Fire-related death:** Any instance in which a person—

1. Is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or

2. Dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

**Fire safety system:** Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

**Value of property damage:** The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

"On Campus" is defined as 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).

*“Dorms/Residential Facilities” for students, located on campus, are considered to be a subset of the “On Campus” category.*
“Non-Campus” is defined as 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” is defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

On-Campus Student Housing Information

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities - Fire Safety Systems

All residence halls are located on Tarleton’s Stephenville Campus. Each Tarleton residence hall (excluding Bosque Crossing and University Village) and apartment is protected minimally by a fire alarm system that reports to the university Control Center. The Control Center staff monitors the fire protection equipment 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Below is a summary of fire protection features provided in each on-campus residential facility:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site (by Control Center)</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans and Placards</th>
<th>Number of Evacuation / Fire Drills Each Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunewell Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunewell Annex</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bender Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texan Village 1-4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honors Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditions North Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditions South Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Star Apartments</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gough Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venture Apartments</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legends Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Village</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Center Apartment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Bosque Crossing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/A = Not Applicable
NS = No System
X = Safety System in Place

* Bosque Crossing is owned and operated by a third party, Fire Alarm Monitored by third party service.
Fire Safety Education and Training

Basic fire safety instruction is provided to students during residence hall meetings at the beginning of each fall and spring semester. Residence hall staff members receive additional intensive and comprehensive fire safety training each fall. Fire Extinguisher training is offered to faculty, staff and student organizations upon request. Additionally, “Have an Exit Strategy” brochures supplied by the State Fire Marshal’s Office are provided to each incoming freshman and transfer students attending orientation in the summer to provide an increased awareness prior to moving into all their residential facilities.

Building Emergency Management Program

The Building Emergency Coordinator program has been established to bridge the gap between the onset of an emergency and the arrival of professional responders. Currently there are 40 individual coordinators scattered throughout the academic buildings on campus. These individuals have received basic training aimed at providing initial mitigating actions at various emergency situations such as: Fire response, Medical emergencies, and Severe Weather sheltering to name a few. The program will move to the administrative and residential complexes next. The program is managed by the Risk Management Department’s Office of Emergency Management.

Public Access Defibrillator Program

Tarleton has 38 automated external defibrillators (AEDs) located throughout campus buildings. Defibrillators are designed to provide a lifesaving electrical shock to victims needing cardiac defibrillation, and can be operated without any training or previous experience. AED and CPR training opportunities are available through the Risk Management and Compliance Department by attending a scheduled class or upon request. Several UPD vehicles also carry the devices in order to provide a timely response. The Risk Management and Compliance Department inspects and maintains each unit.  
https://www.tarleton.edu/safety/documents/AEDBUILDINGLOCATIONMAP.pdf

Lightning Prediction System

Thor Guard is a lightning prediction system designed to provide a timely notification to athletic and intramural participants, maintenance staff and others. When conditions for a lightning strike exist, the system emits a 15-second blast from sirens, a strobe light is activated, and an alarm is provided to Tarleton’s Control Center. The Control Center operator will provide additional notification to the UPD, Physical Facilities, Residential Living and Learning (RLL), and Athletics.

Fire Drills

Every student room has an emergency evacuation map installed on the inside of the front door of the room/suite to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits. Fire exit drills are conducted each fall and spring semester.

Student Housing Reporting and Evacuation Procedures

When a fire alarm sounds, a resident should:

- Check immediate area for any obvious indications of a fire or other cause for the alarm.
➢ Use common sense and do not panic.
➢ Knock on the doors of the rooms to the right and left when exiting the building.
➢ Begin an immediate and orderly evacuation through the closest stairwell and building exit doors. A resident should exit the building and wait for instructions or permission to reenter the building while standing at least thirty (30) feet away from the building.
➢ Never use an elevator.
➢ Take room keys.

No one is allowed to re-enter the building until designated university officials (i.e. UPD Officers and RMC staff) have authorized re-entry. (Note: Fire Department officials may declare the building to be safe; however, they cannot give permission to re-enter the building.)

Fire Safety Protocols

To minimize the potential of fires, Tarleton prohibits unauthorized open burning and the use of combustible decorations at all times within the residential facilities. Examples of open burning include, but not limited to: candles, incense, bonfires, campfires, barbecue grills, and their related accessories such as gasoline, propane, lighter fluid, charcoal, and pyrotechnics. All decorations and ornaments must consist of fire-resistant or non-combustible material. Decorations should not be attached to any fire protection equipment such as hose cabinets, smoke detectors, fire sprinkler heads or associated piping, fire alarm pull boxes, on or near exits or emergency lights, or exit signs. Decorative lights including holiday lights, as well as floodlights, extension cords, or electrically operated ornaments must be U.L. rated and approved for use.

Prohibited Items and Activities in a Residence Hall:

➢ Portable space heaters, barbeque grills, hibachis, smokers (gas, electric, charcoal), and related accessories including lighter fluids and lighters, and other similar type products (for cooking/warming purposes); candles, incense sticks, and related accessories; hot plates, slow cookers, deep fryers, electric skillets, electric woks, griddles, toaster ovens, rice cookers, convection ovens, fireworks, firecrackers, rockets, flares, sparklers, and other devices, or non-fire retardant artificial trees.

➢ Electrical appliances which are not in excellent working condition are not permitted in the residence halls. The Residential Living & Learning (RLL) staff reserves the right to inspect all electrical items at any time to determine the safety of each appliance or item. Attached electrical cords must be free of all flaws and must be U.L. rated and approved for use. It is the student’s responsibility to ensure that all permissible electrical items are in safe and operable condition. All electrical cords must be disconnected (unplugged) during school breaks and/or when university housing is officially closed.

➢ Any of these appliances found during routine inspections must be removed immediately. Any second incidents will result in administrative and/or disciplinary action. Students should be aware items not included in the above list may also be prohibited. Students should check with their residential coordinator BEFORE bringing an unlisted item into university housing. The electrical systems in university residential facilities have definite limitations. Overloading these systems can present fire and safety hazards.
Heavy-duty, single-outlet surge protectors no more than six (6) feet long are permissible; however, other types of extension cords (light duty; gang outlets, etc.) are not allowed. Any resident found to be exceeding the electrical capacity of their room/apartment will have restrictions placed on their use of the electrical system.

Firearms and ammunition, since those obtaining a concealed carry license generally must be 21, the great majority of Tarleton residential students will not be able to conceal carry. The university has established a policy for safe storage of handguns in residential facilities. Please see the below section "Possession and Storage of Handguns in On-Campus Housing Facilities" for more information.

Knives, arrows, bows, paintball guns, air soft guns, sling shots, spear guns, or any other weapon(s) and ammunition are not allowed in university housing or anywhere else on university property; however, small pocket knives and table knives are allowed. Possession of such items is considered to be a serious infraction. Students who fail to uphold this standard are subject to administrative and/or disciplinary action which will include removal from university housing as well as referral to UPD for possible criminal prosecution.

The possession and/or detonation of any explosive device, including all forms of fireworks, are strictly prohibited. Possession/use of such items is considered to be a serious infraction of the Student Code of Conduct and state law. Students who fail to uphold this code are subject to disciplinary action which may include removal from university housing as well as a referral to UPD for possible criminal prosecution.

The lighting and burning of candles, incense, potpourri, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes or anything requiring an open flame is prohibited in any residential facility.

Administrative and/or Disciplinary Response for Violations

Residents are expected to comply with these guidelines. Those who fail to do so will be subject to action by Residential Living and Learning (RLL). This may include but is not limited to confiscation of unauthorized property, official administrative and/or disciplinary action, and/or referral to UPD.

Any individual who fails to evacuate a building after a fire alarm has sounded may be subject to appropriate administrative and/or disciplinary action.

Any individual who misuses or tampers with fire protection equipment (smoke detectors, pull stations, fire alarms, fire extinguishers or automatic door closers) may be subject to university administrative and/or disciplinary action in addition to being assessed a monetary charge for the cost of repair or replacement of misused or damaged equipment, cleaning of the facility and damage to other property. In addition, tampering with fire protection equipment is a felony offense under State law and may be prosecuted as such.

Any fires that were quickly extinguished or any evidence of recent fires must be reported immediately to a RLL staff member, the university Control Center at 254-968-9265 or the UPD 254-918-1200 through the Stephenville Police dispatch. The University will document the incident as required and perform a follow-up investigation if necessary.
Possession and Storage of Handguns in On-Campus Housing Facilities

Tarleton State University policy prohibits students under the age of 21 to possess a weapon in on-campus student housing. Only licensed individuals 21 and over, with the exception of members or veterans of the armed forces, are permitted to carry a legally approved weapon on campus and in a residential facility. Any resident who is licensed to carry a concealed handgun and chooses to bring the handgun into their residence hall room/apartment must store his/her handgun and ammunition in a combination or electronic locking steel safe when the handgun is not on or about their person.

Any resident of campus housing, who is a handgun license holder and wants to store a handgun in his/her room, must provide and properly install their own steel safe in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

- The safe shall be designed and manufactured for the storage of a handgun.
- No safe may be permanently affixed to the housing facility.
- An additional locking cabinet will be provided at the resident’s request for containing a reasonable sized safe.
- The University will not provide a primary storage device.
- The resident may not provide access to their safe to any other individual. This includes restricting room access as necessary.
- Residents are responsible for the actions of their guests, including family and friends.
- Tarleton considers any violation of state law regulating firearms to be a violation of University rules. Accordingly, such a violation is subject to disciplinary action through the University’s student judicial process, which may include removal from campus housing.

Additionally, the handgun license holder must comply with Texas statutory law and Tarleton Rule 34.06.02.T1, Carrying Concealed Handguns on Campus at all times.

Fire Drill and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency evacuation drills are conducted each fall and spring semester. RLL staff members use the drills to both educate and remind the residents of the proper evacuation procedure and to survey the facility for any non-functional devices.

Fire Safety Inspection Program

Tarleton conducts several levels of fire and life safety inspections in all of the residence hall and apartment facilities.

Periodic Inspections

A representative from the Office of Risk Management and Compliance inspects each building to identify potential deficiencies with emergency lighting, exit signs, corridor obstructions, electrical issues, etc. Depending on the deficiency identified, either the Residential Living and Learning (RLL) Maintenance Department or the Facilities Maintenance Department will respond and correct the concern in a timely manner.
Pre-Occupancy Inspections

Prior to occupancy of residence halls each fall, spring and summer semester, a more in-depth inspection is conducted. These inspections include all common areas, mechanical, electrical, and custodial areas within each building as well as exit paths outside of the facilities.

Post-Occupancy Inspections

After each spring semester unoccupied rooms are inspected by the RLL staff to ensure any fire and life safety deficiencies are noted and corrected in a timely manner.

Random Room Inspections

A representative from the Office of Risk Management and Compliance performs random inspections of occupied rooms to evaluate the level of compliance to recognized Fire Code and Residential Guide to Community Living. The intent of these inspections is to increase the level of safety and safety awareness for all occupants of the residence halls. Advance notification of all inspections will be provided to hall staff. These inspections include the review of the following items:

- Electrical: Use of extension cords, cover plate missing/damaged, electrical wiring frayed/damaged/crimped, multi adapter without breaker in use, prohibited/unapproved appliances.
- Fire Alarm Equipment: smoke detector obstructed (min. 24” clearance), smoke detector damaged.
- Fire Sprinkler Equipment: storage within 18” of sprinkler head or other obstruction.
- Bunk Beds: being less than 30” from the ceiling, being of poor construction and/or being placed in an unsafe/unapproved location.
- Ignition Sources/Combustible Products: candles/incense being present in the room, flammable liquids in the room, combustible materials near electrical source, and excessive fire load in the room.
- Emergency Planning: absence of the evacuation plan on the back of the room door, window/door obstructed.
- Miscellaneous: poor housekeeping, floor/wall/ceiling penetrations, and the door closure missing/damaged.

Future Improvement Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>SYSTEM TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>University Village</td>
<td>Fire Alarm Monitoring and Evacuation</td>
<td>Proposed update to exterior stairways and fire alarm system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Smoking and Tobacco Use

Tarleton-owned and -leased housing (apartments, residence halls), and all indoor air space of university owned athletic facilities and outdoor public seating areas in athletic arenas will be smoke-free. Eating areas (dining halls, cafeterias, food courts, snack bars) will be smoke-free and tobacco-free. Where, possible, the building exterior within fifty (50) feet of all entrances to buildings, and vehicles, owned or leased under the administrative purview of the Tarleton’s president, will be entirely smoke-free and tobacco-free. This will apply to all indoor air space including foyers, entryways and classrooms, individual faculty and administrative offices, and sidewalks, parking lots, walkways, and attached parking structures located immediately adjacent to such buildings and structures. **Note: Tobacco** means all forms of tobacco products including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, water pipes (hookah), bidis, kreteks, electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff and chewing tobacco. This term includes any device that could be used to facilitate the smoking of a tobacco product. Tarleton Rule 24.05.99.T1, can be viewed at the following link:

[https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/34_05_99_T1.pdf](https://www.tarleton.edu/policy/documents/34_05_99_T1.pdf)

Fire Report Contact Information

Per federal law, Tarleton is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in an on-campus student housing facility. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing. These are fires for which students are unsure whether the UPD may already be aware. If evidence is found of such a fire or if a student hears about such a fire, students should contact one of the following:

**University Control Center**
254-968-9265

**Office of Risk Management and Compliance**
Box T-0830
Stephenville, Texas 76402
Phone: 254-968-9415
Fax: 254-968-9658
Email: wkstyron@tarleton.edu
APPENDIX A

CRIME STATISTICS
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* Non-Campus locations include portions of Fort Worth ISD, Grapevine ISD, Hill College in Cleburne, Tarleton Hunewell Ranch, McLennan County Community College University Center in Waco, Tarleton State University Farm, W.K. Gordon Center for Industrial History Museum and Gallery in Thurber, Tarrant County Community College East River, Weatherford College, and Navarro College in Midlothian.

* Non-Campus also includes locations where students were housed during extended stay trips.

** Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the on Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Note: Due to new guidance, recently published in the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook, liquor law arrest and referrals, drug law arrest and referrals, and weapon law arrests and referrals are now presented on a separate table found on the following page.
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* Non-Campus also includes locations where students were housed during extended stay trips.

** Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the on Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

** HATE CRIMES:**
No hate crimes were reported in 2015
No hate crimes were reported in 2016
No hate crimes were reported in 2017
### TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY
#### AGRICULTURAL CENTER CAMPUS - STEPHENVILLE

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* Campus locations include the Agricultural Center and the Dairy Center. These locations are now considered as a separated campus, with their own crime statistic charts, due to new guidance from the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook.

** Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the on Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Note: Due to new guidance, recently published in the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook, liquor law arrest and referrals, drug law arrest and referrals, and weapon law arrests and referrals are now presented on a separate table found on the following page.
### TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY

#### AGRICULTURAL CENTER CAMPUS - STEPHENVILLE

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<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
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* Campus locations include the Agricultural Center and the Dairy Center. These locations are now considered as a separated campus, with their own crime statistic charts, due to new guidance from the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook.

** Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the on Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

### HATE CRIMES:

No hate crimes were reported in 2015
No hate crimes were reported in 2016
No hate crimes were reported in 2017
### TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY
TERRELL SCHOOL OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

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</table>

* There are no Non-Campus facilities for this location

** There are no residential facilities for this location.

Note: Due to new guidance, recently published in the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook, liquor law arrest and referrals, drug law arrest and referrals, and weapon law arrests and referrals are now presented on a separate table found on the following page.
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<th>Offense (Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Non-Campus *</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</table>

* There are no Non-Campus facilities for this location

** There are no residential facilities for this location.

HATE CRIMES:
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No hate crimes were reported in 2016
No hate crimes were reported in 2017
<table>
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<th>Offense (Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
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* There are no Non-Campus facilities for this location

** There are no residential facilities for this location.

Note: Due to new guidance, recently published in the 2016 edition of the DOE Clery Handbook, liquor law arrest and referrals, drug law arrest and referrals, and weapon law arrests and referrals are now presented on a separate table found on the following page.
### TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY
### HICKMAN BUILDING – FORT WORTH

#### Offense (Reported by Hierarchy)

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Public Property</th>
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#### Offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy)

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<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Residential Facilities</th>
<th>Unfounded Crimes</th>
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</table>

* There are no Non-Campus facilities for this location

** There are no residential facilities for this location.

**HATE CRIMES:***

No hate crimes were reported in 2015
No hate crimes were reported in 2016
No hate crimes were reported in 2017
APPENDIX B

FIRE STATISTICS
### FIRE STATISTICS
### CALENDAR YEAR 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name/Address *</th>
<th>Fires in Each Building</th>
<th>Fire Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility</th>
<th>Deaths Related to a Fire</th>
<th>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</th>
<th>Case Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Bender Hall**
101 N. Lillian Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Centennial Hall**
1600 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Ferguson Hall**
103 North Lillian Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Gough Hall**
1202 Military Drive | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Hunewell Annex**
1202 Military Drive | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Hunewell Hall**
1202 Military Drive | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Lone Star Apart.**
679 North Cain Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Texan Village 1**
1585 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Texan Village 2**
1585 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Texan Village 3**
1585 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Texan Village 4**
1585 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Traditions Hall**
1502 West Vanderbilt | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Venture Apart.**
810 North Cain Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Legends Hall**
1550 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Legacy Hall**
1520 West Shirley Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Bosque Crossing**
1191 West Vanderbilt | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Moody Hall**
1301 Nancy Golden Dr. | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Heritage Hall**
749 N. Lillian Street | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Integrity Hall**
850 N. Lillian | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **University Village**
1191 West Vanderbilt | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Cumulative Totals** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Residence Halls located on Stephenville Main Campus only.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name/Address *</th>
<th>Fires in Each Building</th>
<th>Fire Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility</th>
<th>Deaths Related to a Fire</th>
<th>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</th>
<th>Case Number</th>
</tr>
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</table>

*Residence Halls located on Stephenville Main Campus and Agricultural Center Campus only.
### FIRE STATISTICS
#### CALENDAR YEAR 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Facility Name/Address *</th>
<th>Fires in Each Building</th>
<th>Fire Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility</th>
<th>Deaths Related to a Fire</th>
<th>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</th>
<th>Case Number</th>
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</table>

*Residence Halls located on Stephenville Main Campus and Agricultural Center Campus only.
APPENDIX C

On Campus Geography Maps
Tarleton State University
Southwest Metroplex Location
Hickman Building
Fort Worth, Texas
TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY
FTW-SOUTHWEST METROPLEX
FOURTH FLOOR
CLERY GEOGRAPHY

PUBLIC ACCESS

Tarleton Leased