

2026



TEXAS

The University of Texas at Austin

Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Containing information for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 calendar years.

University Risk and Compliance Services



The most current version of this report is available online at:

<https://compliance.utexas.edu/asfsr>

Printed copies of this report are also available upon request.

To request a printed copy, please contact:

University Risk and Compliance Services

Phone: 512-232-7055

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Longhorns,

At The University of Texas at Austin, safety is foundational to our mission. Every member of our community deserves to learn, work, and live in an environment where they are protected and supported. Safety is a collective responsibility—and one we take seriously.

That is why we moved deliberately over the past year to strengthen this priority. In February, we elevated campus safety to a cabinet-level position and consolidated key safety functions into a single campus safety portfolio. And in August, we appointed our inaugural Chief Security Officer to lead that portfolio. This new structure is part of our commitment to building and sustaining a safety operation that is best in class.

This 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is part of that same commitment. It contains crime statistics for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 calendar years, outlines our safety policies and emergency procedures, and offers important information on reporting, prevention, and fire safety in student housing.

The report shows that our campuses and affiliated sites are safe places to pursue knowledge and make discoveries. Thank you to all who play a part in keeping our University secure. You make it possible for Longhorns to focus on what they came here to do: lead, discover, and change the world.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James E. Davis', followed by a horizontal line.

JAMES E. DAVIS

President

The University of Texas at Austin

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER

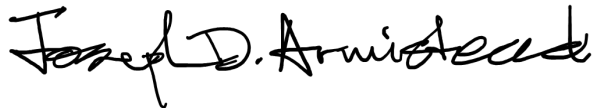
Dear Longhorns Community,

Safety is essential to the mission of The University of Texas at Austin and to the success of every student, faculty member, staff member, and visitor. The 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report reflects our commitment to transparency, preparedness, and continuous improvement by providing information about safety programs, emergency procedures, reporting resources, and campus crime and fire statistics. This year's report also includes hazing offense statistics as required by new federal reporting requirements.

The Office of the Chief Security Officer works closely with the University of Texas Police Department, Emergency Management, Fire Prevention Services, and our community partners to strengthen prevention, preparedness, response, and resilience across the University. While safety is supported by dedicated professionals, it remains a shared responsibility. I encourage every member of our community to stay informed, remain aware of their surroundings, and report concerns when they arise.

Thank you for your partnership in helping keep UT Austin a safe, welcoming, and resilient community.

Hook 'em!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David D. Armistead". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" and the last name "Armistead" being the most prominent parts.

DAVID ARMISTEAD

Chief Security Officer for The University of Texas at Austin

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Dear UT Students, Faculty, and Staff,

Welcome back to the Forty Acres.

As Chief of Police and Associate Vice President for Campus Security, and as a proud UT alumnus and fellow Longhorn, I am honored to serve this extraordinary community.

At The University of Texas at Austin, our goal is for everyone who learns, works, conducts research, receives care, or visits our campus to feel safe, supported, and welcome. An environment where people can teach, discover, and thrive begins with a strong commitment to safety, and UTPD is proud to help make that possible. We are Longhorns too. Our employees learn, work, and engage alongside those we serve, and that connection shapes everything we do.

Our officers, dispatchers, public safety officers, and professional staff serve our university community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. But our role extends beyond responding to incidents. Every day, we work alongside students, faculty, staff, patients, visitors, and campus colleagues to prevent emergencies, address concerns, and create an environment where people are both safe and feel safe. UTPD serves as a trusted resource and problem solver, going beyond traditional law enforcement to meet the unique needs of the University. Through safety education, emergency preparedness, victim support, community engagement, and emergency response, we are committed to helping those we serve succeed.

UTPD serves a large and dynamic university community that extends well beyond the Forty Acres. We support operations on Main Campus, in West Campus, at the Dell Medical School, in the Dell Seton area, at the Dell Technologies Advanced Research Campus, and at other university locations across Texas. Wherever members of our community may be, our commitment to their safety remains the same.

Campus safety starts with prevention and collaboration. UTPD works closely with University departments, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations to identify challenges early, share information, coordinate resources, and respond effectively when issues arise. Continued cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies strengthens our collective ability to keep people informed, prepared, and protected. We are strongest when everyone on campus works together.

Our commitment to West Campus remains stronger than ever. The West Campus Patrol District is a key part of our operations, providing focused patrol and engagement in one of the most densely populated student neighborhoods adjacent to campus. Officers patrol on foot, bicycles, and vehicles, maintaining a visible and responsive presence each day. By

building relationships, solving problems, and addressing concerns early, they help strengthen safety throughout the neighborhood. The West Campus Substation at 2400 Nueces remains an important resource for students, residents, businesses, and visitors.

Transparency and accountability remain cornerstones of our work. Through our [Interactive Transparency Dashboard](#), you can access information about incidents and calls for service. We believe informed communities are safer, and we are committed to providing clear, credible, and timely information when concerns arise.

Technology also plays an important role in campus safety. The [LiveSafe](#) app connects users directly to emergency resources and offers tools and information to help them navigate campus safely. From emergency assistance and safety reporting to UT shuttle routes, UT Night Rides, Sure Walk, and other services, technology helps us stay connected and responsive.

Stay connected with UTPD on social media for timely updates and important information. Follow us on [X](#) (formerly Twitter), [Facebook](#), and [Instagram](#) for the latest safety alerts and emergency notifications.

Most importantly, safety is a shared responsibility. If you see something concerning, trust your instincts and report it. Whether through 911, the LiveSafe app, or direct contact with UTPD, your willingness to speak up helps protect others and reinforces a culture of care.

Thank you for your partnership and trust. We are here for you day and night, on campus and beyond. As fellow Longhorns, we share a personal commitment to the success, well-being, and safety of this University. Helping create a secure environment where people can pursue their goals and change the world drives everything we do.

Have a safe, successful, and memorable year.

Hook 'Em!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Streepy', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

SHANE E. STREEPY

Chief of Police and Associate Vice President for Campus Security

Annual Campus Security Report

University Risk and Compliance Services



OVERVIEW

Safety is a shared responsibility at The University of Texas at Austin. Through education, prevention, preparedness, and community partnerships, we are committed to fostering an environment where students, faculty, staff, and visitors can learn, work, and thrive.

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (“the Clery Act”) is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.

The law is named in memory of Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman, who was raped and murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986. Following her death, Jeanne’s parents advocated for greater transparency regarding campus crime and safety information. Their efforts led to the passage of the Clery Act in 1990. One of their goals was to help ensure students, families, employees, and prospective community members had access to important information about campus safety.

Since its enactment, the Clery Act has evolved to include additional requirements about the rights of sexual assault victims, sex offender registration, emergency response, and protection for whistleblowers.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report provides information about UT Austin’s safety and security policies, crime prevention programs, emergency response procedures, and resources available to members of the University community. This report also includes Clery Act crime statistics and fire safety data.

All members of the University community are encouraged to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. Prospective students and employees may also use this information when considering joining the UT Austin community.

Unless otherwise noted, University policies and procedures referenced in this report are current as of the publication date. Crime and fire statistics reflect data reported for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025, with the most recent reporting period covering January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

University Risk and Compliance Services extends its sincere appreciation to the many campus and community partners who contribute to the collection, review, and reporting of information included in this publication. Through our collective commitment to safety, accountability, and care for one another, we help ensure that UT Austin remains a safe and welcoming place to learn, work, live, and grow.

REPORTING A CRIME OR EMERGENCY

Reporting to UTPD or Local Law Enforcement

All members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report crimes and emergencies to the University of Texas Police Department or local law enforcement, even if the victim of a crime elects not to or is unable to report. It is crucial that criminal activity be reported immediately and as accurately as possible, as some crimes pose risks or dangers of which the campus community must be notified in order to minimize potential harm to individuals and property.

Emergency Reporting

In the event of an emergency, call 911. If you do not have access to a phone, you can utilize the blue emergency call boxes located throughout campus. Pushing the call button will connect you with UTPD 911 dispatch and automatically pinpoint your location so an officer can respond immediately. Additionally, you can always report a crime or emergency to any uniformed police officer on patrol.

Nonemergency Reporting

The University of Texas Police Department

Nonemergency Phone: 512-471-4441

Email: UTPDDistrictReps@austin.utexas.edu

Website: police.utexas.edu

Download the [LiveSafe App](#) to report tips

University Police Building (UPB)

2201 Robert Dedman Dr
Campus Mail Code E4500
Austin, TX 78712

UTPD West

2400 Nueces Building (N24)
2400 Nueces St
Austin, TX 78705

Title IX Office

All University employees (except those deemed confidential employees) are required by state law to promptly report all occurrences of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator.

Student Services Building (SSB)

100 W Dean Keeton St
Suite 4.204
Austin, TX 78712

Phone: 512-471-0419

Email: TitleIX@austin.utexas.edu

Website: TitleIX.utexas.edu

Student Conduct & Academic Integrity

Individuals and departments are encouraged to report all crimes to UTPD. However, residence hall staff and the Dean of Students may refer alcohol-abuse violations to Student Conduct and Academic Integrity for discipline.

Student Services Building (SSB)

100 W Dean Keeton St
Suite 4.204
Austin, TX 78712

Phone: 512-471-2841

Email: StudentLife@austin.utexas.edu

Website: <https://StudentLife.utexas.edu/conduct/report-a-misconduct-incident.php>

Clery Compliance Specialist

University Administration Building (UTA)

1616 Guadalupe St
Suite 2.206
Austin, TX 78701

Phone: 512-471-8198

Email: Clery@utexas.edu

Website: Clery.utexas.edu

Confidentiality & Mandatory Reporting Requirements

All University employees (except those deemed confidential employees) are required by state law to promptly report all occurrences of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator and cannot honor requests for confidentiality. However, the University will share information only as necessary under University policy and applicable laws, such as with investigators, witnesses, administrators, and the respondent.

Individuals identified as campus security authorities are required by federal law to report all Clery Act offenses. The only individuals who are expressly exempt from these reporting obligations are professional and pastoral counselors while operating within the scope of their license. These employees are encouraged to provide confidential reporting resources to the person they are counseling when a criminal offense is disclosed.

UT Austin does collect reportable crimes for inclusion in our annual report from the Counseling and Mental Health Center, as well as from University Health Services. However, the reports received from these units do not contain any identifying information regarding the victims or reporting party.

Anonymous reporting options are available to victims of crimes and to witnesses who are not mandatory reporters. Anonymous reports are counted and included in the annual

disclosure of crime statistics, as these statistics do not contain any identifying information, regardless of whether the incident was reported anonymously.

How to Submit an Anonymous Report

The University of Texas Police Department

By Phone: 512-471-4441

You can also submit anonymous tips to UTPD using the [LiveSafe App](#).

Title IX Office

By Phone: 512-471-0419

Online: TitleIX.utexas.edu/file-a-report

University Risk and Compliance Services

By Phone: 877-507-7321 (English) or 800-216-1288 (Spanish)

Online: utexas.edu/hotline

ABOUT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Authority & Jurisdiction

The University of Texas at Austin Police Department is a state police agency with an authorized strength of 104 sworn officers. It is a fully-functioning, accredited state police agency serving the UT community 24 hours a day. UTPD includes an investigative division, K-9 teams, bicycle teams, and its own 911 dispatch center. In 2025, UTPD added a dedicated West Campus Patrol District with full-time patrols.

Under Texas law, UTPD officers have authority and responsibility to investigate all crimes occurring on the property owned or controlled by the University. UTPD officers are fully empowered by the state to stop vehicles, make arrests, and enforce all laws.

Relationship With Other Law Enforcement Agencies

UTPD has a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Austin Police Department that provides a cooperative arrangement for regional law enforcement and public safety. The MOU pertains to the communication of criminal activity reported to each department as well as requests for assistance in investigation of some alleged criminal incidents. UTPD also maintains close liaison with the Travis County Sheriff's Office and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Separate Campuses & Non-campus Locations

While the department's jurisdiction extends to all University property, UTPD does not regularly patrol or post officers at locations outside of the Austin area. Separate campuses outside of Austin and most University-owned non-campus properties are served by local law enforcement for 911 emergency services and monitoring of criminal activity. While UT Austin and UTPD do not have formal agreements with these agencies, information about crimes occurring within UT's Clery geography is requested annually for inclusion in the disclosure of campus crime statistics.

Student Organization Properties

Non-campus properties owned or controlled by recognized student organizations, including those student organizations with off-campus housing facilities, are outside the jurisdiction of UTPD, and the University has no responsibility for security policies, procedures, or safety at these locations. Criminal activity at such non-campus properties is monitored and recorded through local police agencies.

Collaboration between UTPD and APD aids in the coordination of this monitoring and the sharing of information regarding incidents occurring at non-campus locations owned or controlled by recognized student organizations within the City of Austin. Crime data for all non-campus properties is requested from local law enforcement agencies on an annual basis for inclusion in the disclosure of campus crime statistics.

Safety Education & Programs

An informed public is essential to any successful crime prevention program, and UT Austin strives to make the campus community aware of steps they can take to stay safe and help ensure the safety of others. UTPD provides a wide range of services and education programs designed to promote campus security and aid in anticipating and minimizing potential dangers to people and property on campus. The department works with student organizations and other campus partners to help educate students, employees, and visitors about how to prevent and report crimes.

Training & Educational Initiatives

Civilian Response to Active Shooter Training

[CRASE training sessions](#) are designed to provide the knowledge and skills to help keep yourself safe when faced with a dangerous situation. This hour-long training is led by UTPD officers and is available to students, faculty, and staff upon request.

Partnerships in Learning

UTPD works with campus partners to co-host educational events throughout the year. Event information is maintained on the [UTPD website](#). Departments and groups can request presentations on a variety of topics related to personal and workplace safety.

Orientation Programming

During [New Student Orientation](#) sessions, all incoming freshmen and transfer students are provided with information about campus security procedures and practices, including practical information on crime prevention and how to be responsible for their own security and the security of their fellow Longhorns.

New employees are also provided with information about campus safety and security resources [during their onboarding](#).

Crime Prevention Tips & Guides

In addition to its in-person training opportunities, UTPD maintains practical safety and [crime prevention information](#) on its website, including guides on how to report crime to the police, theft prevention strategies, and how to double-lock a bike.

Other Trainings, Programs & Resources

LiveSafe App

[LiveSafe at UT Austin](#) is a free mobile app available to the UT Community to enable better communication and incident response. The app allows students, employees, and visitors to report incidents and tips to UTPD, call 911 from anywhere, and receive emergency notifications. Users can also quickly access emergency information, including a Safety Map which shows locations of AEDs, Stop the Bleed kits, and emergency call boxes.

Property Registration

UTPD provides a free [property registration service](#) to UT students, faculty, and staff. If your items have serial numbers, you can register them online. Registering your property helps law enforcement identify and return lost or stolen items to their rightful owners.

Stop the Bleed Training

A person who is severely injured can bleed to death in as little as five minutes. [Stop the Bleed](#) training educates bystanders on how to identify life-threatening bleeding and methods to save someone's life based on the location of the injury. Courses are routinely provided by Dell Medical School, the UT Medical Reserve Corps, and Longhorn EMS.

Bicycle & Scooter Registration

[Bicycle and scooter registration](#) with PTS is now *required* for everyone who bikes on campus. This includes students, faculty, and staff.

Sure Walk

Students, faculty, and staff who are on campus late and have concerns about their safety getting home can [request Sure Walkers](#) to accompany them.

UT Night Rides

UT Austin partners with Lyft to provide [free rides from campus](#) from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. Riders must register for the program in order to receive their monthly ride credit.

Voices Against Violence

[Voices Against Violence \(VAV\)](#) is an interpersonal violence prevention program that provides outreach and prevention services to the UT Austin campus community, with a focus on interpersonal violence prevention, including sexual violence, dating violence and stalking.

BeVOCAL

[BeVOCAL](#) is a University-wide initiative to promote the idea that individuals have the power to prevent high-risk behavior and harm with the goal of enhancing bystanders' confidence and motivation to intervene to prevent and reduce harm.

Behavior Concerns Advice Line

The [Behavior Concerns Advice Line \(BCAL\)](#) provides anyone the opportunity to discuss their concerns about the behavior of someone affiliated with UT Austin. Trained staff are available 24 hours a day to help callers explore available options and strategies, and all callers can remain anonymous.

Timely Warnings

When a Clery Act crime is reported to campus authorities and poses a serious or ongoing threat to students, employees, or visitors, the University has a responsibility to provide a timely warning to the campus community in a manner that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The decision to issue a timely warning is made by UTPD in coordination with campus leadership and is based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the nature of the crime, the geographic location of the crime, and the continuing danger posed to the campus community.

To reach as many members of the campus community as possible, timely warnings will be distributed through one or more communication methods, including text messages,

campus-wide email, the LiveSafe app, and posts on UTPD social media accounts and the UTPD website.

Timely warnings include information needed to allow individuals to take action to protect themselves, including the date, nature, and location of the incident; a physical description and/or composite drawing of the suspect (if available); and how to report additional information about the incident. In some cases, UTPD may need to keep some facts about the incident confidential to avoid compromising an investigation.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Longhorn Alert – Emergency Notifications

The University will notify the campus community immediately upon confirmation of significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on campus that pose an immediate, credible threat to the health and safety of students or employees. The decision to issue a [Longhorn Alert](#) is made by the University of Texas at Austin Police Department (UTPD) and/or the [Office of Emergency Management \(OEM\)](#) and campus leadership. Examples of situations in which a Longhorn Alert would be issued include building fires, gas leaks, release of hazardous materials, bomb threats, utility outages, active attacks, and other campus emergencies that require life-saving action.

Confirmation of Emergency

Initial confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community may occur through the observations of police or security officers, telephone calls from multiple witnesses, activation of alarms, or a confirmed report from another emergency response agency.

Dissemination to Campus Community

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, UTPD, [University Marketing and Communications \(UMAC\)](#), and OEM will collaborate, along with campus leadership, to determine the content and method of notification to the campus community. This determination will be made based on several factors, including the nature and extent of the threat, the time of day, and the technology available in the building or area in which the threat is occurring.

Considering the safety of the community, notifications will be disseminated without delay, unless campus authorities determine that issuing a notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In some circumstances, UTPD, UMAC, and OEM may determine that notification should be

disseminated only to a certain segment of the campus population to which the threat is limited (for example, a gas leak that affects a single building).

Methods of Communication

Longhorn Alert System

UT Austin uses the Longhorn Alert System to send SMS text messages to members of the campus community, both for mass notification and to notify emergency response personnel. Longhorn Alerts can be sent via text message, phone call, and email. In accordance with state law, students, faculty, and staff are automatically enrolled in to receive Longhorn Alerts. The system is tested monthly, excluding the summer months.

Fire Panel System & Emergency Communication System

Buildings equipped with addressable fire panel systems incorporate an Emergency Communications Systems Interface designed to provide real-time instructions and information, either remotely or locally. This system can be used to make announcements to an entire building regarding evacuation, sheltering, or lockdown procedures. Residence halls are equipped with fire panel systems with public address capability, and resident advisors are trained to use these systems to make emergency announcements.

University Emergency Website & Phone Line

The [Longhorn Alert Emergency Website](#) provides live status updates on campus operations and is used to provide information during emergencies and campus closures. Alternatively, members of the campus community can call the University's Emergency Information Line at 512-232-9999 to hear a recording of select information provided on the Emergency Website.

Public Safety Patrol Car Announcements

UTPD patrol cars are equipped with PA systems, which officers can use to provide instructions to pedestrians during emergencies.

Flat-Panel Monitors

Residence halls and several other public gathering places on campus have flat-panel televisions where emergency announcements may be posted. These screens are owned by the departments that provide them and are dispersed throughout campus.

Campus Television & Emergency Alert System

The University operates a cable television channel available in most on-campus residence halls. While normally used to convey information about on-campus events and residence hall information, this system can also be used to deliver important information to students

during an emergency. This system is also tied to the national public warning system known as the Emergency Alert System.

Local News & Social Media

UMAC staff send emergency information to the press and update social media with public safety messages. Since students and employees may be away from campus during an emergency, the University utilizes the press and [social media](#) to help keep members of the campus community informed.

Evacuation Emergencies & Procedures

In the event of an evacuation emergency, students, employees, and campus visitors should follow evacuation procedures. Evacuation emergencies may include incidents such as major fires, flooding, bomb threats, and hazardous materials spills. In most cases, evacuations apply only to buildings or areas immediately affected by the incident, but evacuation emergencies may also be applied to the entire campus.

Evacuation Procedures

University Building Emergency Plans are used to inform the campus community on what actions to take during an evacuation:

1. Evacuate when prompted by continuously sounding fire alarms or by an official announcement.
2. Make use of primary and alternate evacuation routes if needed.
3. Leave the building in an orderly manner without rushing or crowding. Close classroom and office doors as you leave.
4. Do not use elevators.
5. Provide aid to those who need it, if you can do so safely. Report to emergency responders any individuals who have been injured or were unable to evacuate the building.
6. Follow instructions given by UTPD and other officials. You may be asked to proceed on foot to designated areas or evacuate the campus entirely.
7. Evacuate crosswind or upwind from the location of the emergency if you are directed to do so.
8. Evacuate at least 300 feet from the building and out of the way of emergency vehicles.
9. Do not reenter the building until an all-clear is given by official announcement.

Severe Weather Sheltering & Safety Procedures

Severe weather presents a serious threat to the safety of the campus community, and it is important to follow safety procedures and understand the different terms used.

Weather Watch

This means conditions may produce the type of weather specified (e.g., tornado watch, severe thunderstorm watch). You should monitor the weather and check for updates from the [University weather website](#), the [National Weather Service](#), and/or local news.

Weather Warning

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

In the event of a severe weather warning, follow safety procedures and seek shelter immediately in a designated area. Use your arms to protect your head and neck in a “drop and tuck” position. You can wear a jacket, cap, backpack, or other similar items to protect your face and eyes.

If you are inside a building, seek shelter in an area that puts as many walls as possible between you and the outside, such as an interior hallway or stairwell. Remain on the lowest floor possible and stay away from windows and other areas with glass. If there is no time to get inside, seek a low-lying area, such as a ditch or ravine, and lie down. Be aware of the potential for flooding and stay as far from buildings and automobiles as possible.

Reporting Severe Weather

If you spot a tornado or experience damaging winds or large hail, call 911 to report the occurrence to emergency dispatchers if you can do so safely.

Hazardous Material Sheltering & Safety Procedures

In the event of a hazardous material release on campus, the University may issue a shelter-in-place announcement. Students, faculty, and staff should immediately move indoors and close all windows and doors. If possible, use towels, clothes, paper, or other materials to seal around windows and doors. If there appears to be air contamination within the shelter, place a paper mask, wet handkerchief, or wet paper towel over your nose and mouth for temporary respiratory protection. Continue to follow instructions given by responding authorities.

Drills, Exercises, & Training

In conjunction with other agencies and organizations, the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, including table-top exercises, functional exercises, and tests of the Longhorn Alert System on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Emergency communication processes are tested monthly, excluding the summer months. This test includes a campus-wide email and SMS text message that contains resources, directions, and information regarding emergency communication, response, evacuation, and shelter procedures.

Evacuation drills are conducted on an annual basis; drills are conducted at least once each semester in on-campus student housing facilities. All evacuation exercise documentation is retained by the Fire Marshal for a minimum of seven years and includes the exercise description, date, time, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

Additional Emergency Information & Resources

The [OEM](#) website is a great resource for students, employees, and campus visitors to stay updated on the University's emergency plans and safety protocols. The website includes practical resources for the UT community to stay safe during emergencies, including an [Emergency Preparedness Pocket Guide](#), a [glossary of emergency terms](#), and a [list of safety hubs on campus](#).

SECURITY & ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

General Building & Facilities Access

[General access to University buildings and facilities](#) is restricted to authorized individuals, including faculty, staff, students, invited guests, affiliates, and contractors. Areas that are expressly open to the public, such as museums, libraries, and certain events, remain accessible to visitors. Most buildings have a designated “[celebrated entrance](#)” with a [Building Access Control System](#), which allows students, faculty, and staff to access the building during restricted access hours using their UT ID card. University facilities are not public facilities and all persons, regardless of University affiliation, should be prepared to show a valid identification card upon request. See [HOP 8-1080](#) for more information.

Residence Hall Access

[University Housing and Dining \(UHD\)](#) spaces, including lounges, common areas, outdoor patios, courtyards, and amphitheaters, are for the use of residents and invited guests. Quiet hours and courtesy hours must be followed in all UHD spaces.

All residence halls require a UT ID card or key fob for access. After midnight, residents must enter through designated doors or by using a UT ID card. It is a violation of University policy to circumvent monitored access points to residence halls. See the [Residence Hall Manual](#) for more information.

Maintenance of University Facilities

UT Austin [maintains campus facilities](#) in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. This includes maintaining interior and exterior lighting (including emergency lighting during power failures), locking all building entrances on a regular schedule, and conducting building patrols and door checks. Additionally, the University has installed door viewers (“peep holes”) in all student housing room doors, uses a controlled keyway lock system, uses BACS scanners to control building access, and enforces a guest escort policy in on-campus student housing facilities.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Missing Student Notification Procedure was created to address appropriate responses to reports of missing students and applies to all students who reside in on-campus housing. The full procedure is available in the [Residence Hall Manual](#).

All students who reside in on-campus housing must designate another individual as a Missing Person Contact. This contact information will be registered confidentially and accessible only to authorized campus officials. This information may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

A student’s Missing Person Contact will be notified within 24 hours of a determination by UTPD or local law enforcement that the student is missing. Additionally, for students residing in on-campus housing who are under 18 and not emancipated, the University will also notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of a determination that the student is missing.

Students, employees, and other individuals should report that a student has been missing for 24 hours to UTPD, the Office of the Dean of Students, or any Residence Life staff member. Any missing student report will be immediately referred to UTPD. UT Austin will

notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of a determination that a student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination.

POLICIES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES & ILLEGAL DRUGS

UT Austin is a drug free institution and provides information to students and employees regarding illicit drug and alcohol abuse, including standards of conduct, health risks, state and federal penalties, and available counseling and rehabilitation services.

University Standards of Conduct & Sanctions

Students

All students are expected and required to obey federal, state, and local laws and follow UT Austin and [UT System policies](#), rules, and regulations. [UT Austin policy](#) prohibits:

- The unauthorized use, possession, sale, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on or in University property
- The improper use, possession, sale, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages, including but not limited to underage possession of alcohol, underage consumption of alcohol, providing alcohol to a minor, public intoxication, minor driving under the influence of alcohol, or driving while intoxicated
- The unauthorized use, possession, sale, or distribution of a drug
- The possession of drug paraphernalia

UTPD enforces Texas underage drinking laws, as well as state and federal drug laws. Sanctions for students who violate the law or UT policy include, but are not limited to, disciplinary probation, revocation of the privilege to reside in on-campus student housing, suspension, or expulsion. The Division of Student Affairs offers the [Student Amnesty for Alcohol and Drug Emergencies](#) policy which is designed to empower students to prevent high-risk behavior by seeking help for fellow students who are experiencing a medical emergency due to drug or alcohol consumption.

Employees

UT Austin is committed to maintaining a workplace free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances and alcohol.

[University policy](#) prohibits:

- The unauthorized purchase, manufacture, distribution, possession, sale, storage, or use of an illegal drug or controlled substance while on duty, while in or on premises or property owned or controlled by the University, or while in vehicles used for University business

- The use of alcohol or an illegal drug or controlled substance while not on duty which adversely affects job performance or may adversely affect the health or safety of other employees, students, visitors, or patients
- The use of alcohol at an authorized University function, in the course of official University business, or at an authorized University site which adversely affects job performance or may adversely affect the health or safety of others
- The distribution of a drug or controlled substance obtained pursuant to a prescription, except by duly licensed and certified persons, while on duty or while in or on premises or property controlled by the University

An employee who violates University policy may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination. At the discretion of the University the employee may be referred to an assistance program and/or may be required to participate in and satisfactorily complete a chemical abuse rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment.

Employees who use illegal drugs or abuse controlled substances or alcohol are encouraged to seek help from available resources.

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

UT Austin provides a wide range of programming related to drug and alcohol education and prevention as well as intervention, treatment, and recovery programs for students and employees. An in-depth inventory with descriptions of these programs can be found in the [Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Biennial Review](#).

Additionally, the Biennial Review contains descriptions of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol, as well as information about applicable legal sanctions under state and federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

HAZING DISCLOSURES

Stop Campus Hazing Act

The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA), signed into law on December 23, 2024, amended the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, and introduced new reporting requirements for colleges and universities. Beginning with this year's report (2026), hazing is included as a Clery-reportable crime and is reflected in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) crime statistics. The law also requires institutions to publish a Hazing Transparency Report for student organizations found in violation of University policies.

The University of Texas at Austin is committed to providing a safe educational environment for everyone and does not tolerate hazing by any individual or group affiliated with the University. UT students should expect all student organizations to treat them with respect and dignity. Hazing has no place in the Longhorn experience or student organization culture.

As you review the hazing information, statistics, and violations published by the University, it is important to understand that the Stop Campus Hazing Act requires **two distinct types of disclosures**, and the information reported in each may differ. These disclosures are based on different legal requirements, and the statistics should not be expected to match.

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Crime Statistics

The ASFSR includes statistics for reported hazing incidents that:

- Were reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) or law enforcement agency;
- Meet the **federal definition** of hazing under the Stop Campus Hazing Act; and
- Occurred, in whole or in part, **within Clery-reportable geography**.
- Are reported for statistical purposes, regardless of whether the incident has been investigated, adjudicated, or resulted in disciplinary action.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report contains information about hazing violations that:

- Resulted in a finding that a student organization violated **University hazing policies**;
- Led to disciplinary action against the organization;
- May have occurred on- or off-campus and **are not limited to Clery-reportable geography**; and
- Are published to provide transparency regarding organizational misconduct and disciplinary outcomes.

Prohibition of Hazing

Hazing, as defined in the [General Information Catalog](#) (6.404 F.F) is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act occurring on or off of the campus of an educational institution, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a person, for the purpose of pledging, joining, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or maintaining

membership in any organization. The person's willingness to participate does not matter. Hazing includes but is not limited to:

- Any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electric shocking, placing of a harmful substance in or on the body, or similar activity;
- Any type of physical activity that involves or results in sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity that subjects the person to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the person;
- Any activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance that subjects the person to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the person;
- Any activity that involves [coercing](#) a student to consume a drug or an alcoholic beverage or liquor in any amount; and
- Any activity that induces, causes, or requires the person to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of the Texas Penal Code (see [section 37.151\(6\)](#) for more information).

The federal definition is similar but has a few additions; for the purposes of compliance under the Clery Act, this definition will be used. The term 'hazing', for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents under paragraph (1)(F)(iv), means

- any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—
 - is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
 - causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
 - whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

The Texas Education Code and the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act require institutions to report hazing incidents. UT Austin encourages all students, faculty, and staff to report hazing incidents to the hazing.utexas.edu website or [UTPD](#). Reports can be made confidentially and will be investigated promptly. The University also maintains [prevention and awareness programs](#) to educate the campus community and promote a culture of respect and safety and it publishes a [Campus Hazing Transparency Report](#) as required.

Legal resources:

- [Texas Education Code, Higher Education, Hazing \(Section 51.936\)](#)
- [Texas Education Code, Chapter 37, Subchapter F. Hazing](#)
- [The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, 20 USC §1092\(f\) \(2024\)](#)

RESPONSE TO SEXUAL & SEX-BASED VIOLENCE

UT Austin is committed to providing an educational and working environment that is free from sexual and gender-based violence. In accordance with federal and state law, the University prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and prohibits sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

To that end, the University issues this [statement of policy](#) to inform the campus community of programs to address prohibited conduct and of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action which will be followed when prohibited conduct is reported to a University official, regardless of whether the incident occurs on campus.

The current versions of all University policies contained in the Handbook of Operating Procedures are always available on the [University Policy Office webpage](#).

Reporting Prohibited Conduct

Reporting prohibited conduct allows the University to provide supportive measures to the parties involved but does not necessarily result in the initiation of a grievance process. All

parties who report incidents under University policy will be offered individualized supportive measures. Students are encouraged to report promptly.

All University employees, except for those deemed confidential employees, are required by state law to promptly report all occurrences of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator. Failure to report an occurrence of such prohibited behavior will result in disciplinary actions, including termination, and may also be subject to criminal penalties under state law.

Where to Report

Title IX Office

Any person, including third parties, may report prohibited conduct to the Title IX Office. Additionally, individuals wishing to file a Formal Complaint related to prohibited conduct should contact the Title IX Office. Reports may be made by phone, by email, in-person, by mail, or through an [online reporting form](#) on the Title IX Office website.

Student Services Building (SSB)

100 W Dean Keeton St
Suite 4.204
Austin, TX 78712

Phone: 512-471-0419
Email: TitleIX@austin.utexas.edu
Website: TitleIX.utexas.edu

The University of Texas Police Department

The University encourages anyone who believes they experienced or witnessed a sexual assault (or any other crime) to make a report to UTPD, if the assault occurred on campus, or to local law enforcement, if the assault occurred off campus.

Nonemergency Phone: 512-471-4441

Email: UTPDDistrictReps@austin.utexas.edu

Website: police.utexas.edu

Download the [LiveSafe App](#) to report tips

University Police Building (UPB)

2201 Robert Dedman Dr
Campus Mail Code E4500
Austin, TX 78712

UTPD West

2400 Nueces Building (N24)
2400 Nueces St
Austin, TX 78705

Confidential & Anonymous Reporting to Title IX

UT Austin is committed to providing the campus community access to trained and caring personnel who can provide confidential support, as well as information about available institutional resources, to empower Longhorns who may be experiencing prohibited conduct to make informed decisions about their rights and options.

[State law](#) requires University employees, including faculty, to report to the Title IX Coordinator when they receive information regarding an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or sexual harassment. However, members of the UT Austin community may speak to Confidential Employees about prohibited conduct without the conversation triggering a mandatory report of incident details. A Confidential Employee is not required to report any information that would violate an individual's expectation of privacy, such as the name or other identifying information of an individual who has experienced or allegedly engaged in prohibited conduct.

A list of [Confidential Employees and Campus Confidential Resources](#) can be found on the Title IX Office website.

Medical Procedures & Resources

Anyone who experiences any form of sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence is strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical care. Individuals can undergo a medical exam to properly collect and preserve physical evidence of the sexual assault with or without police involvement.

It is important to preserve forensic and other physical evidence that may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred, and such evidence may be helpful in obtaining a protective order against the respondent. Therefore, a medical exam should be performed immediately after the event, if possible.

An individual who has experienced sexual assault is strongly encouraged to seek medical and psychological care regardless of whether the individual intends to report the assault to police. The individual may be prescribed medications to prevent sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy, regardless of whether police were contacted.

Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)

If an immediate medical exam is not possible, individuals who have experienced sexual assault may have a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner within 5 days (120 hours) of the incident. With the examinee's consent, physical evidence collected during this exam can be used in a criminal investigation. However, a person may undergo a SAFE even without contacting or intending to contact the police.

To undergo a SAFE, go directly to the emergency department of the nearest hospital or facility that provides SAFE services. You can reach out to [Brave Alliance website](#) for help locating an emergency department to perform the exam or call them at (512) 738-8817.

UHS does not perform SAFE exams or collect forensic evidence.

Hospitals are required to provide forensic medical examinations to survivors of sexual assault. Survivors also have the right to be accompanied by a trained advocate during that process. Survivors have access to SAFE Austin's 24/7 advocacy and accompaniment services to provide support, meet you at the hospital and help you understand your options. Survivors can reach SAFE Austin at any time:

- Call: 512-267-7233
- Text: 737-888-7233
- Chat: safeaustin.org/chat

Sexual Assault Medical Care on Campus

Sexual assault medical care appointments are available to all University of Texas at Austin students at University Health Services. **UHS does not perform SAFE exams or collect forensic evidence.** Sexual assault medical care appointments may include: a physical exam; STI risk assessment and treatment, as indicated; pregnancy risk assessment and emergency contraception, as indicated; assistance in connecting with campus support resources; and assistance with planning your next steps and helping you feel safe and empowered. To schedule, call UHS at 512-471-4955. If it is after hours or on the weekend, call the 24/7 Nurse Advice Line at 512-475-6877.

Crime Victims Compensation Program

An individual may also seek an exam at a nearby hospital, clinic, or from their own physician. The cost of the forensic portion of the exam is eligible for reimbursement through the state [Crime Victims' Compensation \(CVC\) Program](#). CVC will reimburse forensic costs such as examiner fees, place of service fee, exam fees, sexual assault kit, laboratory procedures, and certain other charges.

Other Resources

Psychological support can be provided by the [University Counseling and Mental Health Center](#) (for students) or by a care provider of the individual's choosing.

Preserving Other Evidence

An individual who experiences any form of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, or stalking is encouraged to preserve evidence, including text messages, emails, and other communications; photos; logs and timelines of incidents; and copies of other documents. Preserving evidence can aid law enforcement, as well as University investigators and adjudicators. Such evidence may also be helpful should the victim seek a protective order against the respondent.

Law Enforcement Reporting Options

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and other sex offenses are encouraged to notify law enforcement, including UTPD and local police. Campus authorities can assist victims in notifying law enforcement if the victim wishes to do so. However, victims may decline to notify law enforcement without impacting their ability to receive campus support and resources.

If a victim chooses to contact law enforcement, a uniformed officer will be sent to the scene to take a detailed statement. A police department counselor may provide a ride to the hospital. A report may be filed with the police regardless of whether or not the accused is a UT student.

Victims may file a report with law enforcement regardless of the time elapsed since the assault occurred. Reporting an assault to law enforcement does not mean the case will automatically go to criminal trial or through University disciplinary processes.

The University of Texas Police Department

If a crime occurred on campus, a report may be filed with UTPD.

Nonemergency Phone: 512-471-4441

Email: UTPDDistrictReps@austin.utexas.edu

Website: police.utexas.edu

Download the [LiveSafe App](#) to report tips

University Police Building (UPB)

2201 Robert Dedman Dr
Campus Mail Code E4500
Austin, TX 78712

UTPD West

2400 Nueces Building (N24)
2400 Nueces St
Austin, TX 78705

Austin Police Department

If a crime occurred in Austin but off-campus, a report may be filed with the Austin Police Department (APD).

Emergency Phone: 911

Website: austintexas.gov/police

Non-emergency phone: 512-974-2000 or 311

Family Violence Protection Team:
512-974-8535

Austin Police Headquarters

715 E 8th St
Austin, TX 78701

Victim Services: 512-974-5037
(bilingual operators available)

Protective Orders & Other Remedies

An individual who experiences any form of sexual assault may pursue any civil or criminal remedies provided by law. An individual does not need to file a criminal police report to use

on- or off-campus resources or to file a complaint with the University. The Title IX Office will assist any individual with notifying law enforcement if they so desire.

In some situations, the Title IX Office and UTPD may be able to assist in obtaining an Emergency Protective Order. However, the victim is required to apply directly for these services through the county or district court where the victim resides.

A protective order is a civil court order issued to prevent continuing acts of family violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking. UT Austin complies with applicable law in recognizing orders of protection. Any member of the campus community who obtains an order of protection from Texas or any other state should provide a copy to UTPD. Students should also provide a copy of an order of protection to the Title IX Office and the [Office of the Dean of Students](#).

UTPD can provide the protected individual with strategies to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. UT Austin may prohibit contact between parties if deemed appropriate. If the University receives a report that such a directive has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the directive.

On- & Off-Campus Resources

Individuals are strongly encouraged to report prohibited conduct that violates University policy. UT Austin takes reports of alleged violations very seriously and will investigate such allegations. The University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the University and in the community. A list of these services, as well as information on how to request them or get assistance requesting them, is maintained on the [Title IX Office website](#).

Written Notification to Victims

Upon receipt of a report that a student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, UT Austin will, in a timely manner, provide the student or employee a written explanation of their rights and options, regardless of whether the offense occurred on- or off-campus.

The University will also provide timely written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The University will make such

accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to UTPD or local law enforcement.

Procedures for Institutional Disciplinary Action

UT Austin recognizes the rights of parties to report an incident to the University and to receive a prompt and equitable resolution of the report. University policy distinguishes between reporting incidents and filing a Formal Complaint.

Reporting Incidents

Any person may report prohibited conduct by contacting the Title IX Office, regardless of whether the person reporting is the person alleged to be subject to the complained-of behavior. Reports may be made anonymously via an online reporting form. However, anonymous reports may limit the University's ability to respond to the allegations. Reporting an incident does not necessarily result in the initiation of a grievance process. Prompt reporting is encouraged.

All parties who report incidents of prohibited conduct to the University will be offered individualized supportive measures. However, individuals may prefer to report incidents outside of the University. A list of available [outside entities that receive reports](#) is available on the Title IX Office website.

Filing Formal Complaints

Any person subject to an alleged incident of prohibited conduct in violation of [University policy](#) may file a Formal Complaint to initiate the appropriate grievance process. The Title IX Coordinator may also file and sign a Formal Complaint based on any incident report received which will initiate the appropriate grievance process track. There are four grievance process tracks, three of which cover sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, and sexual harassment.

Formal Complaint Dismissals

The University may dismiss a Formal Complaint, at its discretion, for any of the following circumstances:

1. The complainant requests in writing to dismiss a Formal Complaint.
2. The respondent was an employee and is no longer employed by the University at the time the Formal Complaint is filed, or is no longer employed at any time during the grievance process including the investigation or hearing.
3. Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

4. The conduct alleged does not meet the definition of any conduct prohibited under University policy.

If a Formal Complaint is dismissed, the University must provide the complainant and respondent with written notice of the dismissal and the reason for the dismissal. Factors the University must consider when determining whether to investigate an alleged incident of prohibited conduct include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the alleged incident; whether the University has received other reports of prohibited conduct by the alleged respondent; whether the alleged incident poses a risk of harm to others; and any other factors the University determines relevant.

Under state law, if the complainant requests in writing that the University not investigate a report, the University must inform the complainant of the decision whether or not to investigate.

If the respondent is a student who withdraws or graduates while disciplinary charges are pending for a violation of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking, the University will not end the disciplinary process or issue a transcript to the student until the University makes a final determination. These matters will be expedited as necessary to accommodate both parties' interest in a speedy resolution.

Interim Measures

Appropriate University officials will decide if and what interim measures are necessary. Such interim measures may include, but are not limited to, separating the complainant and respondent's academic or working situations, prohibiting contact between parties involved in a complaint, suspending the right of the respondent to be present on campus, or otherwise altering the University status of the respondent. Other interim measures may be implemented given the respondent's relationship with the University. These interim measures may be kept in place through the conclusion of any review, investigation, or appeal process.

Emergency removal of an individual may be necessary. A respondent may be removed from the University's education program, activity, or work environment on an emergency basis if, after an individualized safety and risk analysis, it is determined that such a removal is justified because the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of an individual or campus community arising from the allegations of conduct prohibited. Under these circumstances, the respondent will be notified in writing of the emergency removal from the University's education program, activity, or work environment and the respondent will have an opportunity to immediately challenge the decision following the emergency removal.

An employee respondent may be placed on investigation leave or alternative work assignment, in accordance with the University's policy and procedures, during the pendency of a grievance process.

Standard of Evidence & Presumption of Not Responsible

All grievance process tracks will use the preponderance of the evidence standard. By law, the burden does not shift to the respondent when the respondent asserts an affirmative defense. It is presumed that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct unless that determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

Grievance Process Track A

Track A applies in instances where all of the following conditions are met:

1. The respondent is a student (including a student employee), employee, or other affiliate at the University at the time of the alleged conduct;
2. The alleged conduct includes sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, or sexual harassment;
3. The alleged conduct occurred against a person in the United States; and
4. The complainant was participating or attempting to participate in an education program or activity at the University. This element is met if the conduct occurred on any University property; during any University activity; in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University; or in instances where the University exercised substantial control over the respondent and the context in which the alleged conduct occurred.

Joining Allegations to Track A Matter

There may be instances where the same nucleus of underlying facts gives rise to an allegation assigned to the Track A process and simultaneously gives rise to additional allegations of other policy or rule violations not typically covered by Track A. When this occurs, those additional allegations will be joined, for all purposes, to the allegations assigned to Track A, and all allegations arising from the same nucleus of underlying facts will be handled through the Track A process.

This joining provision controls even when the additional allegations otherwise would have fallen under a different grievance process. Once an allegation is joined to a Track A matter because of its origin in the same nucleus of underlying facts, Track A is the exclusive process and remedy available for handling that allegation.

Written Notice of the Formal Complaint & Notification of University Offices Offering Assistance

After receiving a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Office will provide a written notice to the parties of the Formal Complaint and available University resources and assistance. The written notice of the Formal Complaint will include the following:

- A notice of the grievance process steps
- A notice of the allegations that potentially constitute prohibited conduct, including sufficient details about the alleged conduct, the identity of the parties (if known), and the date, time, and location of alleged conduct known by the University at the time of the Formal Complaint
- A statement of the potential policy violations being investigated
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that the determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process
- A statement of the range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies the University may implement upon a determination of responsibility
- A statement that credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness
- Both parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review all evidence
- A statement that the parties may review evidence gathered as part of any investigation
- A statement that knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process is prohibited and subject to disciplinary action
- Any other information relevant to the written notice

Investigation of the Formal Complaint & Gathering of Evidence

Respondent Statement

After the University provides written notice of a Formal Complaint to the parties, the respondent will be allowed a reasonable time to respond in writing and/or through an interview with the investigator.

Notice of Events

The University will provide written notice to a party whose participation is invited or expected of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings, investigative interviews, or other proceedings in the grievance process.

Evidence

The parties in the investigation may present any information and evidence that may be relevant to the Formal Complaint and may have an advisor of their choice attend any related interview, meeting, or proceeding. Advisors are not permitted to actively participate in meetings or proceedings in the grievance process, except as expressly allowed by University policy. The parties may present the names of any fact or expert witnesses who may provide relevant information and how the witnesses may be relevant to the Formal Complaint. The parties may submit to the investigator any questions they would like asked of any known potential witnesses or parties.

Witness Interviews

The investigators will interview relevant and available witnesses. Neither the complainant nor the respondent will normally attend these interviews. However, if either one is permitted to attend, the other shall have the same right.

Investigation Timeframe

The investigation of a Formal Complaint will be concluded within 90 business days of the notice of the Formal Complaint. The parties should be provided updates on the progress of the investigation, as needed.

Access to Evidence

Prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigators will provide access to all evidence obtained (whether relevant or not) as part of the investigation to both parties and the party's advisor, if any, upon a party's signed information release for their advisor of choice. Both parties will have 10 business days to inspect, review, and respond to the evidence. All responses to the evidence must be submitted by the party in writing to the investigator. The investigators will consider all timely responses submitted by the parties.

Completed Investigation Report

The completed investigation report will outline each of the allegations that potentially constitute conduct that violates University policy, provide the timeline (e.g. procedural steps) of the investigation, and objectively summarize relevant evidence, participant statements, and responses to questions. For allegations joined to Track A, the allegations will be handled in the same manner.

The investigator will provide a completed investigation report concurrently to both parties and each party's advisor, if any, upon a party's signed information release for their advisor of choice, at least 10 business days prior to the date of the scheduled hearing to review and provide a written response at the hearing. A copy of the completed investigation report will be issued to the Title IX Coordinator and to the hearing officer assigned for the hearing.

Live Hearing & Determination of Responsibility

Live Hearing Requirement

Absent a Formal Complaint dismissal, the University will provide a live hearing for all Formal Complaints subject to Track A. The University representative will present information regarding the case at the hearing and will have the ability to present information and witnesses, question witnesses, and provide opening and closing statements at the hearing.

Written Notice of the Hearing

The University will provide at least 10 business days written notice to participants of the hearing (and a party's advisor, if any, upon party's signed information release for their advisor of choice), including the date, time, location, names of all participants of the hearing (including the hearing officer, and all parties and participants in the investigation report), purpose of the hearing, a statement of the alleged conduct charges, and a summary statement of the evidence gathered.

Challenges to the Hearing Officer

Either party may challenge the fairness, impartiality or objectivity of a hearing officer. The challenge must be submitted in writing to the hearing officer through the office coordinating the hearing within 5 business days after notice of the identity of the hearing officer and must state the reasons for the challenge. The Chief Compliance Officer or their designee will be the sole judge of whether the hearing officer can serve with fairness, impartiality, and objectivity. In the event that the hearing officer recuses themselves, an alternative hearing officer will be assigned by the Department of Investigation and Adjudication.

Hearing Officer Duties at the Hearing

The hearing officer will rule on all procedural matters and on objections regarding exhibits and testimony of participants at the hearing, may question participants who testify at the hearing, and is entitled to have the advice and assistance of legal counsel from the Office of General Counsel of The University of Texas System.

Access to Evidence

Each party will have access to all the evidence from the investigation, including a copy of the completed investigation report.

Separate Rooms and Virtual Participation

At the request of either party, the University will provide the hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the hearing officer and the parties to simultaneously see and hear the participants answering questions. Participants

may appear at the hearing virtually and are not required to be physically present in the same physical location as the hearing.

Opening Statements

Each party may make opening and closing statements.

Privileged Information Excluded

No person will be required to disclose information protected under a legally recognized privilege. The hearing officer must not allow into evidence or permit or rely upon any questions or evidence that may require or seek disclosure of such information, unless the person holding the privilege has waived the privilege. This includes information protected by the attorney-client privilege.

Advisor of Choice

Each party must have an advisor. Each party may have an advisor of their choice at the hearing. If a party does not have an advisor, the University must provide one. Advisors are not permitted to actively participate in the hearing, except for asking questions of the other party and any other witnesses. In addition, witnesses may have an advisor of their choice at the hearing. Upon request, the Title IX Office can provide an advisor to the parties.

Questioning Participants

The hearing officer may, at their discretion, ask questions during the hearing of any participants and may be the first person to ask questions of any participants. Each party's advisor will have an opportunity to ask relevant questions and follow-up questions of the other party and of any witnesses that participate in the hearing, including questions that challenge credibility. Parties will rely on their advisors to ask their questions directly, orally, and in real time at the hearing. The parties will not be permitted to personally ask questions of the other party or any witnesses that participate in the hearing.

Questions Procedure

The University representative and advisors will ask questions under the following procedure:

1. The University representative or advisor will ask a question of the applicable participant.
2. Before the participant answers a question, the hearing officer will rule as to whether the advisor's question is relevant to the alleged conduct charges.
3. If the hearing officer rules the advisor's question as not relevant, then the hearing officer must explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If the hearing officer allows the question as relevant, the participant will answer it.

Prior Sexual History

A complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant except where questions and evidence about a complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct charged by the complainant or if the questions or evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with the respondent and are offered to prove the complainant's consent of the alleged conduct.

Hearing Officer Determination

The hearing officer will prepare an initial draft written determination, which must include the following:

1. The allegations that potentially constitute a conduct violation of University policy
2. A description of all of the procedural steps of the grievance process, from the issuing of a notice of the Formal Complaint to the hearing decision
3. The findings of fact supporting the hearing officer's determination
4. The conclusion and a rationale as to whether the respondent is responsible for each allegation
5. The remedies, if applicable, designed to restore the complainant's access to the educational program or activity
6. The institution's procedures and permissible bases for the parties to appeal, if applicable

If the hearing officer finds the respondent responsible for any alleged violations, the initial draft determination letter will be referred to the appropriate decision makers for decision regarding disciplinary sanctions, as follows:

- If the respondent is a student, it will be referred to the Department of Investigation and Adjudication (DIA) for disciplinary sanctions decision. Prior to issuing a disciplinary sanction, DIA will consult with the Title IX Coordinator regarding the finding of violation.
- If the respondent is a faculty member, it will be referred to the Executive Vice President and Provost for discipline decision.
- If the respondent is a staff member, it will be referred to the Chief Human Resources Officer for discipline decision.

Decision makers will provide the discipline decisions to the hearing officer within 10 business days of the hearing officer's referral to the decision maker. Upon receipt of the discipline decisions from the respective decision makers, the hearing officer will incorporate the discipline sanctions to prepare the completed written determination letter.

The completed written determination letter will include all components required in the initial draft determination letter and the disciplinary sanctions imposed.

The hearing officer will send a copy of the completed written determination letter concurrently to the parties, the Title IX Coordinator, and the discipline decision maker within 21 business days from when the hearing concludes.

Recordings

The hearing will be recorded in audio or audiovisual format or transcribed. The University maintains the discretion to determine the method of recording. The recording or transcript will be available for the parties to inspect and review upon request.

Appeal of Hearing Determination

Basis for Appeal

Either party may appeal in writing a hearing officer's determination regarding a respondent's responsibility under the grievance process or from the University's dismissal of a Formal Complaint (or any allegations in the Formal Complaint) within 10 business days of notification of such a determination, on any of the following basis:

1. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter
2. There is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter
3. A challenge to the hearing officer's application of the standard of proof to the evidence
4. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or hearing officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the parties (generally, or specifically in this matter) that affected the outcome of the matter

Impartial Appellate Officer

The appellate officer must not be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or hearing officer in the grievance process. Both parties will be notified in writing when an appeal is filed, and the appeal procedures will apply equally for both parties.

Statement of Support

Any non-appealing party (or the University) will have 7 business days from the notification of an appeal to submit a written statement in support of the outcome.

Final Determination

The decision maker on the appeal will release a written decision within 21 business days from the date of the appeal that either:

- Affirms the hearing officer's determination regarding the respondent's responsibility and its attendant disciplinary sanctions and remedies, if applicable
- Remands the matter back to the live hearing stage for the hearing officer to remedy any procedural irregularity or consider any new evidence
- Reverses the hearing officer's determination of the respondent's responsibility and the attendant disciplinary sanctions and remedies, if applicable

Grievance Process Documentation

University Risk and Compliance Services will retain all documentation for seven years, in accordance with state and federal records laws and University policy. All documentation of records is private and confidential to the extent possible under law.

Student records of the grievance process are disciplinary records under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Employee records of the grievance process are subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Texas Public Information Act and are included in the employee's official employment record.

Grievance Process Track A Timeframe

The entire Track A grievance process, including any appeal, will generally be completed in no more than 165 business days from the notice of the Formal Complaint. In such a case, the grievance process timeframe will be extended by the time the parties spent exploring that alternative.

At its discretion, the University may temporarily delay the grievance process or provide a limited extension of its usual time frames for good cause with written notice to the parties of the reasons for the delay. Good cause considerations may include, but are not limited to, the absence of a party, the party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity or civil proceeding; or the need for language assistance or other accommodation.

Delayed decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis. The University will not, as a matter of course, wait for the outcome of a concurrent criminal or civil justice proceeding to take action on a Formal Complaint in its grievance process. The University has an independent duty to respond to Formal Complaints of violations of institutional policy.

Grievance Process Track B

Track B applies in all instances that do not meet the requirements for Track A but when all the following conditions are met:

1. The alleged conduct includes sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, or sexual harassment;
2. The alleged conduct occurred as off-campus conduct;
3. The conduct substantially affects a person's education or employment with the University or poses a risk of harm to members of the University community; and
4. The Respondent is a student (including a student employee) or employee at the time of the alleged conduct.

This track follows the investigation, hearing, and appeals processes and requirements as Track A.

Ongoing Training

The University is committed to protecting the safety of all persons involved, including complainants and witnesses, and the due process rights of respondents, as well as promoting accountability. Appropriate compliance training sessions are conducted on an ongoing basis. Training sessions include information on how and where to report incidents and resources available, as well as safe and positive options that may be carried out by individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of misconduct being inflicted on another person.

In addition, the University Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Office staff, and all investigators and hearing officers receive training each academic year about prohibited conduct, investigatory procedures, due process requirements, conducting a hearing, state and federal laws, and University policy.

Additional information related to this policy is available on the [Title IX Office](#) website.

Disciplinary Sanctions

The below represents a complete list of sanctions that may be imposed following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Students

Sanctions against a student will be imposed by the [Department of Investigations and Adjudication \(DIA\)](#) in accordance with the University's [student disciplinary procedures](#).

Possible student disciplinary actions are:

- Written warning
- Disciplinary probation
- Academic integrity probation

- Withholding of grades, official transcript, and/or degree
- Bar against readmission, bar against enrollment, withdrawal from the University or from a period of enrollment, and/or drop from one or more classes
- Restitution or reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of University or University of Texas System property
- Suspension of rights and privileges, including, but not limited to, participation in athletic or extracurricular activities and residing in or entering University housing
- Deferred suspension
- Suspension from the University for a specified period of time
- Expulsion (permanent separation from the University)
- Other sanction or sanctions as deemed appropriate under the circumstances

Employees

Sanctions against University employees will be handled under the University's employment policies governing discipline and dismissal of [faculty](#) and [staff](#), respectively. The [Executive Vice President and Provost](#) will determine sanctions for faculty. The [Chief Human Resources Officer](#) will determine sanctions for staff. Possible employee sanctions are:

- Mandated training
- Written reprimands or corrective action
- Imposition of conditions on teaching, supervising, or other official duties
- Financial penalty
- Unpaid time off
- Suspension with or without pay
- Demotion
- Reassignment of duties
- Professional sanctions
- Termination

The University will consider termination the presumptively appropriate discipline for a finding of responsibility for sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, or sexual harassment. This presumption may be rebutted or confirmed, in the disciplinary authority's discretion, by one or more mitigating or aggravating factors in order to reach a just and appropriate resolution in each case.

DEFINITIONS

University Policy

[HOP 3-3031](#)

Consent

Consent is the act of willingly agreeing to engage in each specific sexual contact or activity. Consent must be clear, knowing, voluntary, and expressed prior to engaging in and during each sexual act. Consent may be expressed by mutually understandable words or actions. Given the importance of sexual autonomy and the potential impact on those subjected to nonconsensual sexual contact or activity, the University charges all parties to a sexual contact or activity with obtaining agreement from each party engaging in the sexual contact or activity. In assessing discipline matters, the responsibility for obtaining effective consent is on the person initiating each particular sexual activity or contact.

Consent to some form of sexual contact or activity cannot be automatically taken as agreement to any other form of sexual contact or activity. Previous consent does not imply ongoing consent to future sexual conduct. Silence or passivity without actions demonstrating agreement cannot be assumed to show consent.

Consent, once given, can be withdrawn at any time. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. An individual's manner of dress does not constitute consent to engage in sexual contact or activity. The existence of a current or previous dating or sexual relationship between two or more individuals does not, in and of itself, constitute consent to engage in sexual contact or activity.

Consent is not effective if it results from:

1. **Force.** Force is the use or threat of physical harm to overcome freedom of will to choose whether to participate in sexual activity.
2. **Coercion.** The use of unreasonable pressure to compel another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against an individual's will. Coercion can include a wide range of behaviors, including psychological or emotional pressure, physical or emotional threats, intimidation, manipulation, or blackmail that causes the person to engage in unwelcome sexual activity.

A person's words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they eliminate a reasonable person's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity.

3. ***Incapacitation.*** Incapacitation is a mental state caused by drunkenness, intoxication, or other mental or physiological condition in which a person does not have the ability to indicate agreement to engage in sexual contact or activity because the person is mentally and/or physically helpless due to a mental or physiological impairment, drug or alcohol consumption, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual contact or activity is occurring.

In most circumstances, a minor person under the age of 17 does not have capacity to consent to sexual activity under Texas law. Incapacitation may also exist because of a mental, physiological, or developmental disability that impairs the ability to consent.

An individual's use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish that individual's responsibility to obtain consent if that individual is the one who initiates the complained-of sexual contact or activity. In determining consent where alcohol or other drugs are involved, the University considers the totality of the circumstances, including (but not limited to):

- a. Whether a sober reasonable person would have known or deduced that the other was incapacitated
- b. Whether a person actually knew the other was incapacitated
- c. Whether a person demonstrates that they are unaware of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction
- d. Whether a person was conscious or unconscious
- e. Whether and when a person became sick due to intoxication
- f. A person's ability to communicate and/or slurred speech
- g. A person's coordination and physical control of the person's own body
- h. Any other action that would be indicative of a level of cognitive and physical functioning

Interpersonal Violence

Interpersonal violence is violence committed in a relationship that meets the definition of domestic violence or dating violence.

Domestic (Family) Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Texas, including the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of

any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior by:

1. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the affected individual, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the affected individual
2. A person with whom the affected individual shares a child in common
3. A person with whom the affected individual is cohabiting or has cohabited
4. 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 state of Texas

Dating Violence

Physical abuse, violence, or threats of abuse or violence, including economic or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the affected individual. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the type and length of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Economic Abuse

Domestic violence and dating violence can include economic abuse. Economic abuse means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, including using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to:

1. Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit or financial information
2. Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage
3. Exert undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing or neglecting to act in the best interests of a person to whom one has a fiduciary duty

Sexual Assault

Any conduct that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.

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 affected individual.

Fondling

The intentional touching of private body parts (including the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks) of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of an affected individual.

Incest

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

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is younger than 17 years of age and is not a spouse of the respondent.

Stalking

Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person, under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the affected individual, to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or would cause that person to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Course of Conduct

Two or more acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.

Substantial Emotional Distress

Significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Texas Law

Consent

[Texas Penal Code § 1.07](#)

Assent in fact, whether express or apparent.

Dating Violence

[Texas Family Code § 71.0021](#)

An act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:

1. Is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order:
 - a. With whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or
 - b. Because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and

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

Dating Relationship

A relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the length of the relationship; the nature of the relationship; and the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a dating relationship.

Family Violence

[Texas Family Code § 71.004](#)

1. An act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself; or
2. Abuse by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or
3. Dating violence.

Household

A unit composed of persons living together in the same dwelling, without regard to whether they are related to each other. A person who previously lived in a household is considered a member of the household.

Note that this offense is the Texas state law analog to the offense of domestic violence as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Indecent Assault

[Texas Penal Code § 22.012](#)

A person commits an offense if, without the other person's consent and with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, the person:

1. Touches the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person;
2. Touches another person with the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of any person;
3. Exposes or attempts to expose another person's genitals, pubic area, anus, buttocks, or female areola; or

4. Causes another person to contact the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, saliva, urine, or feces of any person.

Note that this offense is the Texas state law analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

[Texas Penal Code § 25.02](#)

A person commits an offense if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy:

1. The actor's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption;
2. The actor's current or former stepchild or stepparent;
3. The actor's parent's brother or sister of the whole or half blood;
4. The actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption;
5. The child of the actor's brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or
6. The child of the actor's aunt or uncle of the whole or half blood or by adoption.

Deviate Sexual Intercourse

Any contact between the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Sexual Intercourse

Any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.

Note that this offense is the Texas state law analog to the offense of incest as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Assault

[Texas Penal Code § 22.011](#)

A person commits an offense if:

1. The person intentionally or knowingly:
 - a. Causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
 - b. Causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or
 - c. Causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
2. Regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - a. Causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;

- b. Causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
- c. Causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
- d. Causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
- e. Causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.

It is an affirmative defense to prosecution that:

- The actor was the spouse of the child at the time of the offense; or
- The actor was not more than three years older than the victim and at the time of the offense the victim was 14 years of age or older.

It is a defense to prosecution 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.

Child

A person younger than 17 years of age.

Consent

A sexual assault is without the consent of the other person if:

- The actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion;
- The actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat;
- The other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;
- 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;
- The other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;
- 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;

- 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;
- The actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate;
- 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;
- 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;
- The actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are married to each other;
- The actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor;
- The actor is a coach or tutor who causes the other person to submit or participate by using the actor's power or influence to exploit the other person's dependency on the actor; or
- The actor is a caregiver hired to assist the other person with activities of daily life and causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's dependency on the actor.

Note that this offense is the Texas state law analog to the offenses of rape and statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Stalking

[Texas Penal Code § 42.072](#)

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

1. Constitutes the offense of harassment, or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening:
 - a. Bodily injury or death for the other person; or
 - b. That an offense will be committed against a member of the other person's family or household; an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or the other person's property;
2. Causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship:

- a. To be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship, or the other person's property; or
 - b. To feel harassed, terrified, intimidated, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and
- 3. Would cause a reasonable person under circumstances similar to the circumstances of the other person to:
 - a. Fear bodily injury or death for the person;
 - b. Fear that an offense will be committed against a member of the person's family or household or an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship;
 - c. Fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
 - d. Feel harassed, terrified, intimidated, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.

Harassment

A person commits an offense if, with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another, the person:

- 1. Initiates communication and in the course of the communication makes a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene;
- 2. Threatens, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
- 3. Conveys, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury;
- 4. Causes the telephone of another to ring repeatedly or makes repeated telephone communications anonymously or in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;
- 5. Makes a telephone call and intentionally fails to hang up or end the connection;
- 6. Knowingly permits a telephone under the person's control to be used by another to commit an offense under this section;
- 7. Sends repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;
- 8. Publishes on an Internet website, including a social media platform, repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to cause emotional

distress, abuse, or torment to another person, unless the communications are made in connection with a matter of public concern;

9. Tracks or monitors the personal property or motor vehicle of another person, without the other person's effective consent, including by:
 - a. Using a tracking application on the person's personal electronic device or using a tracking device; or
 - b. Physically following the other person or causing any person to physically follow the other person; or
10. Makes obscene, intimidating, or threatening telephone calls or other electronic communications from a temporary or disposable telephone number provided by an Internet application or other technological means.

California Law

Consent

[California Penal Code § 261.6](#)

Positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Domestic Violence

[California Family Code § 6211](#)

Abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

Abuse

Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.

Cohabitant

Two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters
- Sharing of income or expenses
- Joint use or ownership of property
- Whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses
- The continuity and length of the relationship

Note that this offense is also the California state law analog to the offense of dating violence as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Incest

[California Penal Code § 285](#)

It is an offense for persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void to intermarry with each other, or being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other.

Rape

[California Penal Code § 261](#)

An act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

1. If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, due to a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act.
2. If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
3. If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
4. If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. "Unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
 - a. Was unconscious or asleep.
 - b. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - c. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
 - d. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
5. If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
6. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. "Threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

7. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. "Public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

Duress

A direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted.

Menace

Any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Sexual Battery (Felony)

[California Penal Code §243.4](#)

The offense of sexual battery occurs when any person:

1. Touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse.
2. Touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse.
3. Touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose.
4. Who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person.

Intimate Part

The sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

Touch

Physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

Note that this offense is the California state law analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Battery (Misdemeanor)

[California Penal Code § 243.4\(e\)](#)

The offense of misdemeanor sexual battery occurs when any person touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse.

Intimate Part

The sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

Touch

Physical contact with of another person whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

Note that this offense is the California state law analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Stalking

[California Penal Code § 646.9](#)

The offense of stalking occurs when any person willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

Course of Conduct

Two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose.

Credible Threat

A verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family.

Harass

To engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

Unlawful Sexual Intercourse

[California Penal Code § 261.5](#)

An act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is under the age of 18 years.

Note that this offense is the California state law analog to the offense of statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

District of Columbia Law

Child Sexual Abuse

[District of Columbia Code §§ 22-3008, 22-3009](#)

To engage in a sexual act with a child or cause a child to engage in a sexual act if the actor is at least 4 years older than that child.

Child

A person who has not yet attained the age of 16 years.

Sexual Act

1. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva of another by a penis; or
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus; or
3. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

The emission of semen is not required to meet the definition of a sexual act.

Note that this offense is the District of Columbia code analog to the offense of statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Consent

[District of Columbia Code § 22-3001\(4\)](#)

Words or overt actions indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act or contact in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim, resulting from the use of force, threats, or coercion by the defendant shall not constitute consent.

Force

The use or threatened use of a weapon; the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or the use of a threat of harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim.

Dating Violence

[District of Columbia Code § 38-952.01\(2\)](#)

Abusive or coercive behavior where a dating partner uses threats of, or actually uses, physical, emotional, economic, technological, or sexual abuse to exert power or control over a current or former dating partner.

Dating Partner

Any person who is involved in a relationship with another person that is primarily characterized by social interaction of a sexual, romantic, or intimate nature, whether casual, serious, or long-term.

Incest

[District of Columbia Code § 22-1901](#)

To marry, cohabit with, or have sexual intercourse with another person to whom the actor is related within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, computed according to the rules of the Roman or civil law.

Intrafamily Offense

[District of Columbia Code § 16-1001\(8\)](#)

An offense punishable as a criminal offense against an intimate partner, a family member, or a household member.

Intimate Partner

A person to whom the offender is or was married; with whom the offender is or was in a domestic partnership; with whom the offender has a child in common; or with whom the offender is, was, or is seeking to be in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship.

Family Member

A person to whom the offender is related by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership; or who is the child of an intimate partner.

Household Member

A person with whom, in the past year, the offender shares or has shared a mutual residence and has maintained a close relationship, beyond mere acquaintances and not based solely on a landlord-tenant relationship.

Note that this offense is the District of Columbia code analog to the offense of domestic violence as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Abuse (First Degree, Second Degree, or Misdemeanor)

To engage in or cause another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act:

1. By using force against that other person;
2. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
3. After rendering that other person unconscious; or
4. After administering to that other person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct; or
5. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
6. Where the actor knows or has reason to know that the other person is incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct, declining participation in that sexual act, or communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act; or
7. When the actor should have knowledge or reason to know that the sexual act was committed without that other person's permission

Sexual Act

1. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva of another by a penis; or
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the vulva, or the anus; or
3. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

The emission of semen is not required to meet the definition of a sexual act.

Force

The use or threatened use of a weapon; the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or the use of a threat of harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim.

Note that this offense is the District of Columbia code analog to the offense of rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Abuse (Third Degree, Fourth Degree, or Misdemeanor)

To engage in or cause sexual contact with or by another person in the following manner:

1. By using force against that other person;

2. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
3. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
4. Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - a. Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct; or
 - b. Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - c. Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act; or
5. When the actor should have knowledge or reason to know that the contact was committed without that other person's permission

Sexual Contact

Touching with any clothed or unclothed body part or any object, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Note that this offense is the District of Columbia code analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor [District of Columbia Code §§ 22-3009.01, 22-3009.02](#)

To engage in a sexual act with a minor or cause a minor to engage in a sexual act if the actor is at least 18 years of age and is in a significant relationship with that minor.

Minor

A person who has not yet attained the age of 18 years.

Sexual Act

1. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva of another by a penis; or
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus; or
3. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

The emission of semen is not required to meet the definition of a sexual act.

Significant Relationship

1. A parent, sibling, aunt, uncle, or grandparent, whether related by blood, marriage, domestic partnership, or adoption;

2. A legal or de facto guardian or any person, more than 4 years older than the victim, who resides intermittently or permanently in the same dwelling as the victim;
3. The person or the spouse, domestic partner, or paramour of the person who is charged with any duty or responsibility for the health, welfare, or supervision of the victim at the time of the act; and
4. Any employee, contractor, or volunteer of a school, church, synagogue, mosque, or other religious institution, or an educational, social, recreational, athletic, musical, charitable, or youth facility, organization, or program, including a teacher, coach, counselor, clergy, youth leader, chorus director, bus driver, administrator, or support staff, or any other person in a position of trust with or authority over a child or a minor.

Note that this offense is the District of Columbia code analog to the offense of statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Stalking

[District of Columbia Code § 22-3133](#)

A course of conduct directed at a specific individual:

1. With the intent to cause that individual to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person; feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or suffer emotional distress; or
2. That the person knows would cause that individual reasonably to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person; feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or suffer emotional distress; or
3. That the person should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual's circumstances to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person; feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or suffer emotional distress.

The conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same as it is on the others. Where a single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate occasion.

New York Law

(Lack of) Consent

[New York Penal Law § 130.05](#)

Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every sex offense that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.

Lack of consent results from:

1. Forcible compulsion; or

2. Incapacity to consent; or
3. Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or
4. Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree or criminal sexual act in the third degree, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances.

A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is:

1. Less than 17 years old; or
2. Mentally disabled or incapacitated; or
3. Physically helpless; or
4. Committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital, and the actor is an employee who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department or hospital; or
5. Committed to the care and custody of a local correctional facility, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody of such facility; or
6. Committed to or placed with the office of children and family services and in residential care, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to or placed with such office of children and family services and in residential care; or
7. A client or patient and the actor is a health care provider or mental health care provider charged with rape in the third degree, criminal sexual act in the third degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree, or sexual abuse in the third degree as, and the act of sexual conduct occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; or
8. A resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated, licensed or certified by the office of mental health, the office for people with developmental disabilities, or the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the actor is an employee of the facility not married to such resident or inpatient; or
9. Detained or otherwise in the custody of a police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official and the actor is a police officer, peace officer or other law

enforcement official who either is detaining or maintaining custody of such person; or knows, or reasonably should know, that at the time of the offense, such person was detained or in custody.

Forcible Compulsion

To compel either by use of physical force or by threat, expressed or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself, or another person or in fear that he, she, or another person will immediately be kidnapped.

Foreign Object

Any instrument or article which, when inserted in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus, is capable of causing physical injury.

Mentally Disabled

When a person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him or her incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.

Mentally Incapacitated

When a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct owing to the influence of a narcotic or intoxicating substance administered to him without his consent, or to any other act committed upon him without his consent.

Physically Helpless

When a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

Sexual Conduct

Sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, aggravated sexual contact, or sexual contact.

- Sexual intercourse occurs upon any penetration, however slight.
- Oral sexual conduct means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the mouth and the penis, the anus, the vulva, or the vagina.
- Anal sexual conduct means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the penis and anus.
- Aggravated sexual contact means inserting, other than for a valid medical purpose, a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of a child, thereby causing physical injury to such child.
- Sexual contact means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party, including the touching of the actor by the victim or the touching of the victim by the actor, whether directly or

through clothing; or the emission of ejaculate by the actor upon any part of the victim, clothed or unclothed.

Criminal Sexual Act

[*New York Penal Law § 130.40, 130.45, 130.50*](#)

A criminal sexual act occurs when an actor engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person:

1. Without such person's consent; or
2. Who is incapable of consent; or
3. By forcible compulsion.

It is an affirmative defense that:

1. Such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than 17 years old; and
2. Such other person was more than 11 years old; and
3. The actor was less than 4 years older than such other person.

Oral Sexual Conduct

Conduct between persons consisting of contact between the mouth and the penis, the anus, the vulva, or the vagina.

Anal Sexual Conduct

Conduct between persons consisting of contact between the penis and anus.

Forcible Compulsion

To compel either by use of physical force or by threat, expressed or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself, or another person or in fear that he, she, or another person will immediately be kidnapped.

Note that this offense is the New York state law analog to the offenses of rape and statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Domestic Violence

[*New York Social Services Law § 459-A*](#)

A victim of domestic violence is any person over the age of 16, any married person, or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of an act which would constitute a violation of the penal law; and such act or acts:

1. Have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and
2. Are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

Family or Household Members

1. Persons related by consanguinity or affinity;
2. Persons legally married to one another or formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;
3. Persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time;
4. Unrelated persons who are, or have in the past, continually or at regular intervals living in the same household;
5. Persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time; or
6. Any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation.

Intimate Relationship

Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include, but are not limited to, the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship.

Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship.”

Note that this offense is also the New York state law analog to the offense of dating violence as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Forcible Touching

[New York Penal Law § 130.52](#)

A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose:

1. Forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person, or for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire; or
2. Subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse such other person while such other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway car operated by any transit agency, authority or company, public or private, whose operation is authorized by New York state or any of its political subdivisions.

Forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching.

Sexual Contact

Any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party, including the touching of the actor by the victim or the touching of the victim by the actor, whether directly or through clothing; or the emission of ejaculate by the actor upon any part of the victim, clothed or unclothed.

Note that this offense is the New York state law analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Incest

[New York Penal Law § 255.25](#)

To marry or engage in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, or anal sexual conduct with a person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece.

Rape

[New York Penal Law §§ 130.25, 130.30, 130.35](#)

Rape occurs when an actor engages in sexual intercourse with another person: without such person's consent; who is incapable of consent; or by forcible compulsion.

Sexual intercourse occurs upon any penetration, however slight.

It is an affirmative defense that:

1. Such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than 17 years old; and
2. Such other person was more than 11 years old; and
3. The actor was less than 4 years older than such other person.

Forcible Compulsion

To compel either by use of physical force or by threat, express or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself, or another person or in fear that he, she, or another person will immediately be kidnapped.

Note that this offense is also the New York state law analog to the offense of statutory rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Abuse

[New York Penal Law §§ 130.55, 130.60, 130.65](#)

Sexual abuse occurs when an actor subjects another person to sexual contact:

1. Without the latter's consent; or
2. When such other person is incapable of consent; or
3. By forcible compulsion.

It is an affirmative defense that:

1. Such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than 17 years old; and
2. Such other person was more than 14 years old; and
3. The actor was less than 5 years older than such other person.

Forcible Compulsion

To compel either by use of physical force or by threat, express or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself, or another person or in fear that he, she, or another person will immediately be kidnapped.

Sexual Contact

Any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party, including the touching of the actor by the victim or the touching of the victim by the actor, whether directly or through clothing; or the emission of ejaculate by the actor upon any part of the victim, clothed or unclothed.

Note that this offense is the New York state law analog to the offense of fondling as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Sexual Misconduct

[New York Penal Law § 130.20](#)

Sexual misconduct occurs when an actor engages in:

1. Sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or
2. Oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or
3. Sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Note that this offense is the New York state law analog to the offense of rape as defined by federal regulations related to the Clery Act.

Stalking

[New York Penal Law § 120.45, 120.50, 120.55, 120.60](#)

Stalking occurs when an actor intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct:

1. Is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or
2. Causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning, or initiating communication or

contact with such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or

3. Is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning, or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

Following includes the unauthorized tracking of a person's movements or location through the use of a global positioning system or other device.

SEXUAL & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION

UT Austin engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As required by federal law, these efforts are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, informed by research, and assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome.

Programming is also designed with consideration for environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on individual, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to promote the awareness and prevention of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault include primary programs directed at incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees through various educational workshops and other programming. These primary prevention and ongoing awareness programs include:

- A statement that the University prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Legal definitions of consent, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention that a person may take to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of one of these offenses
- Information regarding risk reduction strategies to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks
- The University's policies and disciplinary procedures related to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault, including possible sanctions or

protective measures the University may impose following the final outcome of the grievance process regarding these offenses

- Procedures individuals should follow if one of these offenses has occurred, including information about the importance of preserving evidence; to whom the offense should be reported; and options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including the option to notify (or not) law enforcement and be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the individual so desires
- Victims' rights and the University's responsibilities regarding protection/restraining orders, no contact orders, or similar civil/criminal orders
- Information regarding how the University will protect victims' confidentiality, including how publicly available record keeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permitted by law
- Information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims on and off campus
- Information about options for, and assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations if requested by the victim and the requested accommodation is reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement authorities
- Notice that a person reporting to the University that they have been a victim of one of these offenses (whether it occurred on or off campus) will be provided a written explanation of this information

Primary Prevention & Awareness Programs

AlcoholEdu & RespectEdu

The [AlcoholEdu and RespectEdu](#) courses are mandatory for all incoming first-year and transfer students. Even if a student has completed AlcoholEdu, RespectEdu, or a similar program while enrolled in another institution, they must complete AlcoholEdu and RespectEdu when they enter UT Austin. Incoming graduate students are required to complete a similar course, [RespectEdu for Graduate Students](#).

Title IX Basics

New employees are required to complete the [Title IX Basics training module](#), which provides a comprehensive overview of the University's policy prohibiting sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual misconduct, interpersonal violence, and stalking. The course also includes information on mandatory reporting duties for employees, intervention and support strategies, and resources and

support available for Title IX related incidents. Employees are required to complete the course within the first 30 days of employment and once every two years thereafter.

Ongoing Prevention & Awareness Programs

Are We Okay? Tools & Tips for Communicating Boundaries

[“Are We Okay?”](#) is an interactive workshop that is available for students and employees and is focused solely on setting and communicating boundaries and expectations. Topics discussed include how to notice other people’s boundaries, barriers to communicating, and how to respond to cues, feedback, and conflicts.

The Supportive Measures Workshop

[“Supportive Measures”](#) is an education workshop designed for employees who are involved in a Title IX obligation or are supporting students who have experienced a Title IX matter. The workshop explores the nature and impact of commonly misunderstood acts of prohibited conduct including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Topics also include employees’ legal obligations to provide support and accommodations to students as well as best practices on how to navigate disclosure conversations with empathy and understanding.

Title IX & Retaliation

[“Title IX & Retaliation”](#) takes a deep dive into Title IX policies around retaliation and provides guidance on how to address alleged acts of retaliation in the workplace or academic setting.

BeVOCAL

A University-wide initiative to promote the idea that individual Longhorns have the power to prevent high-risk behavior and harm by recognizing a potentially harmful situation or interaction and choosing to respond in a way that could positively influence the outcome.

Voices Against Violence (VAV)

VAV addresses issues of relationship violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Programs are designed to serve the needs of the diverse UT population with information, education, training, advocacy, counseling, and referral services.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. For example, bystanders may have the power to stop assaults, get help for people who have been victimized, or alert the appropriate authorities.

UT Austin is committed to promoting a culture of shared accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of prohibited conduct. As such, all members of the University community are encouraged to intervene or interrupt prohibited conduct they witness by taking actions such as:

- Confronting people who seclude, hit on, or sexually assault people who are incapacitated;
- Speaking up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person;
- Calling the police when a person is being physically abusive towards another;
- Refusing to leave the area (or calling the police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another;
- Ensuring community members who are incapacitated are not left alone or in vulnerable situations;
- Referring people to appropriate University and community resources.

To learn more about how you can be an active bystander, visit the [BeVOCAL webpage](#).

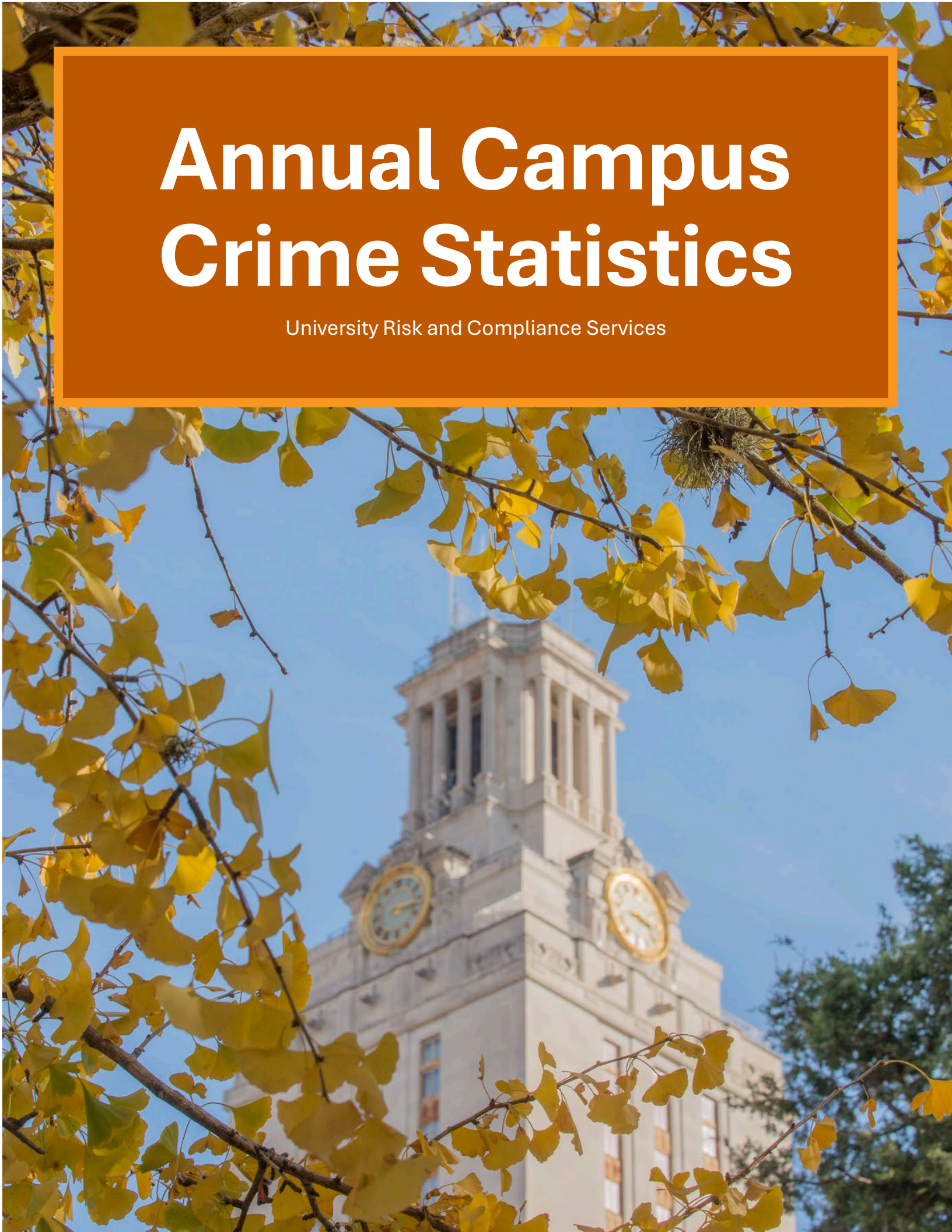
CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where to obtain law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteer, or is a student.

[Texas law](#) mandates that individuals who are required to register as sex offenders shall report to their primary registering agency if they are living, working, or volunteering with an institution of higher education. A search for registered sex offenders may be conducted on the [Texas Department of Public Safety website](#).

Annual Campus Crime Statistics

University Risk and Compliance Services



ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

UT Austin is committed to providing accurate crime statistics in compliance with federal law. The University coordinates the collection and reporting of crime statistics as specified by federal law. The statistics are collected from a variety of offices and agencies, including, but not limited to, UTPD, the Title IX Office, Student Conduct & Academic Integrity, campus security authorities, and local law enforcement agencies.

UT Austin gathers reports of Clery Act offenses from University Health Services, the Counseling and Mental Health Center, the Employee Assistance Program, and other exempt employees to provide the most comprehensive representation of crimes reported as possible. Reports from these areas are provided without personally identifying information, and the reporting person can remain confidential for purposes of this report.

Campus departments involved in the collection of crime statistics are provided guidance annually regarding the requirements of federal law, including the categorization of criminal activities and tabulation of location involved in reported crimes and arrests.

Property that is owned or controlled by the University can vary year to year, which may impact the statistics. Through a cooperative arrangement with UTPD, the Clery Compliance Specialist obtains relevant crime statistics from law enforcement agencies as well as agencies around the state, the country, and the world. These statistics include the nature, date, time, and locations of the incidents to ensure accuracy in reporting to the University community.

The information is compiled into the annual report. A notification of availability, which includes the web address of the report, is distributed to all enrolled students and current employees. The published report is available to the general public, and the crime statistics are provided to the U.S. Department of Education. Copies of this report can also be obtained from University Risk and Compliance Services. Prospective employees may also obtain a copy of this report from Human Resources. Copies of this report will be provided to others upon request.

This report includes crimes specified by the Clery Act that occurred on or within the University's Clery geography and were reported to local law enforcement or a campus security authority. Statistics are provided for each of UT Austin's separate campuses.

Additional information about the Clery Act, its requirements, and its definitions is available on the [URCS website](#).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN MAIN CAMPUS

Austin, TX

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	12	11	3	0
	2024	13	9	3	1
	2023	13	12	1	0
Fondling	2025	21	7	0	1
	2024	7	1	0	10
	2023	20	6	4	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	2	0	0	3
	2024	8	5	3	0
	2023	6	0	1	2
Aggravated Assault	2025	6	2	3	4
	2024	3	1	2	4
	2023	4	0	4	7
Burglary	2025	28	6	4	0
	2024	25	2	20	0
	2023	18	2	13	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	4	0	4	9
	2024	15	0	12	13
	2023	23	0	13	6
Arson	2025	0	0	1	0
	2024	2	0	1	0
	2023	3	0	0	0
Hazing ¹	2025	2	0	5	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

Unfounded Reports

2025: 2 unfounded reports

2024: 1 unfounded report

2023: 4 unfounded reports

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	2	2	4	0
	2024	0	0	1	0
	2023	7	3	3	1
Domestic Violence	2025	14	6	7	1
	2024	17	4	9	8
	2023	14	5	6	2
Stalking	2025	37	4	3	0
	2024	14	2	4	0
	2023	53	10	4	1

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	85	36	1	28
	2024	29	8	3	18
	2023	41	2	4	11
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	4	3	0	7
	2024	3	3	0	0
	2023	8	7	0	1
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	1	0	2	1
	2024	7	4	0	8
	2023	2	1	0	5
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	2	2	0	0
	2024	15	14	1	0
	2023	19	19	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	66	66	4	0
	2024	108	108	0	0
	2023	103	99	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	1	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025:

- 1 count theft with an anti-Transgender bias at an on-campus location
- 1 count vandalism with an anti-Black bias at an on-campus location
- 1 count vandalism with an anti-Jewish bias at an on-campus location
- 1 count simple assault with an anti-Asian bias at an adjacent public property location
- 1 count vandalism with an anti-Islam bias at a non-campus building or property
- 1 count vandalism with an anti-Jewish bias at an on-campus location
- 1 count simple assault with an anti-Gay bias at an adjacent public property location

2024:

- 1 count vandalism with an anti-Jewish bias to a non-campus property

2023:

- 1 count intimidation with race bias in on-campus student housing
- 1 count intimidation with race bias on-campus
- 1 count stalking and 1 count intimidation with sexual orientation bias on-campus
- 1 count intimidation with ethnicity bias on-campus
- 1 count intimidation with national origin bias on-campus
- 1 count assault with ethnicity bias on non-campus property

J.J. PICKLE RESEARCH CAMPUS

Austin, TX

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Fondling	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			1
Incest	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Statutory Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Robbery	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Burglary	2025	2			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0			0
	2024	0			1
	2023	0			0
Arson	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Hazing ²	2025	0			0
	2024	N/A			N/A
	2023	N/A			N/A

² Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Domestic Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	1			0
Stalking	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			1
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

BRACKENRIDGE FIELD LABORATORY

Austin, TX

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Fondling	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Incest	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Statutory Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Robbery	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Burglary	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0			2
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Arson	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Hazing ³	2025	0			0
	2024	N/A			N/A
	2023	N/A			N/A

³ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Domestic Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Stalking	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	1			2
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Port Aransas, TX

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Rape	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Fondling	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Incest	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Robbery	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Burglary	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Arson	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Hazing ⁴	2025	0	0		0
	2024	N/A	N/A		N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A		N/A

⁴ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Stalking	2025	0	0		0
	2024	1	1		0
	2023	0	0		0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

WINEDALE HISTORICAL COMPLEX

Round Top, TX

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Rape	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Fondling	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Incest	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Robbery	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Burglary	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Arson	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Hazing ⁵	2025	0	0		0
	2024	N/A	N/A		N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A		N/A

⁵ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Stalking	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0	0		0
	2024	0	0		0
	2023	0	0		0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

LBJ WASHINGTON CENTER

Washington, DC

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Fondling	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Incest	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Statutory Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Robbery	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Burglary	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	1			0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Arson	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Hazing ⁶	2025	0			0
	2024	N/A			N/A
	2023	N/A			N/A

⁶ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Domestic Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Stalking	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

UT IN NEW YORK

New York, NY

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Fondling	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Incest	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Statutory Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Robbery	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Burglary	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Arson	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Hazing ⁷	2025	0			0
	2024	N/A			N/A
	2023	N/A			N/A

⁷ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Domestic Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Stalking	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports

WOFFORD DENIUS UTLA CENTER

Burbank, CA

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Fondling	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Incest	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Statutory Rape	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Robbery	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Burglary	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Arson	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Hazing ⁸	2025	0			0
	2024	N/A			N/A
	2023	N/A			N/A

⁸ Hazing statistical data was required for the first time for the calendar year 2025. All other years reported as N/A for not applicable.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Domestic Violence	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Stalking	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus (includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus Buildings & Property	Public Property
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Drug Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0
Weapons Law Violation Referrals	2025	0			0
	2024	0			0
	2023	0			0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes

2025: No offenses reported

2024: No offenses reported

2023: No offenses reported

Unfounded Reports

2025: No unfounded reports

2024: No unfounded reports

2023: No unfounded reports



Fire Safety Report

Fire Prevention Services

OVERVIEW

In 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act reauthorized and expanded the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The HEOA amended the Clery Act and created additional safety and security-related requirements for institutions to include fire safety reporting requirements for institutions with on-campus student housing facilities.

In compliance with appropriate provisions of federal law, The University of Texas at Austin is required to make reports available to the campus community and to prospective students and their parents pertaining to fire safety. Institutions maintaining on-campus student housing facilities must collect fire statistics, maintain a daily fire log, and publish an annual fire safety report.

The Annual Fire Safety Report contains:

1. Policies for fire safety education and training programs for the campus community
2. Institutional policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in student housing facilities
3. Procedures for student housing evacuation
4. A list of the titles of each person or organization to which individuals should report that a fire has occurred
5. Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution
6. Fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility
7. The number of fire drills held the previous calendar year
8. Description of the fire safety system for each on-campus student housing facility

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAMS

Fire Safety Training for RAs

Fire safety training is required for all resident assistants (RAs) in on-campus residence halls. Training is provided by [University Fire Prevention Services](#) Inspectors prior to the fall semester. The training involves:

1. Live fire demonstration (facsimile of a residence hall room burning)
2. Orientation of a smoke-filled residence hall room using theatrical smoke

3. Practical, hands-on training on use of portable fire extinguishers
4. One-hour presentations conducted by Fire Prevention Services staff and the University Fire Marshal, including education on:
 - Practical fire safety inspection procedures for residence hall rooms, corridors, stairwells, and common areas
 - Prohibited electrical appliances and decorations
 - Fire and life safety violations and monetary fine system
 - Building fire safety systems, such as sprinklers and fire alarms
 - Evacuation procedures
 - Nightly building inspection procedures and reporting process

Additional information is available in the [Residence Hall Manual](#) or on the [Fire Prevention Services webpage](#).

Fire Safety Inspections

Fire safety inspections of all residence halls and individual rooms are performed by Fire Prevention Services staff and resident assistants assigned to each facility⁹. Training on how to conduct a fire safety inspection is provided by Fire Prevention Services staff who are certified by the [National Fire Protection Association](#).

Inspections of residence halls are performed nightly by resident assistants, including:

- Checking exit corridors and stairwells for obstructions
- Checking exit signs for function and visibility
- Ensuring exit doors are functioning and secure
- Checking lounges, study rooms, and other common areas for hazards

Reports regarding building safety equipment requiring repair or replacement must be submitted to maintenance personnel in a timely manner.

Fire Safety Education

The University of Texas at Austin was selected as the pilot program recipient for the *Have an Exit Strategy* fire safety education program adopted by the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office. The University has been involved in this educational fire prevention program since 2007. This program was formally adopted by the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office in 2010 and is offered to all public colleges and universities within the state of Texas.

⁹ Please note that not all student housing facilities are considered residence halls, and different procedures may be used in graduate student housing, short-term housing facilities on separate campuses, and other facilities.

Have an Exit Strategy emphasizes fire safety education venues that students, staff, and faculty may occupy while on campus. Examples include:

- Resident assistants and all first-year dormitory residents receive informational brochures on the *Have an Exit Strategy* program
- Bus service to campus has placards advertising the fire safety program
- Electronic scoreboards in campus athletics venues advertise the program
- Campus building exit diagrams include the program's logo
- The Austin Fire Department places *Have an Exit Strategy* placards in off-campus locations frequented by students

More information about the *Have an Exit Strategy* program is available on the [Texas Department of Insurance](#) website.

STUDENT HOUSING POLICIES

Smoking

The University of Texas at Austin is a tobacco-free campus. The use of any tobacco products is prohibited in University buildings and on University grounds within the state of Texas. This includes parking areas and structures, sidewalks, walkways, and University-owned buildings. Smoking is not permitted in any area of the residence halls, including individual rooms and stairwells.

Prohibited Objects & Appliances

The following objects and appliances are [prohibited in on-campus residence halls](#) under fire and life safety regulations, as these items have been determined by the University Fire Marshal to be a threat to the safety of the resident or the residential community. Residents found in possession of a prohibited object or appliance must remove the item within 24 hours and are subject to disciplinary action or fines.

- 3D printers
- Electrical appliances, equipment, or other devices that are not UL-listed
- Extension cords without a built-in circuit breaker
- Excessive amounts of paper on doors or walls (larger than two letter-sized sheets)
- Decorative lighting, including black light bulbs, glow lights, halogen lamps, holiday lights, incandescent bulbs, lanterns with bulbs, neon lights, paper lamp shades, and rope or string lights (including LED)
- Any appliances with open heating elements or coils, including air fryers, bread makers, broilers, camp stoves, coffee or drink warmers, convection ovens, slow

cookers, pressure cookers, deep fryers, egg cookers, panini presses, electric skillets or griddles, waffle makers, electric woks, induction cooking appliances, hamburger cookers, hot cutters, hot oil popcorn makers, hot plates, rice cookers, soldering irons, space heaters, toasters, toaster ovens, and wax warmers

- Unauthorized furniture or appliances, including lofted furniture not supplied by University Housing and Dining, homemade furniture, toilet seats not provided by UHD, microwaves or refrigerators not provided by UHD, water-filled furniture, and University-owned furniture not assigned to the resident
- Plug-in air fresheners and diffusers
- Multi-USB plugs
- Open flames, including candles (with or without burned wicks) and incense
- Grills, including electric, propane, charcoal, and wood-fired
- Toxic chemicals, flammable or combustible materials, or other hazardous materials
- Explosives, fireworks, weapons (including facsimiles), and ammunition

Open Flames

Candles, incense, or other open-flame devices may not be burned in student living space. Candles are not permitted in student living space as decoration. This includes scented candles, candle warmers, and other similar devices. LED battery-operated “candles” are permitted.

Students found in violation of policy will be directed to immediately remove prohibited items and may be subject to disciplinary action.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Alarms & Notifications

If there is a need to evacuate a building, students will be alerted through either the fire alarm system (for fires), or through the intercom system (for other emergencies requiring evacuation of the area). Every time the fire alarm system and/or intercom system is activated, students must immediately evacuate.

The fire alarm system is designed to give priority during an evacuation to residents who face the most imminent risk. This means, in some residence halls, the alarm will be activated throughout the entire building. In other residence halls, the alarm will be activated by sections.

By design, if an emergency is detected, in addition to ringing on a floor, the alarm will sound on the floor above and the floor below. The alarm will also sound in the stairwells to alert

residents who may be entering the building. The alarm will sound on successive floors as the need arises; therefore, if the fire spreads, additional alarms would sound in areas to where the fire has spread. If an emergency is detected on the main floor or in an elevator shaft, the entire building will alarm.

In the event of an emergency, the fire alarm and intercom system will be used to advise residents of appropriate measures to take. Failure to evacuate could result in serious injury. Residents who fail to evacuate during an emergency may be subject to disciplinary action.

If there is a need to evacuate the campus, students will be alerted through the Longhorn Alert system.

Evacuation Procedures

In the event of an emergency, individuals who are able to evacuate the building safely should take the following steps:

- Turn off room lights and lock the room door
- If smoke is visible, take a dampened towel to cover the mouth and nose
- Calmly and quietly follow the nearest illuminated building exit
- Do not use elevators during the evacuation
- Proceed to a safe zone once outside the building
- Watch out for winds to avoid smoke and burning embers that may exist
- Stay off the streets to allow easy access to the building by emergency personnel

Individuals who need assistance or are unable to evacuate the building safely should take the following steps:

- Evacuate the building if it is possible to do so safely with assistance of another person who is willing to help
- Seek a safe place, preferably a residential living space, a living space with an exterior window, or near a stairwell
- Do not use elevators during the evacuation
- Call 911 and inform the dispatcher of your location and that you are unable to exit the building; if you are unable to access or use a telephone, attempt to have someone call 911 on your behalf. Provide the dispatcher with your building, floor, and living space location or room number, as well as your name, a call-back phone number, and any other information requested
- Remain on or near the telephone as long as it is safe to do so and notify the dispatcher if the situation becomes hazardous in any way

Evacuation Assistance

Students who may need accommodation or assistance during a building evacuation should contact the Housing Office at 512-471-3136. This information will remain confidential and will only be used for the purpose of emergency assistance during an evacuation. Note that only trained emergency personnel should attempt to physically move a person needing assistance.

Evacuation Routes

It is the responsibility of each person to know their building emergency evacuation routes and emergency procedures. A map listing building exits is located on the inside of the main entry door in each residence hall room. It is a violation to cover up the instruction and evacuation map with any item. Residence Life staff will assist with directing occupants to the designated assembly points.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The University of Texas at Austin is committed to providing a safe environment for students, faculty, and staff and therefore continually evaluates the need for enhancements in all aspects of the campus fire safety program.

The University reviews changes to campus population, building use and occupancy, the design and construction of new buildings, renovations to existing structures, and potential upgrades to fire and life safety equipment to ensure required changes to the fire safety program are implemented in a timely manner.

REPORTING A FIRE

Emergency Reporting

In case of an emergency, call 911. Utilize fire alarm pull stations if it is safe to do so and evacuate the building or area if you are able.

Nonemergency Reporting

The University of Texas Police Department

512-471-4441 (nonemergency phone number)

Members of the campus community should report all fires on campus to UTPD. If you find evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and are not sure whether UTPD has already responded, you should notify UTPD immediately so they can investigate and document the incident.

University Fire Marshal

512-471-3511

UTPD will notify the University Fire Marshal of any fire on campus involving an injury, death, or significant property damage and of any suspicious fire incidents.

Texas State Fire Marshal's Office

512-676-6800

The University Fire Marshal will notify the State Fire Marshal's Office of any fire on campus involving an injury, death, or significant property damage and of any suspicious fire incidents.

Fire Log

A log of reported fires is updated daily and may be viewed in the Fire Prevention Services office located in the East Campus Garage, 1200 E Martin Luther King Blvd, Suite 1.200, Austin, TX 78713

Housing Fire Statistics

Fire Prevention Services



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN MAIN CAMPUS

2025 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Andrews Hall 2401 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanton Hall 2500 University Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brackenridge Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carothers Hall 2501 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Creekside Hall 2500 San Jacinto Blvd	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dobie Twenty21 2021 Guadalupe St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Almetris Duren Hall 2624 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jester Hall East 201 East 21st St	1	Other ¹⁰	0	0	0-99
Jester Hall West 201 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kinsolving Hall 2605 Whitis Ave	1	Cooking	0	0	100-199
Littlefield Hall 2503 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moore-Hill Hall 204 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N24 2400 Nueces St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prather Hall 305 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roberts Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Jacinto Hall 309 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Campus Graduate Apts. 2105 Comal St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹⁰ Other – improper disposal of smoking device.

2024 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Andrews Hall 2401 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanton Hall 2500 University Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brackenridge Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carothers Hall 2501 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Creekside Hall 2500 San Jacinto Blvd	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dobie Twenty21 2021 Guadalupe St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Almetris Duren Hall 2624 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jester Hall East 201 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jester Hall West 201 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kinsolving Hall 2605 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littlefield Hall 2503 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall A ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall B ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall C ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall D ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall E ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall F ¹¹ 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moore-Hill Hall 204 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N24 2400 Nueces St	1	Electrical; garbage disposal malfunction	0	0	\$250
Prather Hall 305 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roberts Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Jacinto Hall 309 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Campus Graduate Apts. 2105 Comal St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹¹ Living Learning Center buildings A-F were demolished in June 2024.

2023 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Andrews Hall 2401 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanton Hall 2500 University Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brackenridge Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carothers Hall 2501 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Creskide Hall 2500 San Jacinto Blvd	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dobie Twenty21 2021 Guadalupe St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Almetris Duren Hall 2624 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jester Hall East 201 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jester Hall West 201 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kinsolving Hall 2605 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littlefield Hall 2503 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall A 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall B 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall C 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall D 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall E 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Hall F 2610 Whitis Ave	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moore-Hill Hall 204 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N24 2400 Nueces St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prather Hall 305 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roberts Hall 303 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Jacinto Hall 309 East 21st St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety System Descriptions

Facility Name	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Alarm System (NFPA 72)	Proprietary Fire Alarm Monitoring System (NFPA 72)	Emergency Lighting (NFPA 101)	Elevator Recall (NFPA 101)	# of Fire Drills in 2025	Drills Announced?
Andrews Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Blanton Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Brackenridge Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	2	0
Carothers Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Creekside Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	2	1
Dobie Twenty21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Almetris Duren Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Jester Hall East	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0
Jester Hall West	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0
Kinsolving Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Littlefield Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
Moore-Hill Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1
N24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	2
Prather Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	2	1
Roberts Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	2	0
San Jacinto Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	2
East Campus Graduate Apts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	1

MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

2025 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Beach Street Apartments 700 Beach St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dormitory D 750 Channel View Dr	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilson Cottages 730 Cotter St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estuarine Research Center Dormitory 750 Channel View Dr.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2024 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Beach Street Apartments 700 Beach St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dormitory D 750 Channel View Dr	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilson Cottages 730 Cotter St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estuarine Research Center Dormitory ¹² 750 Channel View Dr.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Beach Street Apartments 700 Beach St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dormitory D 750 Channel View Dr	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilson Cottages 730 Cotter St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹² Estuarine Research Center Dormitory is a new building, as of 2024.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety System Descriptions

Facility Name	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Alarm System (NFPA 72)	Proprietary Fire Alarm Monitoring System (NFPA 72)	Emergency Lighting (NFPA 101)	Elevator Recall (NFPA 101)	# of Fire Drills in 2025	Drills Announced?
Beach Street Apartments	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	0
Dormitory D	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	0
Wilson Cottages	No	No	No	Yes	N/A	0	0
Estuarine Research Center Dormitory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	0	0

WINEDALE HISTORICAL COMPLEX

2025 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Terry Student Center 3738 FM 2174	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2024 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Terry Student Center 3738 FM 2174	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023 On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics & Related Information

Facility Name & Address	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Terry Student Center 3738 FM 2174	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety System Descriptions

Facility Name	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Alarm System (NFPA 72)	Proprietary Fire Alarm Monitoring System (NFPA 72)	Emergency Lighting (NFPA 101)	Elevator Recall (NFPA 101)	# of Fire Drills in 2025	Drills Announced?
Terry Student Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	0	0