



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER

Operating Policy and Procedure

HSC OP: 52.18, Clery Act Compliance

PURPOSE: The purpose of this Health Sciences Center Operating Policy and Procedure (HSC OP) is to establish the parameters for compliance and address the campus obligations pursuant to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. 1092(f) (the Clery Act).

REVIEW: This HSC OP will be reviewed in January of each even-numbered year (ENY) by the Clery Compliance Officer (CCO). Any proposed changes will then be forwarded to the President by April 1.

POLICY:

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, part of the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and as further amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (collectively known as the "Clery Act") requires that colleges and universities participating in federal student aid programs gather and report to the campus community and the federal government statistics for certain crimes that occur on or near campuses and publish policy statements concerning campus safety and security. The Clery Act also requires that such institutions have policies in place to take certain actions when required.

The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center is committed to providing a safe and secure learning and working environment for students and employees consistent with the Clery Act. In accordance with statutory requirements, the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center strives to ensure students, faculty, other academic staff and staff employees have access to accurate information about crimes committed on and around all TTUHSC campuses.

In accordance with the requirements of the Clery Act, TTUHSC shall:

1. Create and publish an annual security report, no later than October 1st, to the Department of Education, disclosing statistics of Clery Crimes reported over the past three years, as well as TTUHSC policies and procedures addressing campus security and safety.
2. Maintain a daily crime log and disclose all crimes and alleged crimes reported to campus police or a Campus Security Authority.
3. Issue timely warnings to alert the campus community of Clery Crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community; Issue emergency notifications to alert and inform the campus community about a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.
4. Collect, compile, and disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms.
5. Identify Campus Security Authorities and notify these individuals of their obligations under the Clery Act to report all Clery Crimes that they witness or are reported to them.
6. Work with appropriate campus departments to create, establish and conduct programs to educate the campus about the Clery Act and Clery Act obligations, and to promote general awareness of crime and safety-related issues at TTUHSC campus locations.
7. Identify the Clery Act geographic properties for each TTUHSC campus.

DEFINITIONS:

Annual Security Report (ASR): A report containing safety and security related policy statements and crime statistics that is distributed annually to all current students and employees. This report must be published by October 1 and includes Clery crime statistics for the three most current calendar years.

Awareness Programs: Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives and strategies that increase audience knowledge, and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration.

Campus Security Authority (CSA): Individuals at the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center who, because of their functional role, have an obligation to notify the Clery Compliance Officer or Texas Tech Police Department (TTPD) of alleged Clery Crimes that are reported to or witnessed by the CSA. A Campus Security Authority is Clery Act-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, to include the following:

1. A campus police department or campus security department of an institution;
2. An individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance to institutional property or escorts students around campus after dark);
3. An individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; and
4. An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a CSA when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.

Clery Crimes: The Clery Act requires that certain crimes occurring on campus Clery Geography (as defined below) be tracked and reported annually by the campus each October to the U.S. Department of Education and shared with the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center community. The following offenses are Clery Crimes: criminal homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence), sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, arson, burglary, motor vehicle theft, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, Hate Crimes (as defined below), and arrests or referrals for disciplinary action for drug abuse, liquor and/or weapons law violations.

Clery Act Geography: The campus geographic areas, as defined by the Clery Act, for which Clery Crimes are required to be reported. The geographic categories include the following:

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

Reasonably Contiguous: A building or property an institution owns or controls that is in a location that students consider to be, and treat as, part of the "campus." Generally speaking, it is reasonable to consider locations within one mile from the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

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

campus.

- **Non-Campus:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property 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.

Daily Crime Log: The daily crime log is a publicly available record of all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the campus police, security department or CSA's.

Emergency Notification: Is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus; and includes any significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property

Hierarchy Rule: When counting multiple offenses, the Clery Act requires the use of the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule. Under this rule, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident only the most serious offense is counted. A single incident means that the offenses were committed at the same time and place. Beginning with the most serious offense, the hierarchy for reporting Clery Act offenses is murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Primary Prevention Programs: Programming, initiatives and strategies intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

School-Sponsored Trips: Institution sponsored short-stay "away" trips of more than one night are considered non-campus geography when the location is used by students to support educational purposes.

Timely Warning: Is triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat; and is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): Crimes including Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking.

PROCEDURE:

1. Annual Security Report (ASR)

The Clery Act requires those postsecondary institutions participating in the Higher Education Act's Title IV student financial assistance programs and each of their separate

campuses to annually publish by October 1 a report containing the campus safety policy statements and Clery Crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years. This annual report is known as the Annual Security Report (ASR). The CCO is responsible for the annual development of the ASR, and publication of the ASR on the TTUHSC Clery Compliance website. The CCO works closely with TTUHSC departments with responsibility toward campus safety, to include the Texas Tech Police Department, Title IX Office, Office of Equal Opportunity, TTUHSC Student Affairs, TTUHSC Safety Services, TTUHSC External Relations Office and President's Office, to review the content, policy statements and crime data provided in the ASR.

2. Daily Crime Log

The purpose of the daily crime log is to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Texas Tech Police Department or to a Campus Security Authority. Entries to the daily crime log will be made within 2 business days of the initial report being made. The daily crime log includes data for the most recent 60-day period, is publicly accessible, and will be provided by electronic or hard copy upon request.

a. Maintenance of the Daily Crime Log

The Clery Compliance Officer and Texas Tech Police Department will maintain a 2-part Daily Crime Log (TTPD Crime Log and CSA Crime Log) of all reported crimes occurring in TTUHSC's Clery Geography and patrol jurisdiction. The daily crime log will record information pertaining to all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents reported to CSA's or the Texas Tech Police Department.

The daily crime log includes the following elements:

- Case number of the crime
- Maxient Reference Number (if available)
- Location of the crime
- Date and time the crime was reported
- Date and time the crime occurred
- Nature of the crime
- Disposition

The following Clery Crimes, grouped into four general categories as defined below, must be recorded for Clery statistics purposes:

b. Criminal Offenses:

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

Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offense – Rape: the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Sex Offense – Fondling: the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

Sex Offense - Statutory Rape: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or

control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

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

Arson: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

c. Hate Crimes:

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim, including the following eight categories.

Race: a preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eye, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Gender: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

Ethnicity: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Disability: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

A Hate Crime includes any of the above-mentioned criminal offenses, and any incidents of:

Larceny-Theft: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Simple Assault: an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm

through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

d. VAWA Offenses:

Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitation with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any 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 occurred.

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

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

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

e. Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Laws:

Arrests: persons processed by arrest, citation or summons

Referred for disciplinary action: the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons Law Violations – Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

3. Campus Notifications – Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Information on reported crimes or emergencies which pose a serious or continuing threat

to the TTUHSC campus communities are disseminated through timely warnings and emergency notifications using the TTUHSC STAT!Alert Emergency Notification System. All faculty, staff, and students on all campuses (Lubbock, Abilene, Amarillo, Dallas, Midland, Odessa) are automatically enrolled with their eRaider email address and the primary phone number listed in their personnel or registration records, as well as a phone number to receive text messages.

a. Timely Warnings

TTUHSC will issue a timely warning, as soon as pertinent information is available, for any Clery Act crime that is reported to a CSA, Texas Tech Police, or local police agency that represents a serious or an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees while withholding, as confidential, the names and other identifying information of the victims.

b. Emergency Notifications

TTUHSC will immediately issue an emergency notification upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

4. Collecting, Classifying, Counting and Disclosing Clery Act Statistics

The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center's (TTUHSC) Clery Compliance Officer (CCO) is responsible for collection, classification, counting and disclosure of Clery-reportable crime statistics that occur within TTUHSC's Clery reportable geography. This includes crimes that occur on campus property, public property, non-campus property for all TTUHSC Campuses, to include Lubbock, Abilene, Amarillo, Dallas, Midland and Odessa.

Crime reports may come to the CCO's attention via the Texas Tech Police Department, Campus Security Authorities, officially designated departments of the institution (Title IX, Office of Equal Opportunity, TTUHSC Student Affairs), outside law enforcement agencies, and other sources. A crime is considered "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority, the Texas Tech Police Department, or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender. Clery Crime statistics are based on reports of alleged criminal incidents, and it is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a CSA, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to include the reported crime in the Clery Crime statistics for TTUHSC. The Clery Compliance Officer will review all crime reports and records that come to TTUHSC's attention and evaluate them for Clery applicability. TTPD and most local law enforcement agencies, unless otherwise prescribed by law, do not take anonymous incident reports. TTUHSC will include reported crimes even if the victim wants the incident to remain confidential or requests that investigation take place.

Police, fire or medical emergencies can be reported by dialing 911 from any campus or off-campus telephone or cell phone. Calls will be answered by the TTPD, local police department or county sheriff's office dispatch, depending on your location. Reporting crimes and emergencies will generate a law enforcement response; reports made in this way will be added to the TTPD Daily Crime Log. CSA's are able to submit reports of Clery Crimes via the Clery Incident Report Form located on the TTUHSC Clery Act Compliance website; reports made in this way will be added to the CSA Daily Crime Log. Reporting crimes to the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX and TTUHSC Student Affairs is done by completing an online form on their respective websites; reports made in this way are

compiled internally and shared with the CCO as needed for Clery Crime reporting.

Annually, the CCO will submit requests for crime statistics and supporting incident reports to all applicable police departments and other outside, local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over TTUHSC's campus, non-campus and public property for every TTUHSC campus. The TTPD Daily Crime Log, CSA Crime Log and reports made to the Office of Equal Opportunity, Title IX and TTUHSC Student Affairs will be requested and classified annually prior to the October 1 deadline for distribution of the ASR. Contributors will include as much personal identifying information of the involved individuals as necessary in order to ensure reports are not duplicated. The CCO will combine all reported crimes into a separate spreadsheet for each campus and will complete a thorough review of the previous year's crime reports to ensure all reportable Clery Crimes have been accounted for and applicable documentation has been retained. The CCO will evaluate all reports to verify Clery Act Geography, correct crime classification and use of the hierarchy rule as it applies. Upon completion, CCO will disclose Clery Crime statistics for every TTUHSC campus to the Department of Education.

5. Campus Security Authorities

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center will identify and inform students, faculty, other academic staff, staff employees, and volunteers (paid or unpaid, if deemed to be a CSA based on their function) of CSA reporting responsibilities and provide the CSAs with appropriate training. CSA's are determined by their function and involvement with students rather than their job title or office. Pastoral or professional counselors are not considered CSA's and are not required to report information that they receive when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.

a. Designation of Campus Security Authorities

The TTUHSC Clery Compliance Officer, with the help of additional campus departments, including but not limited to, the Office of Human Resources, Campus Business Operations Officers, and the Student Affairs Office, will identify CSA's for each TTUHSC campus. Upon the determination that an individual is a CSA, a CSA designation letter will be sent by the CCO to each individual with general information about their role, reporting requirements and training requirements. CSA's are reviewed biannually or as needed in an effort to establish the most accurate list of appropriate CSA's every calendar year. The master list of TTUHSC CSA's is continually maintained by the Clery Compliance Officer and includes the following information:

- RaiderID
- Full Name
- Email Address
- Work City
- Campus Description
- Position Title
- Home Organization Title
- Division Title
- Job Supervisor Name
- Job Supervisor Email Address

b. Campus Security Authority Training Requirements

The Clery Compliance Officer will create and assign CSA training annually to all identified CSA's. The Clery Compliance Officer will track CSA training completion and will prompt all CSA's to complete their training by the deadline. CSA training will be offered in a variety of ways, to include an online training module, in-person training

upon request, and/or webinar presentation.

c. Campus Security Authority Responsibilities

The responsibilities of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) are to collect crime report information and forward that information to the Clery Compliance Officer. CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery Act crimes reported to them in their capacity as a CSA. CSA's are not responsible for investigating or reporting incidents they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; incidents a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; incidents a victim mentions during a speech, workshop, or any other form of group presentation; or incidents the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner.

d. Campus Security Authority Reporting Requirements

A CSA is required to report sufficient details, such as dates and times of the incident(s), the location(s), a detailed description of what they were told about the incident, and where appropriate, personal identifying information. Detailed information is important to aid law enforcement in addressing and categorizing the crime. Personal Identifiable Information (PII) is important to avoid double counting crimes. If a victim does not want the report to go any further than the CSA, the CSA should explain that he or she is required to submit the report for statistical purposes, but it can be submitted without identifying the victim. CSA's should immediately report information for consideration of the need for a Timely Warning Notice. A CSA is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether or not a crime took place. In addition, a CSA should not try to apprehend or detain the alleged perpetrator of the crime. It is not within the responsibility of a CSA to attempt to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

CSA's are trained to report Clery crimes using the [Clery Incident Report](#) form located on the [TTUHSC Clery Act Compliance website](#). Once the Clery incident report form is submitted online, the Clery Compliance Officer receives the report and proceeds with informing additional departments as needed, and collects the Clery Crime information for ASR publication purposes. Additionally, all CSA's will receive an email at the end of the calendar year prompting them to complete an annual survey to affirm that they have reported all known Clery crimes during the calendar year that they were designated as a CSA.

6. Education Programming and Awareness

TTUHSC will offer educational programming focused on prevention, awareness, and campaigns to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. This will be made available to all members of the campus community, including incoming students and new employees.

a. Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

The Office of Student Affairs, the Department of Human Resources, the Program of Assistance for Students (PAS), and the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) on TTUHSC campuses provide primary prevention and awareness programs to all incoming students, faculty, and staff that involves the distribution of educational materials, participation in presentations of primary prevention and awareness information during new student, faculty, or staff orientations. Additional programs are provided by invitation during academic programs or staff meetings, and new students, faculty, or staff may be required to take additional courses related to the prevention of sexual assault and high-risk drinking awareness and education.

b. Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns include self-defense programming; domestic violence month events and activities; sexual assault and awareness month; bystander intervention programming; and programming specific to developing healthy relationships

c. Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The Office of Student Affairs, the Department of Human Resources, the Program of Assistance for Students (PAS), and the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) can direct students, faculty, and staff on all TTUHSC campuses (Lubbock, Abilene, Amarillo, Dallas, Midland, Odessa) to educational programs designed to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These resources are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, informed by research, assessed for value, effectiveness and/or outcome, and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

TTUHSC administers educational programming consisting of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Clearly communicate that TTUHSC prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act).
- Provide the definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- Provide the definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions of these terms.
- Define consent and describe what behaviors and actions constitute consent, in reference to sexual activity as defined by the Texas Tech University System Regulations, the TTUHSC Code of Student Conduct, and Texas State law.
- Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention.
- Provide information on risk reduction.

Provide information regarding:

- Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurs
- How TTUHSC will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties
- Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both in the institution and in the community
- Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures and
- Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking

7. Clery Geography

The campus geographic areas, as defined by the Clery Act, for which Clery Crimes are required to be reported.

a. Identification of Clery Act Geography

The Clery Compliance Officer, with the help of additional campus departments, including but not limited to, Facilities and Safety Services, Space Administration and the Office of General Counsel, will identify Clery Act Geography for each TTUHSC campus. The list of Clery Act Geography includes all of the geographic categories defined above, as well as all buildings and land owned by any TTUHSC-recognized student organizations, including leased property. The Clery Compliance Officer will maintain the list of Clery Act Geography and will ensure that the list is current and accurate.

The Clery Act Geography list includes the following information:

- Campus Designation
- Clery Geography Designation
- Building Name
- Property Address
- Property Categorization: Owned, Leased, Rental
- Associated Contracts