

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER HANDBOOK OF OPERATING PROCEDURES**

Chapter 8	Health and Safety	Effective:	June 2000
Section 8.6	Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act	Revised:	October 2015
<b>Policy 8.6.1</b>	<b>Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act</b>	Responsibility:	Chief, University Police

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## **STUDENT RIGHT-TO-KNOW AND THE CAMPUS SECURITY ACT**

### **Policy**

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, the “Clery Act” applies to institutions of higher education and is confined to campus crimes, which occur on campus, adjacent to campus, or off-campus when associated with the institution. The Clery Act was expanded in 2013 with the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); accordingly, the Campus SaVE Act is now a part of colleges’ Clery obligations and its requirements are included here.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (“University”) is required to produce and distribute an Annual Security Report which contains crime statistics, policies and programmatic information available to the campus community as well as to prospective students and employees.

The UT Police Department coordinates the collection and reporting of crime statistics as specified by federal law. The information is compiled into a report produced by the Chief of Police or designee.

Each year, enrolled students are notified via email about the website where these reports can be accessed and reviewed. Faculty and staff receive similar notifications, either by email or through campus mail. Employees that do not have access to an email account will receive a postcard that states how to find the Annual Security Report on-line and how they can obtain a paper copy upon request. Hard copies of these reports can also be obtained from the UT Police Department. All prospective employees may obtain a copy of these reports from the Office of Human Resources.

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### **Annual Security Report**

The Annual Security Report contains information on:

- Sexual Harassment/Sexual Misconduct Policy
- Crime statistics for the last three (3) years
- Reporting of criminal actions

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- Timely Warnings Notices
  - Emergency notifications
  - Communications and evacuation procedures
  - Crime prevention
  - Campus facility access and security
  - University police jurisdiction
  - Personal safety measures
  - Off-campus criminal activity monitoring
  - Sexual assault prevention
  - Missing student notification policy
  - Statement of policy on alcohol and weapons on campus
  - Drug and educational program opportunities
  - Drug free schools and communities information

The UT Police Department will be responsible for collecting the required crime statistics and producing the Annual Security Report.

The full text of this report can be found at <http://utpolice.uthscsa.edu/>

**Definitions**

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER CAMPUS**

**ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY:** 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/Greek houses; and any building or property that is within

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or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the above paragraph of this definition, 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). Controlling property is a defined term for Clery Act purposes. ‘Controlled by’ means that your institution rents, leases or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or e-mail) for a building or property, or a portion of a building or property.

**NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. The non-campus property requirement does not include property that is not frequently used by students (e.g., space for back office employees, housing or labs for researchers without students, etc.).

**PUBLIC PROPERTY:** Public property is defined by the Clery Act regulations as all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parks and parking facilities that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This includes the sidewalk, street and opposite sidewalk immediately adjacent to University property, but does not include public property beyond the second sidewalk. The public property requirement covers only public property around on-campus property, not around non-campus property owned or controlled by the institution.

**POLICE OFFICERS:** UT police officers receive their police authority via Article 51.203 of the Texas Education Code. The primary jurisdiction of peace officers commissioned by The University of Texas System Police includes all counties in which property is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of The University of Texas System. Additionally, University of Texas System peace officers are authorized by law to function as peace officers outside their primary jurisdiction to assist another law enforcement agency in Texas or to otherwise perform duties as a peace officer on official university business. University of Texas System police officers are authorized to enforce state and federal laws and have full arrest authority.

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**PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS:** UT Public Safety Officers are civilian employees who have the same level of arrest authority as a citizen as authorized by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. Public Safety Officers serve as support staff for the police department by providing a visible uniform presence in buildings and on University property to deter crime. Public Safety Officers report criminal incidents to police officers who are designated first responders.

**POLICE PATROL JURISDICTION:** The patrol jurisdiction of UT Police Department includes all counties in which property is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of The University of Texas System. This patrol jurisdiction includes the community surrounding the Health Science Center campus and Medical Center area.

**Working Relationship with State and Local Police**

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The UT Police Department maintains close working relationships with the San Antonio Police Department, Bexar County Sheriff’s Office, federal, state, and other law enforcement agencies. The UT Police Department routinely shares investigative information with these agencies and also works closely with the San Antonio Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services. The UT Police Department has a mutual aid law enforcement agreement with the San Antonio Police Department to provide law enforcement services, investigate crimes and protect life and property within the geographical areas common to the City of San Antonio and the University. The UT Police Department is routinely informed by other local law enforcement agencies of any criminal activities involving the University’s student organizations. The information in these reports is subsequently shared with the Office of Academic, Faculty and Student Affairs.

**Crime Statistics**

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Statistics on the following crimes and offenses are to be reported in the Annual Security Report:

**Clery Act Crime Definitions**

**MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

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**NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**SEX OFFENSES:** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **RAPE:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **FONDLING:** The touching of the private 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 or physical incapacity.
- **DATE RAPE DRUG:** Under Clery, the administration of a date rape drug in an unsuccessful attempt to incapacitate and sexually assault the victim, and investigation determines that the perpetrator's attempt was to commit a sex offense, is a sexual assault. Administration of a date rape drug in which intent cannot be proven is an Aggravated Assault.

**SEX OFFENSES NON-FORCIBLE:** Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

- **INCEST:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **STATUTORY RAPE:** Non-forcible 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:** Is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

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This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: is theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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's, etc.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FEDERAL DEFINITION): is a felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a current form of cohabitant with the victim, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or your 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.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (STATE DEFINITION): is an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensives measures to protect oneself, or abuse by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household, or dating violence. Texas Family Code Section 71.004.

DATING VIOLENCE (FEDERAL DEFINITION): is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.

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**DATING VIOLENCE (STATE DEFINITION):** is an act other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, that is committed against a victim with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or because of the victim’s dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship. The act is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault. A “dating relationship” means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature which is determined based on consideration of the length, nature frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Texas Family Code Section 71.0021.

**STALKING (FEDERAL DEFINITION):** is 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 to suffer substantial emotional distress.

**STALKING (STATE DEFINITION):** is when a person who, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that:

- the person knows or reasonably believes the other person will regard as threatening including bodily injury or death for the other person; bodily injury or death for a member of the other person’s family or household, or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or fear that an offense will be committed against the other person’s property;
- causes the other person, a member of the other person’s family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or fear that an offense will be committed against the other person’s property; and,
- would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself bodily injury or death for a member of the person’s family or household, or for an individual with whom the

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person has a dating relationship, or fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property.

A fact finder may find that different types of conduct described above, if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct. Texas Penal Code Section 42.072.

**WEAPON VIOLATIONS:** A person commits an offense if the person possesses illegal weapons or firearms on the physical premises owned and controlled by the University, any grounds or building on which an activity sponsored by the University or a passenger transportation vehicle of the University. These are felony offenses.

**DRUG and LIQUOR VIOLATIONS:** are defined as the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance (alcohol beverages, drugs, or chemicals). This is prohibited on any property under the control of the University. This includes furnishing alcohol to a minor (under 21 years).

**REFERRED for DISCIPLINARY ACTION:** is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of sanctions.

**PUBLIC PROPERTY:** Clery Act only requires crimes on the sidewalk, street, and the sidewalk adjacent to campus property.

**CLERY ACT HATE/BIAS CRIMES:** A hate crime is defined as any crime that manifests evidence that a victim was selected because of his/her actual or perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime.

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**BIAS:** is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under Clery, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **RACE:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g., Asians, blacks, whites).
- **GENDER:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are 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.
- **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 person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **ETHNICITY:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that “race” refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

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- **NATIONAL ORIGIN:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and/or traditions.
  - **DISABILITY:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

The UT Police Department is required to report statistics for hate/bias crimes by the type of bias for the prior listed offenses (see definitions above) as well as the crimes of larceny, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism (see definitions below). The below listed crimes are not Clery reportable crimes unless the crime was motivated by bias.

**LARCENY-THEFT:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Note: Constructive possession is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as “where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.”)

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

**INTIMIDATION:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

**DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM of PROPERTY (EXCEPT “ARSON”):** To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any

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other such means as may be specified by local law.

If a hate crime occurs during an incident involving larceny, simple assault, intimidation or vandalism, Clery law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though these four crime classifications by themselves are not Clery-reportable crimes.

A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime.

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**Crime Statistics from Local Law Enforcement**

The UT Police Department requests data from local law enforcement agencies each January of a new year, however all crime statistics from outside law enforcement agencies is voluntary.

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**Campus Security Authority**

Campus Security Authority is a Clery-specific term that encompasses groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution. This includes:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g. an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).
- Any 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.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to,

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student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

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**Reporting Requirements**

If a Campus Security Authority observes any crime, or if any person in good faith reveals to a Campus Security Authority that he/she has information concerning the victim of, perpetrator of, or witness to any crime, the Campus Security Authority must immediately notify the UT Police Department.

The University must include in the Annual Security Report information on certain offenses, arrests and disciplinary referrals on campus or on a non-campus building or property, and on Clery defined public property.

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**Daily Crime Log**

The UT Police Department maintain a public crime log of all crime activity reported to it that occurs on campus, on a non-campus building or property, on public property, or within its patrol jurisdiction. The crime log contains the following information:

- nature of the crime;
- date and time crime occurred;
- date and time crime was reported;
- general location crime occurred; and
- disposition (if known).

A hard copy of the daily crime log is available for public inspection during normal business hours at the main office of the UT Police Department, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78229. The log is updated no later than 2 days after the activity is reported to the UT Police Department. The crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for viewing upon request during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days is available no later than 2 business days after a request for public inspection.

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The daily crime log is also available for public inspection online at <http://utpolice.uthscsa.edu/divisions/crimeprev/crimelogs.asp>.

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### **Reporting a Criminal Activity or Emergency**

Faculty, employees, staff, students and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the UT Police Department in a timely manner. Individuals, who wish to report alleged criminal actions that occur on the campuses of the University, as well as the University leased space, may do so by calling UT Police Department at:

Main Campus 210-567-2800

Laredo 956-523-7414

In case of an emergency on campus, dial 911 on a campus phone or dial 210-567-8911 on a cell phone or appropriate campus police phone number. Emergency intercoms may be used from any parking lot or elevator placed throughout the campus. In addition, assistance may be requested from an officer in uniform on patrol or at one of the entry control stations. The UT Police Department is located at 7703 Floyd Curl Drive on the corner of Campus Drive and Hillside Drive.

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### **Confidential Crime Reporting Procedures**

If a victim of crime does not want to pursue action within the university system or the criminal justice system, they may still want to consider making a confidential report. This can be accomplished by going to the UT Police Department website and completing a form at: <https://www.uthscsa.edu/police/witness-form>.

With the victim's permission, the Chief of Police or a designee can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing the identity of the person. The purpose of a confidential report is to maintain confidentiality while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving faculty, staff and students to 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 crimes statistics for the institution.

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**Reporting Off  
Campus Crimes**

Reports of crimes that occur off campus can be made to the San Antonio Police Department at (210) 207-7273 or the Bexar County Sheriff's Office at (210) 335-6000.

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**Timely Warnings  
and Emergency  
Notifications**

To help prevent crimes or serious incidents, the Chief of Police or his designee may issue a Timely Warning or emergency notification. A Timely Warning is a crime alert notifying the University community of ongoing criminal episodes. These crime alerts are sent through campus wide emails and posted on the UT Police Department website under the Security Alert/Timely Warning heading. These notifications serve to alert the campus community of the type of criminal act and what preventive measures to take. An emergency notification is a notification alerting the campus community of imminent danger or a continuing threat. Emergency notifications are sent through the University Alert text and may also be sent through the campus wide email.

The current campus policy for making timely reports to members of the campus community is as follows: When a threatening or dangerous situation is reported to the UT Police, the Chief of Police or designee will coordinate a timely review of the circumstances surrounding the situation to determine if the incident represents a continuing threat to the safety of students and employees that would merit an emergency notification or timely warning. Emergency notifications are triggered by incidents that represent a continuing dangerous or life threatening situation. These situations include, but are not limited to: significant weather events such as tornadoes, flooding or large hail and natural disasters such as earthquakes, safety hazards such as fire, gas leaks, chemical spills, explosions or the outbreak of a serious illness, crimes such as: murder, sex offenses, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, arson or any offense involving use of a deadly weapon.

Timely warnings are triggered when an institution determines that a crime for which it must report Clery statistics has occurred and the crime presents a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. These crimes may include:

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- criminal homicide (murder, non-negligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter);
  - sex offense (forcible or non-forcible);
  - aggravated assault;
  - robbery;
  - burglary;
  - motor vehicle theft;
  - arson;
  - hate crimes involving any of the above or theft;
  - simple assault;
  - intimidation or destruction /damage / vandalism of property;
  - possession of weapons;
  - drug abuse, and;
  - liquor law violations.

If the reviewer determines that the incident represents a continuing or imminent threat to the campus community, the Chief of Police or designee shall draft, approve and disseminate safety warnings and notifications. This determination should be made by authorities with appropriate training and experience, not by personnel without emergency response expertise. Notifications shall be made by using any or all of the following methods, depending upon what is most appropriate:

- a press release distributed to local media organizations;
- a public safety warning message disseminated to the

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campus via mass email, mass text message, and/or mass messaging on social media sites;

- a crime bulletin posted on the department's web site;
- warnings posted adjacent to the entrances to all campus buildings;
- messages broadcast to the public via speaker systems;
- warning sirens.

If the decision is made to disseminate an emergency notification or timely warning, coordination with other university departments is encouraged. However, the Chief of Police, or designee, shall not be bound to consult with other departments if doing so would cause a delay that could put members of the community at risk. The key factor is the safety of the community, and this institution's procedures must ensure emergency notifications will be issued without delay.

To sign up for the University Alerts, go to: <http://care.uthscsa.edu/hscAlert.aspx>.

All students can sign up by logging into the student portal located at <http://inside.uthscsa.edu/> and going to the Student Administration System. All residents go through their academic coordinators.

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**Missing Students**

The University does not have residential housing.

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**Reporting Sexual Assault**

If you are a victim or if you are aware of a sexual assault on campus, immediately call the UT Police (911 or 210-567-8911). You may also contact a faculty member who can assist you in contacting the police. The faculty members will contact UT Police Department upon request. The Student Health Center may also be contacted. They are located in the New Nursing School in Room 1.422 or call 210-567-9355. The Gateway Community Health Clinic is contracted for the Laredo Campus at:

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1515 Pappas St.  
Laredo, Texas 78041

or call 956-795-8130.

We have police officers with special training to handle this type of crime. Contact your local law enforcement agency for sexual assaults that occur off campus. While we maintain primary jurisdiction on campus, we will assist those who also want to notify off campus agencies.

San Antonio 210-567-2800

Laredo 956-523-7414

Victims of off campus sex offense are encouraged to report the offense to the appropriate law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. UT Police Department or another campus security authority will assist you with notifying local law enforcement, if requested.

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**Sexual Offender  
Registration**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies (in Texas, it is the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)) to provide the University with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are either enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at the University.

The University is required to inform the campus community that a Texas DPS registration list of sex offenders will be maintained and available at UT Police’s Criminal Investigation Unit and the Assistant Vice President for Student Services.

In addition, a list of all registered sex offenders in Texas is available from the DPS at <https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffender/>.

The University is located in Bexar County and the zip code is 78229.

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER HANDBOOK OF OPERATING PROCEDURES**

Chapter 8	Health and Safety	Effective:	June 2000
Section 8.6	Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act	Revised:	October 2015
<b>Policy 8.6.1</b>	<b>Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act</b>	Responsibility:	Chief, University Police

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The CSCPA further amends the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1074 (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 Prevention Act of 2000 and Article 62 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures.

**Emergency  
Notification and  
Evacuation  
Procedures**

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The Environmental Health and Safety Department is responsible for evacuation plans and procedures.

The emergency response and evacuation procedures must include:

- The procedures the University will use to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.
- A description of the process the University will use to confirm there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation; determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification; determine the content of the notification; and initiate the notification system.
- A statement that the University 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.
- A list of the titles of the person(s) or organization(s) responsible for carrying out the actions described above.
- The University's procedures for disseminating emergency information to the larger community.

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- The University’s procedures to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis, including test that may be announced or unannounced; publicizing its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year; and documenting, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.
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**Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs**

The unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance (alcoholic beverages, drugs, or chemicals) is expressly prohibited on any property under the control of the University. All students, employees and visitors are subject to state and local laws concerning alcohol possession, consumption and sale. Individuals and organizations associated with the University must comply with such laws, including those governing the sale, dispensing, and use of alcoholic beverages. The legal age in Texas for the purchase or consumption of an alcoholic beverage is 21.

Alcoholic beverages served on University property are permissible only by prior written consent from the President of the University.

The use of any drug in the University must be within the limits of federal and state laws. It is the responsibility of students, employees and visitors to know and obey those federal and state statutes prohibiting the use of illegal drugs. Violations of these policies may result in disciplinary probation, demotion, suspension without pay, termination and could lead to arrest.

Information about drug and alcohol use is described in [Section 8.2.3](#), “Use of Alcoholic Beverages on Campus”, of the *Handbook of Operating Procedures* (HOP).

Students may receive assistance from the Student Counseling Center. The department does have professional referral programs. Employees may seek assistance through the University’s [Employee Assistance Program](#) at 1-800-346-3549.

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER HANDBOOK OF OPERATING PROCEDURES**

Chapter 8	Health and Safety	Effective:	June 2000
Section 8.6	Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act	Revised:	October 2015
<b>Policy 8.6.1</b>	<b>Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act</b>	Responsibility:	Chief, University Police

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## **Crime Prevention Programs**

Crime prevention programs and services offered by the UT Police Department include but are not limited to the following:

- Student and Employee Orientations are presented to all new students and employees throughout the year.
- Crime Prevention Presentations are made annually to campus, staff, and students. This presentation includes information about personal safety (to include sexual offense prevention), operation identification, office theft prevention, home security and auto theft prevention. These programs are also delivered on request.
- Operation Identification is a program requiring the engraving of your driver's license number on items of value and the cataloging of these items. Engravers can be borrowed free of charge.
- Security Surveys identify areas of vulnerability. They are conducted for a number of campus departments and facilities each year. To request a survey contact the Chief of Police.
- Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) classes are available several times a year. This is a realistic "hands on" self-defense program for women that instruct them in the principles and concepts of crime prevention, risk reduction and avoidance. The Crime Prevention Officer teaches sexual offense awareness, personal safety, education and prevention throughout the year.
- Patrol-Bys are conducted upon request by officers who will periodically conduct a security check of the area where you are working / studying.
- Safe Walk Program is provided seven days a week, 24 hours a day, by escorting students and employees to their vehicles when personal safety is of concern. The program may be used by calling the UT Police Communication Center at 210-567-2800 or using any emergency intercom placed throughout the campus.

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER HANDBOOK OF OPERATING PROCEDURES**

Chapter 8	Health and Safety	Effective:	June 2000
Section 8.6	Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act	Revised:	October 2015
<b>Policy 8.6.1</b>	<b>Student Right-To-Know and the Campus Security Act</b>	Responsibility:	Chief, University Police

**Title IX at  
The Health  
Science Center**

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As required by Title IX, the University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education programs and activities. The University encourages any student, faculty, or staff member who thinks that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment, sexual misconduct (including sexual violence) domestic or dating violence and stalking to immediately report the incident to the:

Student Success & Title IX Director  
John Kaulfus, M.Ed. Senior Director  
University of Texas Health Science Center  
7703 Floyd Curl Drive – Mail Code 7720  
San Antonio, TX 78229-3900  
Office: 210.567.2982  
E-mail: [kaulfus@uthscsa.edu](mailto:kaulfus@uthscsa.edu)

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