



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MDAnderson
~~Cancer~~ Center

Making Cancer History®

2025

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

(Containing crime statistics for 2022-2024)

YOUR SAFETY MATTERS

A Publication of
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS POLICE AT HOUSTON
Prepared for:
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER

This report was published in September 2025.
For questions, contact utphoutreach@mdanderson.org.

Message from the Chief of Police



William H. Adcox

Vice President, Chief of Police and
Chief Security Officer

The University of Texas Police at Houston (UT Police) is committed to protecting the safety of those who work, study, visit, or seek treatment at MD Anderson. This annual report describes the safety and security services our division and campus offer, and documents relevant crime and safety statistics, per federal requirements.

In partnership with MD Anderson, UT Police issues this report as part of our compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The statistics contained in this report reflect reported incidents that have

occurred on MD Anderson's Clery Act geography.

At our core, UT Police promotes prevention initiatives through our institutional and divisional endeavors. Through our focus on prevention, preparedness, and protection, we strive to support an environment in which workforce members and students can safely pursue our institution's mission and goals.

Each of our police officers, public safety officers, telecommunicators, and professional civilian team members are integral parts of prevention. Together, they aim to identify and diminish risk. We rely on all members of our community to report unsafe equipment, questionable incidents, and threatening behaviors. A collaborative effort between UT Police and MD Anderson workforce members and students, including designated Campus Security Authorities, is imperative to help ensure a safe and secure environment.

In the coming year, our team will continue to prioritize innovative technology and data-driven strategies to enhance safety across our community. We're improving response protocols, strengthening workplace violence prevention, and advancing behavioral intervention programs to better protect our patients, students, staff, and visitors.

A key focus will be the standardization and modernization of physical security assessments—ensuring consistency, identifying areas for improvement, and fostering a more secure environment.

As we move forward with our Digital Transformation Initiative, the expanded use of new tools and insights will help us build a safer, more proactive future rooted in trust and continuous improvement.

UT Police has an immense responsibility in protecting the safety of patients, visitors, workforce members and students. Ultimately, our division's responsibility is one that is a shared purpose between our community and us. We hope that you will find this report valuable. We regard the information in this report of utmost importance to our campus's safety. Please review this information carefully and join us in our mission to keep our institution safe.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W.H. Adcox", written in a cursive style.

Key Contacts

Emergency911

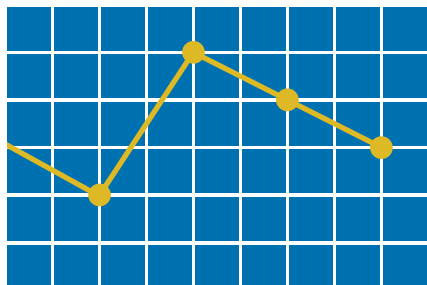
The University of Texas Police at Houston, Non-Emergency	7777 Knight Road Houston, TX 77054 www.utph.org	713-792-2890
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Threat Management (UT Police Risk Operations Center)	713-792-2890
Office of the Chief of Police (Administration)	713-792-3350
Community Outreach	713-563-7794 utphoutreach@mdanderson.org
Investigations	713-792-4108
Technical Services	713-792-8690 utphtechserv@mdanderson.org
Badge Access Modifications	713-79-BADGE (713-792-2343) badgeaccess@mdanderson.org
Police Records	713-745-4200



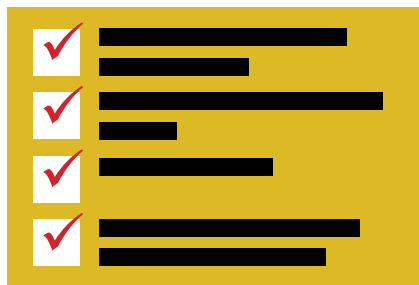
Workplace Violence	wpvp@mdanderson.org	713-792-STOP 713-792-7867
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	1515 Holcombe Blvd. Houston, TX 77030	713-792-2121
	Office of the President	713-792-6000
	Office of Legal Services	713-745-6633
	Institutional Compliance	713-745-6636
	Compliance Hotline	800-789-4448
	Human Resources	713-745-6947
	Title IX and Clery Act Coordinator	713-745-6174
		832-750-0550
	Ombuds Office	713-792-4896 866-610-7841
The Michale E. Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research, Bastrop	650 Cool Water Dr. Bastrop, TX 78602	512-321-3991
	Office of the Director	512-332-5214
School of Health Professions	1515 Holcombe Blvd. Houston, TX 77030	713-745-1205
	Office of the Dean	713-792-1605
	Academic Affairs	713-792-0873
	Trainee and Alumni Affairs	713-563-1374
MD Anderson UTHealth Graduate School	6767 Bertner Ave. Houston, TX 77030	713-500-9850
	Office of the Dean (MD Anderson)	713-500-9855
	Academic and Student Affairs	713-500-9870

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Safety Tips

Participate in Your Safety

If you see any suspicious persons or vehicles, contact UT Police immediately at 713-792-2890.

Protect Yourself at Work

Lock your office door every time you leave, even for short trips down the hall. Secure your office and your belongings. Don't leave valuables such as wallets, purses, cell phones or tablets in plain view.

Wear your institutional ID badge at all times and report suspicious behavior immediately to UT Police.

Don't walk alone at night. Stay in lighted walkways or call UT Police to request an escort to your vehicle.

Trust your instincts. If you see any suspicious persons or vehicles, contact UT Police immediately at 713-792-2890.

Keep emergency numbers near your work phone and save them in your cell phone's address book. Emergency contact numbers are accessible in the MD Anderson employee app by navigating to the Safety & Emergency section.

Protect Yourself in Social Situations

When dating someone you're newly acquainted with, tell people you trust about your date location and expected time of return.

Go out in groups or engage in social situations where you don't have to be alone with one person.

Drive yourself to the destination and carry extra money in case you need to get home on your own.

Remember that alcohol impairs your decision-making abilities and ability to communicate.

If you feel uncomfortable, there's probably a reason. It's better to do something you may consider rude than to remain in a dangerous situation.

Trust your instincts, feelings and concerns.

Protect Your Property

Keep your vehicle locked at all times, park in well-lit areas and don't leave your vehicle running while unattended. Criminals often target vehicles parked in dark and isolated areas.

Don't leave valuables such as wallets, purses, cell phones or tablets in plain view. Avoid stowing valuables or shopping bags in the trunk after you park. Instead, stow them prior to leaving your location.

Avoid displaying or giving the appearance of carrying valuable items, such as cell phones or money. Don't display cash openly, especially when leaving an ATM machine.

Use more than one anti-theft device, such as steering wheel lock or an alarm system.

Record the serial numbers and model numbers of your valuables and store them in a safe location. Mark your valuables with an identifying number, such as a driver's license, that can be traced back to you in case the item is stolen.

Be cognizant of your surroundings and the people around you, especially if you're alone or it's dark. Avoid using headphones, cell phones or other mobile devices while walking, driving or jogging.

If someone in a vehicle stops and asks for directions, answer from a distance. Don't approach the vehicle.

Hold your purse tightly, close to your body. Keep your wallet in a front, buttoned hip or inside coat pocket.

Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable in a place or situation, leave right away.

Think twice before fighting and don't approach or confront a suspect. Protect yourself above protecting any possessions or property. Property can be replaced – your life can't.

Protect Our Buildings and Properties

Maintaining a secure work and educational environment is in the hands of each and every individual who works, studies or visits MD Anderson. Display your MD Anderson ID badge at all times and be attentive to prevent anyone from following you into a secured area after you've used your MD Anderson ID badge. Any employee encountering an unknown person without proper ID in a non-public area should offer assistance. If the employee has any doubt as to the person's response or demeanor, notify UT Police at 713-792-2890 or alert a public safety officer. Don't allow someone in if they don't belong.

About the Clery Act



Jeanne Clery
1966-1986

For more about the Clery Act, go to www.clerycenter.org.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act; originally the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990) is the landmark federal law that requires higher education institutions that participate in Title IV student financial assistance programs across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.

The Clery Act is named after 19-year-old college freshman Jeanne Ann Clery, who was raped and murdered in her dorm room at Lehigh University during the early morning hours of April 5, 1986.

Connie and Howard Clery, Jeanne's parents, discovered there was a gap in consistent reporting of violent crime statistics for postsecondary institutions. They began efforts to strengthen laws requiring colleges and universities to make complete information about violent campus crimes available to current and prospective workforce members and students.

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to collect data, prepare, publish and distribute a

report concerning campus crime statistics and security policies on an annual basis through appropriate publications, mailings or computer networks to all current workforce members and students and all prospective students and prospective workforce members upon request. This document contains the annual report concerning specific campus crime and arrest statistics as well as information about campus policies and practices intended to promote awareness, campus safety and security.

Because the law is tied to participation in federal student financial aid programs, it applies to most institutions of higher education, both public and private. It's enforced by the U.S. Department of Education.

The original law was amended in 1992 to add a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights and was amended again in 1998 to expand the reporting requirements. The 1998 amendments also formally named the law in memory of Jeanne Clery.

This report complies with the provisions as codified:

- United States Code Title 20, Chapter 28 Sec. 1092(f) as amended in 1992 and 1998
- United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 668, Sec. 668.46

Notice of Annual Report

In accordance with the guidelines established by MD Anderson and UT Police, and pursuant to the federal law identified as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), all current workforce members and students as well as prospective workforce members and students are entitled to a copy of the Annual Security Report.

This report contains statistics about specified crimes that have been reported to UT Police and other Campus Security Authorities over the past three years. All incidents included in the report have either occurred on campus, in non-campus buildings or properties, or on public property that is within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Daily Crime Log

UT Police maintains a daily crime log identifying the type of crime; the location of the crime; the date the crime was reported to UT Police; the date and time the crime occurred (if the exact date and time are unknown, a range will be used or it will be noted that it's unknown); and the disposition of the crime, if known. An entry, addition to an entry or a change in the disposition of a complaint will be recorded in the log within two business days of the information being reported to UT Police. The most current 60 days of information is available at [UT Police headquarters](#)

This report also contains policies and practices pertaining to campus security, crime reporting, alcohol and drugs, victims' assistance programs, student discipline policies, campus resources, community safety alerts, crime prevention, access to campus facilities and properties, as well as personal safety tips.

Unless otherwise stated in this Annual Security Report, all policy statements contained in this report apply to the Texas Medical Center Campus and the Michale E. Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research in Bastrop, as well as non-campus locations.

Members of the MD Anderson community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report

crimes and emergencies to UT Police and other appropriate police agencies, including when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

The UT Police Risk Operations Center can be reached at 713-792-2890.

No later than Oct. 1 of each year, members of MD Anderson's community will receive notice of the Annual Security Report through an institution-wide email. Anyone, including workforce members and students, may obtain a copy of this report online at www.utph.org/reports and in person from UT Police at 7777 Knight Road, Houston, TX 77054.

(7777 Knight Road, Houston, TX 77054) for inspection by the public during normal business hours. Visitor parking at UT Police headquarters is available along Knight Road.

Upon request, any portion of the crime log that is older than 60 days will be made available for public inspection within two business days.



Mission

Our shared purpose of prevention, preparedness and protection safeguards the continuity of care, research advancements and educational aspirations of the community we serve.

Vision

We will employ an agile and adaptive Combined Protection Model to safeguard our patients, faculty, researchers, students, trainees, professionals, employees and the community.

Values

We support a culture of CARING through empathetic interactions that yield positive outcomes that enrich our community and enhance campus safety and organizational health.

We demonstrate INTEGRITY by upholding the highest moral standards, being honorable and reliable in our actions, and by consistently and fairly applying rules, regulations and laws.

We demonstrate LEADERSHIP by setting standards of excellence, encouraging continuous improvement, and promoting prevention and preparedness measures.

We PARTNER with our community to advance risk-protection services and improve incident outcomes. Our crisis intervention methods and community outreach programs aim to enhance employee health and wellness.

We exhibit PROFESSIONALISM by treating everyone with respect, dignity, compassion, and equal and unbiased actions. We perform with pride and commitment, reflect a positive attitude and promote community trust at all times.

We value INNOVATION and meeting challenges through a Combined Protection Model. We implement progressive risk protection techniques to reduce the impact of campus incidents and promote prevention and preparedness.

Approach

As a fully accredited law enforcement agency, UT Police exceeds many of the benchmarks for professional policing. The division works to promote an environment in which higher education, research, patient care and administrative staff support can be pursued free of concerns for one's safety, security and protection. Through its dedicated professionals, UT Police seeks exemplary and creative partnerships with other members of these institutions to create a cooperative community of interdependent disciplines in support of safeguarding workforce members, students, faculty, patients and visitors to our campus by using a Combined Protection Model and a risk-based approach.

UT Police is dedicated to service excellence as an integral part of MD Anderson and is aligned with the vision of the institution. UT Police participates in a collaborative partnership with the institution to help ensure a safe, secure and orderly environment.

Jurisdictional Authority

UT Police is one of 13 component police divisions that constitute The University of Texas System Police (UT System Police).

UT System Police, under the leadership of the Office of the Director of Police, was established on Dec. 8, 1967, by The University of Texas System Board of Regents. UT Police is the designated police authority for MD Anderson.

The primary jurisdiction of UT Police includes all counties in which property is owned, leased,

rented or otherwise under the control of MD Anderson. UT Police officers and public safety officers provide highly visible mobile patrol of buildings or properties, open spaces, roadways and parking lots, making them available to the campus population and acting as a deterrent against crime.

UT Police is the primary agency for reporting and investigating criminal activity occurring on MD Anderson's Texas Medical Center Campus. Police officers and public safety officers also patrol

The Michale E. Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research in Bastrop 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The police division provides immediate response to all police, fire and medical emergencies.

Police Officers

The division's police officers are Certified Texas Peace Officers, as defined in article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and are commissioned by The UT System pursuant to Sec. 51.203 of the Texas Education Code.

UT Police officers must meet specific employment qualifications and training requirements to

be licensed as a peace officer by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. UT Police officers are commissioned upon graduating from UT System Basic Police Officer Training or hired as lateral officers.

As Texas peace officers, UT Police officers have arrest and enforcement authority of local, state and federal

laws and institutional policies on property owned, leased, rented or otherwise under the control of MD Anderson.

Select officers also are assigned to plainclothes investigative functions.

Uniformed Security

UT Police employs public safety officers, uniformed civilian personnel, to perform duties that include customer service, community engagement, entrance monitoring and risk mitigation throughout the campus.

Public safety officers must meet employment qualifications and complete a six-week program that includes classroom instruction and

field training to prepare them for their duties.

Public safety officers have jurisdiction on property owned, leased, rented or otherwise under the control of MD Anderson. Public safety officers don't have the authority to arrest or detain. They do have the authority and are responsible for enforcing the regulations pertaining

to the parking of vehicles on MD Anderson controlled property, directing traffic, and patrolling MD Anderson controlled buildings and properties for the purpose of safeguarding them.

Timely Warnings

UT Police is responsible for providing Timely Warnings to the campus community about reported crimes in a manner that will aid in the prevention of additional and/or similar crimes. In the event a crime is reported, or a situation arises within MD Anderson's Clery Act geography (on campus, public property and non-campus property), that, in the judgment of the UT Police Officer in Charge (OIC) constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, a Timely Warning notice will be issued to the entire campus community. Every aspect of the Timely Warning, including the decision to issue and distribute and the language to be included, is governed by the OIC.

Making the Decision to Issue a Timely Warning:

The following criteria are used to determine the issuance of a warning:

1. What is the nature of the crime?
Is it a Clery Act reportable offense, including a criminal offense, a hate crime, a Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offense or an arrest or referral for corrective action for a weapons law violation, drug abuse violation or liquor law violation?
2. Did the crime occur within a Clery Act reportable geographic location? Did the crime occur on campus, on public property that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, or at a non-campus building or property location?
3. Is there a continuing danger or threat to the campus community?

Timely Warning determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and when the criminal incident is considered a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community. An ongoing threat can be described as a criminal incident where the offender has not been apprehended and there is no apparent connection to the victim or where there is a likelihood that the offender may continue to harm the community.

Timely Warnings typically are issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two employees fighting, which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger MD Anderson community.)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick



Campus Emergency Notification Devices dispatch UT Police officers to the location immediately. They're located throughout the MD Anderson campus.

pocketing and purse snatching typically will not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.)

- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the OIC.) All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning notice. Cases involving sexual assault often are reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community.
- Major incidents of Arson
- Kidnapping
- Other Clery Act crimes as determined necessary by the OIC

Timely Warnings may be issued for crimes beyond those required by the Clery Act at the discretion of the OIC, based upon factors that include the severity and on-going nature of the crime or crime pattern and the safety of our campus and community.

MD Anderson is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Warning Notice Content:

The OIC has the ultimate responsibility for writing and developing the content of Timely Warnings. The warning must contain sufficient information about the nature of the threat to allow the campus community to take action to protect itself. This may include:

- A concise statement of the incident
- Possible connections to previous incidents, when applicable
- Physical description of the suspect
- Photo/composite drawing of the suspect, if available
- Date and time the warning was released
- Other relevant and important information

In some cases, UT Police may need to keep certain facts of the incident confidential to avoid compromising the investigation.

Timeliness of the Warning:

Timely Warnings will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential and provides community members with information that may potentially prevent them from becoming victims of similar crimes.

Distribution:

Timely Warnings will be distributed in a manner reasonably likely to reach the entire campus community. The OIC will initiate the appropriate Timely Warning system(s) based on the circumstances.

MD Anderson uses email as the primary method of communication. Depending on the circumstances, any of the following methods, or combination thereof, may be used:

- MD Anderson’s mass notification system, MDA Alert (notifications by text, phone or email);
- Building PA systems;
- Email; and
- MDA-TV Channel 20.

Anyone with information believed to warrant a Timely Warning and/or inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure is urged to promptly report the incident to UT Police at 713-792-2890 or in person at 7777 Knight Road, Houston, TX 77054. Reports may also be made to MD Anderson’s Title IX and Clery Act Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices Sheri Wakefield at 713-745-6174 or sbrownlo@mdanderson.org or MD Anderson’s Deputy Title IX Coordinator Pleshette Cook at 713-794-1889 or pacook1@mdanderson.org.

Effective January 2, 2025, the EEO and Human Resources Regulations Department (EEO and HR Regulations) is now known as the Office of Fair Employment Practices (OFEP).

Divisional Services and Programs



Raymond Gerwitz

Associate Vice President and Deputy Chief Security Officer, Risk Strategy and Operational Excellence



Charles Dunn

Senior Inspector and Police Legal Liaison, Police Professional Standards and Compliance



Matt Slinkard

Assistant Chief of Police, Converged Threat/Risk Protection and Investigations



Paul Cross

Assistant Chief of Police, Uniformed Police Operations

OVERVIEW

UT Police uses a Combined Protection Model built on four principles: prevention, preparedness, protection, and performance improvement.

The Combined Protection Model is organized into four integrated teams: Risk Strategy and Operational Excellence, Police Professional Standards and Compliance, Converged Threat/Risk Protection and Investigations, and Uniformed Police Operations.

This modern, collective approach to policing and security diminishes communication barriers and focuses on a teamwork approach. Everyone works together for one cause — our shared purpose of prevention, preparedness, protection, and performance improvement to promote an environment that is free of safety and security concerns allowing excellence and innovation to safeguard the continuity of care,

research advancements, and educational aspirations of the community we serve.

The Combined Protection Model integrates five professional service lines: health care security, investigative services, police services, risk management and workplace violence prevention.

RISK STRATEGY AND OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

The Risk Strategy and Operational Excellence (RSOE) component of UT Police that positions the division for future challenges and opportunities. RSOE employs innovative approaches to manage unified risk, adopt modern police strategies and practices, conduct institutional outreach, and reduce internal and external communication barriers. It leverages institutional partnerships, multidisciplinary teams, communicative endeavors, data-driven metrics analysis, and collaborative personnel projects to assess risk and attain operational efficiency.

RSOE oversees the division's strategy development and execution, evidence and supply coordination, community outreach, technology governance and values-based metrics for data-based implementation and program value assessment. RSOE prepares, administers, and reports on the budget and financial operations of UT Police. It also facilitates important human resources functions such as compensation, promotions, employee performance tracking, family medical leave compliance, employee recognition, school and travel approvals, and work-related reimbursements.

Functions of RSOE consist of the Workplace Violence Prevention Program; Financial Planning and Operational Excellence; Risk Protection Services (i.e., Risk Operations Center (Technology), Risk Protection Operations,

Risk Preparedness Services); and Uniformed Security Operations.

The Workplace Violence Prevention Program develops initiatives to provide workplace violence prevention awareness presentations and training to workforce members and students. The program aims to bolster awareness by disseminating information about workplace violence by informing participants on how to identify concerning behaviors and report them, encouraging individuals to speak up when they observe behaviors of concern, and promoting the adoption of institutional safety policies, standards and expectations.

Financial Planning and Operational Excellence consists of the Community Relations team, the Property and Evidence team, and professionals in strategic planning, financial planning and analysis, and human resources partnerships.

The Community Relations team fosters engagement with the community through in-person presentations and events, email communications, and its website and social media channels. An integral part of the outreach endeavor is providing an array of safety presentations and prevention programs for workforce members and students.

Property and Evidence oversees fleet maintenance and asset accountability. An individual assigned to this team is designated

as the custodian of institutional property and is responsible for property inventory. The team oversees all evidence collected by our law enforcement teams to ensure it is accounted for, contained, controlled, and ultimately disposed of in accordance with criminal justice requirements.

The Risk Protection Services function consists of Risk Protection Operations, Risk Preparedness Services, and oversees the specialized technology needs of the division.

Risk Protection Operations oversees the badge access and video management systems for MD Anderson. This function ensures controlled access to buildings, properties, and operations within restricted or security-sensitive areas. The team works closely with the institution's Human Resources team to ensure that workforce members receive authorized access upon hire and, upon transfer or separation, have access modified or revoked.

Risk Preparedness Services is responsible for threat and risk assessments, security design, and engineering endeavors. This team of design specialists provides assessments of new construction and renovation projects and authors and implements the standards and specifications of electronic security and access controls systems. It conducts risk

assessments to identify assets, security threats and vulnerabilities in security systems and operations, prioritizes risks, and provides recommendations for mitigation. The technical support services team provides technical support for the planning, installation, and maintenance of electronic security and access management systems. It also provides performance testing of devices.

The function's technology responsibilities include the operational readiness of the ROC, and the proper and continuous

availability of radio systems, law enforcement technologies, and data communications. It works in tandem with institutional teams, county officials, and vendors to ensure integrity and work continuation through technological updates and any changes in regional telecommunications operations.

The Uniformed Security Operations function consists of non-commissioned public safety officers who monitor, observe and provide security through fixed and mobile posts throughout the

institution. Uniformed Security Operations services also include:

- Emergency preparedness and emergency response
- After-hours campus safety transportation
- Found property and secure storage; patient valuables processing and secure storage
- Entrance screening
- Special event security
- Preventive interior and exterior patrols
- Alarm and incident response

In addition to fostering positive relationships between law enforcement and the MD Anderson community, UT Police works to improve employee morale by engaging in staff appreciation activities. Each January, Law Enforcement Appreciation Day kicks off the first of several of these activities throughout the year.



POLICE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS & COMPLIANCE

The Police Professional Standards & Compliance section oversees all external and internal investigations of the division's personnel. This section consists of the Office of Public Integrity Unit (OPI), the Accreditation & Best Practices Unit, the Police Records & Clery Compliance unit, the Recruitment & Retention Unit, and the Background & Risk Investigations unit.

This section reinforces public trust by ensuring agency accountability of sworn and civilian personnel by overseeing the investigations of complaints, police records, accreditation, and the recruitment and retention of employees. It ensures the quality of training and investigative services provided to our communities are of the highest standard and align with the division's core values and national benchmark measures for police agencies.

OPI addresses personnel issues proactively by monitoring disciplinary and corrective actions to enable early intervention. This unit investigates allegations of misconduct, criminal offenses, and employment compliance complaints, including any complaints received by the Chief of Police alleging substantive misconduct and conduct that violates the division's policies and core values. OPI Investigators are specially trained in interviews, interrogation techniques, and the latest internal affairs investigations and processes. Investigators also assist the Recruitment & Retention unit with various functions,

such as conducting background investigations of potential employees.

The Accreditation & Best Practices unit functions as the division's gatekeeper of policies and manages efforts to maintain the division's accreditations and compliance with best practices following the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), International Association for Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, and the Texas Police Chiefs Association's Texas Law Enforcement Best Practices Recognition Program.

The Police Records & Clery Compliance unit oversees the integrity of records management. This unit ensures that all divisional statistical data is accurate and appropriately documented and that such data, including Clery data, is accessible to the public and the criminal justice system, consistent with all applicable laws. It manages and controls all legal processes submitted to UT Police, such as subpoenas, writs, warrants, open records requests, criminal report reviews, records maintenance (criminal, training, and personnel), records retention, records retrieval, forms control, and regulatory and statutory records compliance.

The Police Records & Clery Compliance unit also is responsible for submitting annual reports to the U.S. Department of Education (the Jeanne Clery Disclosure

of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act), the U.S. Department of Justice (Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Program), the UT System Police Annual Report, and other reports required or requested by MD Anderson.

The Recruitment & Retention unit leads recruitment efforts to secure top talent and ensure long-term retention of the most qualified individuals. This unit recruits talent, facilitates screening and selection processes, organizes interviews and interview panels, and coordinates human resource activities with MD Anderson's Human Resource team.

The Background and Risk Investigations unit is responsible for conducting background investigations for all MD Anderson and UTHealth Houston new hires, transfers, promotions, and contingent workers. The unit conducts risk assessments based on the results of the background investigation and provides relevant information to both institutions so they can make informed decisions.

The unit manages the division's threat mitigation, behavioral intervention, employee background checks, and security-sensitive investigations. With the support of Security Sensitive Investigator Specialists, the team ensures thorough security investigations and verifies the backgrounds of individuals holding these roles across our campus community.

CONVERGED THREAT/RISK PROTECTION & INVESTIGATIONS

The Converged Threat/Risk Protection & Investigations unit provides effective and supportive intervention of behaviors of concern.

Threat management investigators receive specialized training in interviews, interrogation, behavior recognition, behavior intervention processes and techniques, suicide prevention and intervention, workplace violence, violent behavior indicators, and intelligence and background investigations, depending on their assignment.

The Threat Management Team collaborates with the institutional multidisciplinary Behavioral

Intervention Teams (2-STOP and Employee Assistance Programs), and serves as the rapid response portion of both intervention teams. The Threat Management Team gathers, processes, analyzes and disseminates criminal intelligence to proper units within the division.

The Investigative Services team is responsible for criminal follow-up investigations, juvenile investigations, fraud investigations, computer forensics, crime scene investigations, and liaising with partner agencies to solve crimes. This team also partners with institutional Compliance and other regulatory groups on a variety of internal and external investigations. Criminal investigators receive

specialized training in interviews, interrogation, fraud, juvenile, and forensics or computer investigations, depending on their assignments.

The Licensure and Training team maintains records and compliance reporting of licensee training to the UT System Office of the Director of Police and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. This team ensures UT Police workforce members are prepared and trained to meet the agency needs of the future. It ensures that officers complete required training programs, selects instructors for those programs and evaluates the training programs.

UNIFORMED POLICE OPERATIONS

The Uniformed Police Operations consists of commissioned officers who protect the campus and ensure thorough investigations of criminal activity.

UT Police Officers serve MD Anderson. UT Police also serves the MD Anderson Bastrop campus. The Emergency Management & Special Response team provides dignitary protection for MD Anderson administration and select visitors and provides protection support services for large scale or major events. Uniformed Police Operations utilizes industry standard tools and techniques to respond to and investigate crime and disorder on campus, and to actively prevent

problems before a crime occurs. This focus on prevention is through an individual health and institutional wellness approach to threat management.

As part of the division's Combined Protection Model, Uniformed Police Operations services include the following:

- Emergency preparedness and emergency response
- All-hazards risk management
- The Joint Commission's Environment of Care and Emergency Management standards
- Special event coordination
- Police officer liaison program
- Emergency motorist assistance;

vehicular and pedestrian traffic control and enforcement

- Frontline field investigations
- Noncriminal fingerprinting
- Community town halls

Periodic reviews of the Uniformed Police Operations structure and staffing are utilized as a continuous improvement program incorporating risk-based analysis to meet the changing law enforcement needs of our campus community.

UT Police partners with federal, state, county and local criminal justice agencies to exchange criminal intelligence information, as well as to serve as a member of the Joint Terrorism Task Force while maintaining a close relationship with the area fusion center.

The UT Police Risk Operations Center (ROC) is responsible for the public safety and security operational communication functions within the department. Those functions include radio communications, telephone communications, teletype and automated data communications, as well as the monitoring of institutional fire alarms, hospital medical emergency activations, campus alarms, badge access and Code Blue response calls. As part of its threat risk monitoring and communication responsibility, the ROC issues emergency notification alerts on behalf of MD Anderson.

As an integral part of our Combined Protection Model, the ROC also coordinates virtual and physical escorts, and provides real-

time support for other department programs. The technology support function for this team is under the purview of Risk Strategy and Operational Excellence.

The Executive Protection Model is a strategically layered, intelligence-driven framework designed to safeguard designated individuals from physical, digital, reputational, and operational risks, ensuring their safety and organizational resilience. Grounded in national and international best practices, the model takes a proactive approach to protection, reducing risk before incidents occur and supporting uninterrupted operations.

It integrates six core pillars—Close Protection, Physical Security, Digital Privacy Protection, Protective Intelligence, Event

and Travel Security, and Crisis Management—into a unified methodology for comprehensive risk management. The Executive Protection Model is a collaborative system designed to enhance coordination, responsiveness, and safety. Each pillar works with institutional partners, leadership, legal, HR, communications, cybersecurity, and the UT Police. The Combined Protection Model adds threat assessment, proactive mitigation, and rapid incident response.

The model prioritizes intelligence sharing, real-time threat assessment, and proactive mitigation to enable early detection and rapid response, reducing impact and safeguarding executives and institutions.



Officer Terri Johnson, Officer Imran Admani, and Officer Shamira Pitts were among those who were awarded medals at the division's annual Promotions and Awards Ceremony.

About the Institution We Serve

MD Anderson



[MD Anderson](#) is one of the world's largest and most respected centers devoted exclusively to cancer patient care, research, education and prevention.

The Texas Legislature created MD Anderson in 1941 as part of The University of Texas System. It's one of the nation's original three comprehensive cancer centers as designated by the National Cancer Act of 1971.

MD Anderson employs 26,272 people, including 1,870 faculty members. A volunteer workforce of 1,253 myCancerConnection volunteers virtually supported patients, caregivers and survivors. Two hundred seventy-seven on-site volunteers returned this year to serve patients. Together, they work to fulfill MD Anderson's mission of eliminating cancer as a major health threat.

In Fiscal Year 2024, MD Anderson provided care for 187,000 people.

The institution offered 1,556 clinical trials with 11,000 participants enrolled in clinical trials exploring innovative treatments.

MD Anderson provides cancer care at convenient locations in the greater Houston area. Services outside the Texas Medical Center vary and include locations in Katy, League City, Sugar Land, The Woodlands, Northwest Houston (surgical and specialty care,) Bellaire (imaging and bloodwork), West Houston, The Woman's Hospital of Texas (gynecologic cancer care), and Lyndon B. Johnson Hospital (a team of MD Anderson doctors provides multidisciplinary care to underserved Texans in collaboration with Harris Health System).

Also, in FY24, 5,609 trainees, including physicians, scientists, nurses and allied health professionals, took part in educational programs at MD Anderson. The institution's School of

Health Professions awards degrees in 10 bachelor's programs and two master's programs in allied health disciplines.

Approximately 1,775 clinical residents and fellows received specialized training in the investigation and treatment of cancer. Graduate students pursued advanced degrees at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center UTHealth Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, which MD Anderson operates with The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. 1,414 research trainees received training.

In addition, thousands of health professionals participated in continuing education and learning opportunities virtually due to the pandemic. MD Anderson also provided virtual public education programs for patients, survivors, caregivers, healthy people and those at an elevated risk of cancer.

Campuses Outside the Houston Area

In addition to providing cancer care in the greater Houston area, MD Anderson has one research campus located in Central Texas: The Michale E. Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research. This campus is considered a “separate campus” for the purposes of the Clery Act. The Virginia Harris Cockrell Cancer Research Center at Science Park in Smithville is no longer part of MD Anderson’s Clery Act geography as of August 31, 2021, due to operational changes, which eliminated the use of this facility for any organized program of study or any other educational purposes.

The Michale E. Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research

The Keeling Center is located on 381 acres near Bastrop, Texas. The center employs workforce members, which include veterinarians, animal care workforce members, basic scientists, research technicians and administrative workforce members. The facility offers education and training opportunities for undergraduate, graduate and veterinary medical students from several universities throughout the United States.

The major activity areas at the center include veterinary services supporting MD Anderson faculty research programs, federally supported national biomedical research resources of squirrel monkeys, owl monkeys and chimpanzees, a breeding resource of rhesus monkeys for pharmaceutical research and testing, investigator-initiated grants and contracts in cancer and cancer-related diseases, investigator-initiated research projects in primate behavior, and GLP testing in support of MD Anderson’s translational research programs. Extramurally supported programs facilitate research in cancer, Alzheimer’s disease, HIV, Zika virus, Chagas disease and more.

NOTEWORTHY

- MD Anderson is ranked the nation’s leading cancer care hospital by the U.S. News & World Report’s annual “Best Hospitals” survey. The institution has been named one of the nation’s top two cancer centers every year since the survey began in 1990.
- MD Anderson’s faculty is one of the most esteemed in the nation, including one Nobel Laureate, nine National Academy of Medicine members, eight National Academy of Sciences members, six American Academy of Arts and Sciences members, 53 American Association for the Advancement of Science fellows, 17 Association of American Physicians members, and 34 American Society of Clinical Investigation members.
- MD Anderson provided \$346 million in uncompensated care to Texans with cancer.
- MD Anderson is No. 1 in cancer research funding through both the National Institutes of Health and grants by the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas.

Public Safety Programs and Services

Security Awareness and Community Outreach Programs

One of the essential elements of any successful crime prevention program is an informed public. It's the intent of UT Police to inform workforce members and students of good crime prevention and security awareness practices. UT Police offers several safety programs to reduce or minimize the risk of becoming a victim of crime. UT Police believes the actions and awareness of the

workforce members and students on the MD Anderson campus are the best methods to eliminate the opportunity of potential crime.

All safety presentations encourage workforce members and students to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Participants in these programs are asked to be alert, security-conscious and involved, and to call UT Police to report suspicious activity and behavior.

Safety presentations are offered to all workforce members and students with presentation

schedules announced through [our divisional website](#) and through our community newsletter KnightLine. In partnership with our MD Anderson Strategic Communications partners, presentation announcements may also be included in internal communications channels such as the intranet and internal newsletters.

Departments and work groups within MD Anderson also can request safety presentations by contacting Community Outreach at 713-563-7794 or utphoutreach@mdanderson.org.

Conflict in Relationships: Breaking the Cycle of Abuse

The course familiarizes attendees with Texas laws associated with family violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Guidance is provided on how to recognize the signs of intimate partner violence, the significance of early action and reporting options. (One-hour course; yearly)

Don't Fall For It: Scams and How to Spot Them

The course familiarizes attendees with Texas laws associated with common scams. Guidance is provided on how to spot scams, tips to protect yourself and how to report a scam. (One-hour course; quarterly)

Don't Fall For It: Identity Theft Awareness

The course teaches attendees about various kinds of identity theft, ways to protect against identity theft and the impact identity theft can have on its victims. The course also discusses action steps and resources for identity theft victims. (One-hour course; quarterly)

General Safety: Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety

The course teaches attendees about the importance of being safe while walking, driving in your car or riding your bike. This course aims to increase awareness and understanding of safety issues and compliance with traffic laws and regulations related to pedestrians and bicyclists. (30-min course; ad hoc)

General Safety: Bomb Threat Response Guidance

The course provides general safety tips on steps to take when receiving a bomb threat, completing the Bomb Threat Checklist, and reporting suspicious behavior. (15-min course; ad hoc)

General Safety: General Campus Safety

The course provides general safety tips on how to minimize the risk of being a potential target or victim, and community resources that aim to curtail crime. (One-hour course; weekly)

FOR ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING SAFETY PRESENTATIONS AND CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS, CONTACT UT POLICE COMMUNITY OUTREACH AT 713-563-7794.

General Safety: Holiday Safety

The course provides safety tips on how to minimize the risk of being a potential target or victim during the holiday season. (15-min course; yearly)

General Safety: Parking Lot and Garage Safety

The course offers general safety advice to reduce the risk of being targeted or victimized, along with resources designed to help prevent crime in parking lots and garages. (30-min course; ad hoc)

General Safety: Travel Safety

The course provides guidance and best practices for safe travels. The individual will learn how to pack, increase their security during hotel stay, avoid scams and minimize the risk of being a potential target. (One-hour course; ad hoc)

Speaking Up: Breaking the Silence on Sexual Violence

This presentation examines the impacts of sexual violence and outlines protective factors to help prevent it. (One-hour course; yearly)

Stop the Bleed

Massive bleeding from any cause, but particularly from an active shooter or explosive event where a response is delayed, can result in the loss of life. Similar to how the general public learns and performs CPR, this class aims to teach proper bleeding control techniques, including how to use your hands, dressings, and tourniquets. (2-hour course; ad hoc)

Weather the Storm: Resilience in Unfavorable Weather Conditions

The presentation covers staying safe before, during, and after a severe weather emergency. It includes different types of hazardous weather conditions and ways to take action. (One-hour course; biyearly)

CPI Nonviolent Crisis Intervention

The course teaches clinical staff strategies to safely defuse anxious, hostile or violent behaviors at the earliest possible stage, while balancing the responsibilities of patient care. (8-hour course; ad hoc)

NEDECM: Non-Escalation, De-Escalation, and Crisis Management

This course focuses on predicting and preventing conflict (non-escalation), reducing challenging behaviors before they become violent (de-escalation), and interacting with people who have lost their ability to make safe decisions and control their behavior due to cognitive challenges or mental illness (crisis management). (2-hour course; monthly)

Contact the Workplace Violence Prevention program team to learn more at: wpvp@mdanderson.org.

ACTIVE SHOOTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Active Shooter Prevention and Response/Behaviors of Concern

The course provides workforce members and students with critical guidance on how to recognize and survive an active shooter situation. The course helps attendees identify behaviors of concern that may signal the need for intervention to prevent a violent incident from occurring. With an emphasis on providing people in duress the support services they need, the course also provides information about the institutional resources available and the 2-STOP program. UT Police also offers Active Shooter Prevention and Response training for clinical staff emphasizing Avoid, Deny, Defend in a patient care setting. (One-hour course; weekly)

Unit-Based Active Shooter Exercises

These exercises focus on preparing clinical staff for hostile intruder scenarios. (20-minute course; ad hoc)

Limited Scale Active Shooter Exercises

These exercises prepare responders and care team members in case of an emergency. It highlights how to respond to officers navigating the hallways and identifying danger. (length varies; ad hoc)

Safety Measures and Assistance

UT Police is responsible for the physical protection of workforce members, students, visitors, and assets, across MD Anderson. UT Police employs a protection framework that includes law enforcement, public safety professionals, and risk/threat

professionals, as well as security policies and procedures, and technological countermeasures.

The division's security measures are layered in a Combined Protection Model to provide consistent, overlapping protection at all

levels of the institution. UT Police works in conjunction with Human Resources to ensure workforce members undergo background reviews and vetting prior to joining the institution.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

UT Police takes reports of crimes by either dispatching an officer to the victim or by encouraging the victim to report to UT Police headquarters to file an incident report. All reported crimes are reviewed by UT Police and may become a matter of public record. UT Police investigates all reports made in accordance to the alleged crime. UT Police works in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies or fire departments if their assistance is required or necessary to investigation an alleged crime. In the event of a sexual assault or rape, staff on the scene, including UT Police, will offer the victim services specific to this type of crime.

Identification Badges

Workforce members and students are required to have an MD Anderson ID badge in their possession and display it on their person while on our campus. MD Anderson ID badges are integrated into the electronic access control system. Persons on campus without a badge, especially those in a restricted or security sensitive area, are subject to additional questioning and verification of their reason to be in that space by any MD Anderson employee. Business visitors in select buildings are required to obtain a visitor's badge from the institution's Welcome Ambassadors or Public Safety Officers.

Public Safety Officers

UT Police Public Safety Officers patrol MD Anderson buildings and properties at fixed posts, on foot, on bike patrol, and in marked vehicles. While at fixed posts at strategic entry positions, public safety officers screen persons entering MD Anderson facilities and challenge persons in restricted areas without appropriate identification. Through observation and patrol, Public Safety Officers safeguard workforce members and students and institutional property and identify security issues. Their high visibility deters crime and promotes greater interaction with the community.

Senior Public Safety Officer Sharon Whitfield, Tech Services Coordinator LaDonna Little, and Public Safety Supervisor Melba Doyle attended the 2025 annual Promotions and Awards Ceremony.



Access to Campus Buildings, Properties and Facilities

The buildings' purpose and security posture will determine how access into the building occurs. Generally, clinical campus buildings, properties and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, patients and visitors during normal business hours, Monday through Friday. Access to administrative and research buildings, or most buildings after hours by workforce members or students is available only with an MD Anderson ID badge in accordance to access control permissions.

Access to authorized areas is managed by UT Police through a network of Area Approval Authorities (AAAs) responsible for specific electronically controlled spaces. The access control system consists of over 7,000 card readers that control these areas and is supported by the UT Police security surveillance system for camera monitoring and recording. Sensitive areas are monitored for unauthorized access via intrusion detection sensors. Access control programming is managed by the UT Police Risk Protection Operations team. For questions about building, property and facility access at MD Anderson, call 713-792-8690 or email badgeaccess@mdanderson.org.

Ground Safety and Maintenance

MD Anderson facilities are maintained with a strong focus on minimizing hazards and unsafe environments. Outdoor lighting illuminates' campus pathways, buildings, and entrances. Landscaping is maintained in such a way as to minimize shadowed areas. Security concerns can be directed to UT Police at 713-792-2890, while other reporting mechanisms exist for Facilities and Environmental Health & Safety issues.

Emergency Notification Devices

Emergency 'direct-ring' telephones are located throughout the campus and in parking garages on campus. Emergency telephone pedestals and wall-mounted emergency telephones can most easily be identified by its blue lights and are clearly marked "Emergency." When an individual presses the red alert button, they can speak directly to the UT Police Risk Operations Center (ROC). If necessary, the ROC will dispatch an officer or emergency team to respond. In addition, pull stations and emergency panic buttons are available across campus and immediately notify the ROC when activated.

Emergency Notification Devices connect directly to our Risk Operations Center.



Bias-Based Profiling

Racial profiling is specifically prohibited in Texas under the provisions of the Criminal Code of Procedure Article 2B.0052. UT Police officers are prohibited from engaging in bias-based profiling in traffic contacts, field contacts and in asset seizure and forfeiture.

Those who believe they've been stopped or searched based on racial or bias-based profiling should direct complaints to UT Police at 713-792-2890 or utphia@mdanderson.org. Complaints of discrimination may also be reported to MD Anderson's Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713 745-6174.

All complaints determined to warrant an investigation will be investigated in a thorough and timely manner. If racial or bias-based profiling occurs and is proven in sustained complaints, corrective action including termination of employment and criminal prosecution may result. If bias-based profiling behaviors are suspected, early intervention to correct such behavior may be appropriate and could include counseling, training and education.

The UT System Office of the Director of Police publishes [Racial Profiling Analysis reports](#).

Voluntary Confidential Reporting and Anonymous Reporting

If you're the victim of a crime and don't want to pursue action within MD Anderson's system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a voluntary and confidential report to UT Police. With your permission, a UT Police officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. Confidential reports will comply with your desire to keep the matter confidential while giving UT Police the ability to take steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. Confidential reporting allows the institution to keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving workforce members, students and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger.

UT Police gathers reports of Clery Act reportable crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report (ASR) from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and local law enforcement agencies. Pastoral and professional counselors, when acting as such, are not considered CSAs, but as a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled on the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into official responses by law enforcement and inclusion into the ASR.

Individuals also can report anonymously at www.mdanderson.org/campussafety.

Reports of this nature will be honored to the extent permitted by state law, criminal investigatory requirements and institutional proceedings. These anonymous reports are counted and disclosed in the crime statistics for MD Anderson, but, as with all other crimes included in the ASR, no personally identifiable information is disclosed or included.

MD Anderson also offers a Compliance Hotline to report suspected violations or suspected violations: 800-789-4448. All discussions and reports to the Compliance Hotline are treated confidentially and may be made on an anonymous basis.

Reporting Emergencies

Police, fire or medical emergencies occurring on campus can be reported by:

- Dialing 911 from any campus telephone.
- Dialing 911 from a pay phone or cell phone. The call is answered by the Houston Emergency Center and will be routed to the appropriate emergency resource (police, fire or EMS).
- Using one of the emergency Blue Light phones located throughout campus.

When calling 911 while on campus, advise 911 that you're calling from MD Anderson. When calling 911 while off-campus, emergency

assistance will be directed to the nearest local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction.

Remember to always provide your name, phone number and location. When possible, provide your exact location, as the operator may not recognize MD Anderson building and property names or acronyms. Describe the incident clearly and accurately and allow the dispatcher to end the call. Don't hang up.

Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of MD Anderson workforce members, students, patients and/

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

Reporting Non-Emergencies

Non-emergency reports should be directed to UT Police at 713-792-2890.

Reporting Criminal Activity

All workforce members, students and community members are strongly urged to immediately report criminal activity, violence, threats of violence, hate- or bias-motivated incidents and all suspicious activity or persons to UT Police at 713-792-2890. Incidents of workplace violence or threats of violence can also be reported to 2-STOP at 713-792-7867.

Submitting a Complaint

UT Police is committed to providing the MD Anderson community with the highest quality of police services. Therefore, we take allegations of misconduct or inadequate service very seriously. UT Police will investigate all allegations thoroughly to resolve complaints in a fair and unbiased manner. Complaints may be submitted through the UT Police website at www.utph.org, via email to utphia@mdanderson.org, or by phone at 713-792-2890.

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act recognizes certain individuals and organizations, including campus police and security departments, as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). While it's preferred that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to UT Police at 713-792-2890 or to 911, it's recognized that some may prefer to report incidents to other individuals or school officials who have been designated as CSAs. The Clery Act defines these individuals as:

- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who don't constitute a campus police department or a campus security department.

- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- Any official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

CSAs are responsible for reporting to UT Police and MD Anderson's Clery Act Coordinator those allegations of Clery Act reportable crimes that are reported to them in their capacities as CSAs. CSAs are not responsible for determining

authoritatively whether a crime took place or trying to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime—that is the function and responsibility of UT Police. Additionally, CSAs should not try to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

A comprehensive list of MD Anderson's CSAs may be found online at: www.utph.org/reports/MDAnderson-CSAs.pdf.

Missing Student Notification

MD Anderson does not maintain on-campus student housing. Consequently, the requirement to establish a student notification policy and procedures is not applicable.



Telecommunicator Shanta Varner is a Campus Security Authority as are all UT Police commissioned officers, telecommunications professionals, public safety officers, and civilian workforce members.

Clery Statistical Report

Methodology

UT Police is charged with identifying reportable crimes and collecting and reporting crime statistics annually to the U.S. Department of Education.

This report contains crime statistics that have been compiled for the three previous calendar years. The crime statistics reported have been compiled from data collected from a number of reporting sources including UT Police, the state of Texas, municipal and county law enforcement agencies, and non-commissioned CSAs.

Any crime reported to a CSA can be immediately transmitted to UT Police by phone at 713-792-2890 or 911; online at www.utph.org; by mail to 7777 Knight Road, Houston, Texas 77054; by email to policerecords@mdanderson.org; or by fax to 713-745-8509.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals

The Annual Security Report provided by UT Police includes all reported arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for weapons, drug abuse and liquor law violations provided by CSAs to the police division during the reporting period.

Working Relationships with State and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

UT Police maintains excellent working relationships with all area law enforcement agencies, including the Houston Police Department, the Texas Medical Center Police and Security Services Department, the Bastrop County Sheriff's Office, the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Federal Bureau of Investigations and law enforcement agencies in regional jurisdictions. These working relationships are maintained through memorandums of understanding (MOUs), communications among agency administrators and frequent contact between line officers and investigators cooperating on specific incidents of alleged criminal activity, other police services and training.

Non-Campus Criminal Activity

MD Anderson does not have any student organizations officially recognized by the institution.

UT Police doesn't track law enforcement proceedings for offenses that occur off campus. UT Police does, however, collect from area law enforcement agencies the required statistics on crimes that occur at specified non-campus locations as required by the Clery Act for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Students visiting off-campus locations that have not been designated as non-campus locations should promptly report all crimes to the local police department or county sheriff's office.

In the event that reports of off-campus criminal offenses committed by workforce members or students are received by UT Police or a designated CSA from an outside law enforcement agency, they may be referred for appropriate disciplinary action.

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TEXAS MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS

(2022-2024 Calendar Year Crime Statistics)

MD Anderson doesn't have any on-campus student housing and therefore, the statistics shown below only reflect criminal incidents that occurred on on-campus buildings and property, non-campus buildings and property, and on public property within and immediately adjacent to the campus that were reported to Campus Security Authorities (including campus police) and/or other law enforcement agencies.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2024	3*	0	0
	2023	0*	0	0
	2022	0*	0*	0
Fondling	2024	10*	0	0
	2023	8*	0	0
	2022	10*	0	0
Incest	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	1
	2023	0*	0	0
	2022	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2024	20*	3	0
	2023	5	0	0
	2022	15*	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	12	0	0
	2023	4	1	0
	2022	3*	4	0
Arson	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2024	9	0	0
	2023	8	1	0
	2022	3*	1	0
Dating Violence	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	2	0	0
Stalking	2024	4*	0	0
	2023	3	0	0
	2022	1	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, etc.				
Arrests	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations				
Arrests	2024	3	0	1
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	1
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations				
Arrests	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES:

2024: No HATE CRIMES were reported.

2023: One on-campus incident of destruction/damage/vandalism of property (criminal mischief) motivated by race bias was reported.*

2022: One on-campus incident of destruction/damage/vandalism of property (graffiti) motivated by race bias was reported.

*UNFOUNDED CRIMES:

2024: Eight (8) alleged criminal incidents were investigated and determined to be UNFOUNDED: On campus incidents: One (1) RAPE; Five (5) FONDLING; One (1) BURGLARY; One (1) STALKING

2023: Five (5) alleged criminal incidents were investigated and determined to be UNFOUNDED: On campus incidents: One (1) destruction/damage/vandalism of property (criminal mischief) motivated by race bias, One (1) RAPE; Two (2) FONDLING; One (1) ROBBERY

2022: Ten (10) alleged criminal incidents were investigated and determined to be UNFOUNDED: On-campus incidents: Three (3) RAPE; Two (2) FONDLING; One (1) BURGLARY, One (1) MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, two (2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; Non-campus incident: One (1) RAPE.

NOTES:

Law enforcement agencies provided statistical data for the following years:

Harris County Sheriff's Office - 2022, 2023, 2024

Houston Police Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

League City Police Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

Montgomery County Sheriff's Office - 2022, 2023, 2024

Sugar Land Police Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

Texas Medical Center Police Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston Police Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

MICHALE E. KEELING CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND RESEARCH IN BASTROP**(2022-2024 Calendar Year Crime Statistics)**

MD Anderson doesn't have any on-campus student housing and therefore, the statistics shown below only reflect criminal incidents that occurred on on-campus buildings and property, non-campus buildings and property, and on public property within and immediately adjacent to the campus that were reported to Campus Security Authorities (including campus police) and/or other law enforcement agencies.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Arson	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Stalking	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	Year	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
<u>Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, etc.</u>				
Arrests	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
<u>Drug Law Violations</u>				
Arrests	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
<u>Liquor Law Violations</u>				
Arrests	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	2024	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES:

No HATE CRIMES were reported for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES:

No crimes were reported unfounded for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

NOTES:

Law enforcement agencies provided statistical data for the following years:

Bastrop County Sheriff's Department - 2022, 2023, 2024

Policies and Regulations

Campus Policy Statements and Regulations

A listing of relevant policies for MD Anderson can be found in [Appendix B](#) and on the websites below. Please note that all policy statements in this Annual Security Report apply to all MD Anderson campuses and non-campus locations. Individual institutional policies outline procedures that are unique to specific campuses.

Standards of Conduct

Rules and Regulations of the UT System Board of Regents

[Rule 30103: Standards of Conduct](#), Sec. 1, Statutory Compliance states: Every employee is expected to obey all federal, state and local laws, and particularly Texas Penal Code, Chapter 42 and Sec. 46.03 and Texas Education Code, Sec. 51.935. Any employee who violates any provision of these statutes is subject to corrective action, including dismissal, notwithstanding any action by civil authorities on account of the violation.

[Rule 50101: Student Conduct and Discipline](#), Sec. 1, Standards of Conduct states: All students are expected and required to obey

federal, state, and local laws; to comply with the Regents' Rules and Regulations, with The University of Texas System and institutional rules and regulations, and with directives issued by administrative officials of UT System or UT System institutions in the course of their authorized duties; and to observe standards of conduct appropriate for an academic institution.

[Rule 50101: Student Conduct and Discipline](#), Sec. 2, Institutional Rules states: Each UT System institution shall adopt rules and regulations concerning student conduct and discipline. Such rules

shall be in accordance with a model policy developed by the Office of General Counsel that complies with state and federal law, Regents' Rules and UT System policies. Institutional rules shall become effective upon review and approval by the Executive Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs or the Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, as appropriate, and by the Vice Chancellor and General Counsel. Each student is deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Regents' Rules and Regulations and institutional policies.

MD Anderson Corrective Actions

Workforce members and students are subject to corrective action up to and including termination or dismissal for conduct related to the use, possession or distribution of drugs that are prohibited by state, federal or local law. For more information on MD Anderson penalties, refer to:

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0309, Drug Detection and Deterrence Policy](#); and

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0278, Drug Free Campus & Workplace Policy](#).

Any student who engages in conduct that violates the Regents' Rules and Regulations, MD Anderson or UT System rules and policies, or federal, state, or local laws is subject to corrective action whether the conduct takes place on or off institutional property, and whether or not civil or criminal penalties may

be imposed for such conduct. A student also is subject to corrective action for prohibited conduct that occurs while participating in any activities sponsored by the institution or UT System, including, but not limited to, field trips, study abroad programs, inter- or intra-mural athletic activities, student organizations registered with the institution, and laboratory and other rotations or clinical assignments, whether on or off institutional property.

State & Federal Criminal Penalties

MD Anderson prohibits the unlawful possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on campus. State and federal laws regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs are strictly

enforced by UT Police. Violators are subject to not only corrective action by the institution, but also criminal prosecution by law enforcement authorities, fines and imprisonment.

Prohibited & Illegal Weapons

With limited exceptions, MD Anderson bans firearms from its facilities and properties. Two such exceptions apply only to persons who hold a valid and appropriate state-issued handgun license. The first is found in Sec. 52.061 of the Texas Labor Code and involves firearms being stored in personally owned, locked vehicles in employer-provided parking lots and parking garages. The second, known as Campus Carry (Tex. Govt Code, Sec. 411.2031), allows concealed carriage of handguns in certain areas on campus. As an institution of higher education, MD Anderson is obliged to adhere to these laws and is not at liberty to enact policies or provisions that violate them.

Those who hold a valid and appropriate state-issued handgun license may carry their handguns in a concealed manner, in accordance with the laws and MD Anderson institutional policy. Other than the exceptions cited above, only law enforcement officials may carry firearms on MD Anderson's campus.

Other than the exceptions stated above or as otherwise provided by applicable law, the possession or control of any firearm, deadly weapon, explosive device, fireworks, nunchakus, metal knuckles, billy clubs or any other deadly weapon or prohibited knife while on MD Anderson property, is prohibited, except as required

in the lawful course of business or as authorized by the Chief of UT Police. As of Sept. 1, 2017, state law prohibits "location restricted knives."

Contact UT Police at 713-792-2890 or law enforcement at 911 to report potential violations of these laws on MD Anderson property or facilities. For more, see [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1254, Policy on Concealed Handgun Carriage on MD Anderson's Campus](#).

Substance Abuse

MD Anderson is a "Drug Free Campus and Workplace" which prohibits the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of alcohol or a controlled substance in or on premises or property owned or controlled by the institution, regardless of whether such activity results in the imposition of a

penalty under a criminal statute. Individuals who violate this policy are subject to appropriate corrective action, up to and including termination.

It's unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 in a

public place or a place open to the public is illegal.

Although the use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on property and in buildings owned or controlled by UT System or any of its institutions, the Chancellor of UT System or the president of an institution may waive this

prohibition with respect to any event sponsored by UT System or any of its institutions. This doesn't apply to areas that are licensed under state law for the sale and service of alcoholic beverages, to a special use facility during use by a non-institutional individual, group, association or corporation for purposes permitted by [Regents' Rules and Regulations Rule 80106: Special Use Facilities](#), or to property, buildings or facilities that are occupied by a third party pursuant to a written lease or occupancy agreement that doesn't specifically exclude alcoholic beverages.

Anyone violating alcohol or substance policies may be subject to sanctions by MD Anderson. For more information on MD Anderson penalties regarding alcohol use, refer to the following:

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0108, Alcoholic Beverages Policy](#); and

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0278, Drug-Free Campus & Workplace Policy](#).

MD Anderson also [provides online information](#) regarding alcohol and other drug possession, use,

abuse and distribution, including standards of conduct and penalties for policy and law violations.

State and federal laws regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs are strictly enforced by UT Police. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution by law enforcement authorities, fines and imprisonment.

Counseling and Treatment Options

Employee Assistance Programs (EAP)

MD Anderson's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) encourages individuals seeking treatment for a substance abuse or dependence problem to pursue the least restrictive environment when seeking treatment. EAP will assess any person considering a substance abuse or dependence program and will make appropriate recommendations. Treatment options include detoxification, residential, partial day hospitalization, intensive outpatient, supportive outpatient, chemical dependence education and aftercare programming.

EAP contributes to a healthier and more productive work environment by assisting employees and their families with problems that affect

their lives both on and off the job. This includes, but is not limited to, services for individuals who are concerned about the use of alcohol or drugs or who need help with addictive behaviors as well as mental and emotional wellness challenges. EAP also conducts various presentations, including, "Alcohol and Substances – What to Look For" and "Substance Abuse in the Workplace." Any employee, faculty member, designated trainee, student or retiree in Bastrop and Houston is eligible to use EAP services at no cost. Immediate family members of employees and faculty are also eligible to benefit from these same services at no cost. Information regarding MD Anderson's EAP can be found on the [MD Anderson Employee Assistance Program](#) site (credentials required).

Wellness Programs

[UT System's Living Well](#) program enables UT System employees, retirees, and dependents to take charge of their health and develop their own personal wellness programs.

MD Anderson's Employee Health and Well-being programs provide a wide variety of occupational health services to MD Anderson employees in Bastrop and Houston. Employee Health and Well-being collaborates closely with Environmental Health and Safety, Sustainability and Emergency Management (EHSSEM) and other departments to ensure a safe work environment for all employees; monitor employee infection control issues; and provide input on Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodations and

eligibility for reduced paid leave. Further information can be found on the [MD Anderson Employee Health](#) site (credentials required).

Note: Counselors with Health Services and other groups

providing professional counseling services are not considered CSAs, when acting in such capacity, but, as a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures

to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into official responses by law enforcement and inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

Violence and Behaviors of Concern

MD Anderson defines violence and behaviors of concern in the workplace as behaviors that cause concern for the safety and well-being of an individual or the institution as a whole. These behaviors include, but are not limited to intimidating, threatening or hostile behavior; physical or verbal abuse; harassment; stalking; vandalism; arson; sabotage; and use, possession or display of weapons. See [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0257, Workplace Violence Prevention Policy, ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#); and [ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#).

Workplace violence is categorized into three areas: stranger violence, client violence and workforce member violence. In an effort to provide a safe and secure workplace free from violence or threats for MD Anderson workforce members and students, MD Anderson has developed policies against violence in the workplace. UT System

recognizes the high cost of violent incidents and the disruptive effect they have on workforce members and students as well as productivity. Personal harassment, including stalking, abusive behavior, threats and acts of violence are not tolerated. Complaints of workplace violence should be reported to UT Police by calling 713-792-2890 or 713-792-7867 (713-792-STOP) and MD Anderson's Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices Sheri Wakefield at 713-745-6174. If violence is occurring or the threat of violence is imminent, call 911.

In the event an interaction that may escalate into workplace violence is reported, a campus threat assessment committee, or Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT), is convened. The committee, called 2-STOP, consists of a team of professionals who are authorized to investigate, deliberate on available information, make determinations, and take action to assist in resolving incidents of violence and threats of violence. The committee

has the authority to invite, as needed, representatives from other areas to participate in committee activities (e.g., Academic & VISA Administration — Faculty, Office of Graduate Medical Education, Research Trainee Programs, Patient Advocacy).

The committee includes representatives from UT Police, Human Resources - Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices/ Title IX Office, Risk Management, Occupational Health, Employee Health and Well-being, the Employee Assistance Program, Human Resources, Legal Services, Academic Affairs, and Off-Shift Administration. The committee is authorized to investigate, make determinations and recommendations, and take action to resolve incidents of violence. Committee recommendations may include mandatory counseling services through the Employee Assistance Program, corrective sanctions, administrative leave, or termination of employment.

Hate Crimes

Hate crime reporting requirements include the following offenses: arson; murder; negligent and

non-negligent manslaughter; sex offenses (including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape);

robbery; aggravated assault; simple assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; larceny (theft); intimidation

and destruction; and damage or vandalism of property in which the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, gender identity, ethnicity or disability.

There may be occurrences when someone may be the target of a hate crime or a bias-motivated incident. Hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents negatively affect the entire campus community. While our campuses are not immune to such opportunistic acts, the low number

of reported occurrences provides some anecdotal information that great strides have been made toward the creation of a campus environment that is more tolerant of diverse individuals, groups, cultures and ideas.

Reporting hate crimes is a crucial component in developing a more tolerant society and a hate-free campus environment. If you have been the target of a hate crime or bias-motivated incident, you're encouraged to report the occurrence to UT Police or to any [designated CSA](#). Complaints

of discrimination may also be reported to MD Anderson's Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713-745-6174 or EEOGroup@mdanderson.org.

For more information, see [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1104, Clery Act Policy on Reporting Criminal Activity](#). Additionally, information can be found including how to report on the Title IX website at www.mdanderson.org/TitleIX.

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended by The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

MD Anderson is committed to providing a working and learning environment that is free from inappropriate conduct, including sexual misconduct. MD Anderson prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. MD Anderson issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community

of our programs and procedures to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

For more information, see MD Anderson Institutional Policy [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#);

[ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#); and [ADM1104, Clery Act Policy on Reporting Criminal Activity](#) and Additionally, information can be found, including how to report, on the Title IX website at www.mdanderson.org/TitleIX.

Violence Against Women (VAWA) Definitions

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

the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purpose of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating Violence doesn't include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic 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 a person who:

- a. Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- b. Who shares a child in common with the victim;
- c. Cohabiting, or has cohabited, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or
- d. Commits acts against an adult or youth victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Texas.

Economic Abuse – (In the context of domestic violence and dating violence definitions) 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:

- a. Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information;
- b. Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage; or
- c. 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.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct of two or more acts including, but not limited to, directly or indirectly or through third parties, by any action, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a specific person or intervenes with that specific person's property and that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition:

- a. Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- b. Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but doesn't necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Sexual Assault – An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape.

- a. **Rape** – The causing of penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or

oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

- b. **Fondling** – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

- d. **Statutory Rape** – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (17).

Technological Abuse – An act or pattern of behavior that occurs within sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as otherwise permitted by law, another person, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to: internet enabled devices, online spaces and platforms, computers, mobile devices, cameras and imaging programs, apps, location tracking devices, communication technologies, or any other emerging technologies.

Jurisdictional Definitions (State Law Definitions)

Family Violence (Domestic Violence) – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.004. FAMILY VIOLENCE. “Family violence” means: (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself; (2) abuse, as that term is defined by Secs. 261.001(1)(C), (E), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), and (M) by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Sec. 71.0021.

Abuse – TX Family Code, Sec. 261.001

(1) “Abuse” includes the following acts or omissions by a person:

(A) Mental or emotional injury to a child that results in an observable and material impairment in the child’s growth, development, or psychological functioning;

(B) Causing or permitting the child to be in a situation in which the child sustains a mental or emotional injury that results in an observable and material impairment in the child’s growth, development, or psychological functioning;

(C) Physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child, or the genuine threat of

substantial harm from physical injury to the child, including an injury that is at variance with the history or explanation given and excluding an accident or reasonable discipline by a parent, guardian, or managing or possessory conservator that does not expose the child to a substantial risk of harm;

(D) Failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent an action by another person that results in physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child;

(E) Sexual conduct harmful to a child’s mental, emotional, or physical welfare, including conduct that constitutes the offense of continuous sexual abuse of young child or disable individual under Section 21.02, Penal Code, indecency with a child under Section 21.11, Penal Code, sexual assault under Section 22.011, Penal Code, or aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021, Penal Code; Failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent sexual conduct harmful to a child;

(F) Compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct as defined by Section 43.01, Penal Code, including compelling or encouraging the child in a manner that constitutes an offense of trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02(a)(7) or (8), Penal Code, solicitation of prostitution under Section 43.021, Penal Code, or compelling prostitution under

Section 43.05(a)(2), Penal Code;

(G) Causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing the photographing, filming, or depicting of the child if the person knew or should have known that the resulting photograph, film, or depiction of the child is obscene as defined by Section 43.21, Penal Code, or pornographic;

(H) The current use by a person of a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, in a manner or to the extent that the use results in physical, mental, or emotional injury to a child;

(I) Causing, expressly permitting, or encouraging a child to use a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or

(J) Causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a sexual performance by a child as defined by Section 43.25, Penal Code.

a. Family – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.003. FAMILY. “Family” includes individuals related by consanguinity or affinity, as determined under Secs. 573.022 and 573.024, Government Code; individuals who are former spouses of each other; individuals who are the parents of the same child, without regard to marriage; and a foster child and foster parent, without regard to whether those individuals reside together.

b. Household – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.005. Household. “Household” means a unit composed of persons living together in the same dwelling, without regard to whether they are related to each other.

c. Member of a Household – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.006. Member of a Household. “Member of a household” includes a person who previously lived in a household.

Dating Violence – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.0021. DATING VIOLENCE. (a) “Dating violence” means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that: (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order; (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or (B) because of the victim’s or applicant’s marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault. (b) For purposes of this title, “dating relationship” means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the nature of the relationship; and (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (c) A

casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context doesn’t constitute a “dating relationship” under Subsec. (b).

Stalking – TX Penal Code, Sec. 42.072. STALKING. (a) A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed at a specific other person knowingly engages in conduct that: (1) constitutes an offense under Sec. 42.07, 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: (i) a member of the other person’s family or household; (ii) an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or (iii) 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. (b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section: (1) the laws of another state; (2) the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe; (3) the laws of a territory of the United States; or (4) federal law. (c) For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsec. (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct. (d) In this section: (1) “Dating relationship,” “family,” “household,” and “member of a household” have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code. (2) “Property” includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Sec. 121.002, Human Resources Code.

Sexual Assault – TX Penal Code, Sec. 22.011. (a) A person commits an offense if the person: (1) intentionally or knowingly: (A)

causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (2) 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.

a. Consent – TX Penal Code, Sec. 22.011. (b) A sexual assault under Subsec. (a)(1) is without the consent of the other person if: (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence or coercion (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person

or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it; (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring; (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat; (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate; (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor; (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other

person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; or (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code; (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor; (13) 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 (14) 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. (c) In this section: (1) "Child" means a person younger than 17 years of age. (2) "Spouse" means a person who is legally married to another. (3) "Health care services provider" means: (A) a physician licensed under Subtitle B, Title 3, Occupations Code; (B) a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 201, Occupations Code; (C) a physical therapist licensed under Chapter 453,

Occupations Code; (D) a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 204, Occupations Code; or (E) a registered nurse, a vocational nurse, or an advanced practice nurse licensed under Chapter 301, Occupations Code. (4) "Mental health services provider" means an individual, licensed or unlicensed, who performs or purports to perform mental health services, including a: (A) licensed social worker as defined by Sec. 505.002, Occupations Code; (B) chemical dependency counselor as defined by Sec. 504.001, Occupations Code; (C) licensed professional counselor as defined by Sec. 503.002, Occupations Code; (D) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined by Sec. 502.002, Occupations Code; (E) member of the clergy; (F) psychologist offering psychological services as defined by Sec. 501.003, Occupations Code; or (G) special officer for mental health assignment certified under Sec. 1701.404, Occupations Code. (5) "Employee of a facility" means a person who is an employee of a facility defined by Sec. 250.001, Health and Safety Code, or any other person who provides services for a facility for compensation, including a contract laborer. (6) "Assisted reproduction" and "donor" have the meanings assigned by Section 160.102, Family Code. (7) "Human reproductive material" means: (A) a human

spermatozoon or ovum; or (B) a human organism at any stage of development from fertilized ovum to embryo. (d) It's a defense to prosecution under Subsec. (a)(2) that the conduct consisted of medical care for the child and did not include any contact between the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party. (e) It's an affirmative defense to prosecution under Subsec. (a)(2): (1) that the actor was the spouse of the child at the time of the offense; or (2) that: (A) the actor was not more than three years older than the victim and at the time of the offense: (i) was not required under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, to register for life as a sex offender; or (ii) was not a person who under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, had a reportable conviction or adjudication for an offense under this section; and (B) the victim: (i) was a child of 14 years of age or older; and (ii) was not (a) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Sec. 25.01; or (b) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02. (f) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that an

offense under this section is (1) a felony of the first degree if the victim was: (A) a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry, or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Sec. 25.01 or (B) a person with whom the actor was prohibited from engaging in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse under Section 25.02; or (2) a state jail felony if the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(1) and the actor has not received express consent as described by Subsection (b) (12).

b. Indecent Assault (Fondling) – TX
Penal Code, Sec. 22.012.

- (a) A person commits an offense if, without the other person's consent and with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, the person:
- (1) touches the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person;
 - (2) touches another person with the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of any person;
 - (3) exposes or attempts to expose another person's genitals, pubic area, anus, buttocks, or female areola; or
 - (4) causes another person to contact the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, saliva, urine, or feces of any person.

Reporting Procedures

Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking should be made to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices as soon as possible after the alleged incident occurs as a delay may impede the ability to collect evidence, conduct an investigation and/or take appropriate remedial actions.

Workforce members and students impacted by sexual misconduct have many resources and options available for support. Anyone in immediate danger or in need of emergency assistance should call 911. Incidents of sexual misconduct must be reported to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713-745-6947, or MD Anderson's Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices Sheri Wakefield at 713-745-6174 or 832-750-0550; by email at EEOGroup@mdanderson.org; by utilizing the online portal www.mdanderson.org/TitleIX. Nonemergency situations can be reported to UT Police by dialing 713-792-2890. Nonemergency situations can also be reported to the Houston Police Department by dialing 713-884-3131.

Complaints against the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or a workforce member of the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices may be filed with the Vice President & Chief Compliance and Ethics Officer at 713-745-6636.

Although victims are encouraged to notify UT Police, CSAs, other campus authorities and local law enforcement of a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the victim may decline to notify such authorities if they so choose, or may notify such authorities anonymously. If requested, MD Anderson's Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will assist victims in contacting law enforcement agencies.

A Responsible Workforce Member is a Workforce Member (excluding Students and victims) who has the duty to promptly report incidents of and information reasonably believed to be Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Workforce Members include all administrators, faculty, staff, and graduate teaching assistants. Responsible Workforce Members must report all known information concerning the incident to the Title IX Coordinator and must include whether a Complainant has expressed a desire for confidentiality in reporting the incident. All Workforce Members are Responsible Workforce Members except Confidential Workforce Members or police officers when a victim uses a pseudonym form. Confidential Workforce Members who receive information regarding incidents of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, or Stalking committed by or against a Student or a Workforce Member of the Institution are required to report the type of incident to the Title

IX Coordinator. Confidential Workforce Members may not include any information that would violate a Student's expectation of privacy. The Confidential Workforce Member's duty to report an incident under any other law also applies. Confidential Workforce Members include counselors in the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), a health care provider providing medical treatment to a Workforce Member or Student, or clergypersons. For Students only, institutional Ombudspersons are considered Confidential Workforce Members.

Before a Complainant reveals information they may wish to keep confidential, a Responsible Workforce Member should make every effort to ensure that the Complainant understands: (i) the Responsible Workforce Member's obligation to report the names of the Respondent and Complainant, as well as relevant facts regarding the alleged incident (including the date, time and location) to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices; (ii) the Complainant's ability to share the information confidentially with confidential workforce members; and (iii) the right to file a complaint with MD Anderson and to report a crime to UT Police or local law enforcement.

Once notified of one of these crimes, MD Anderson and UT Police (if applicable) will work collaboratively to care for the physical needs of the victim and preserve any forensic evidence

associated with the offense. In most cases, uniformed first responders will make the initial contact with the victim. Police will listen to the victim's account, identify potential witnesses, develop suspect(s) and

preserve/collect evidence from the crime scene. EMS may be called to treat the victim's physical injuries. A sexual assault victim will also have an opportunity to have a crime victim liaison, counselor,

advocate, or police officer with specialized training be present with the victim during police investigative interviews.

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and/or Stalking Occurs

Victims will be encouraged to immediately seek medical treatment and have a free Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) performed at an area hospital by a specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) within five days (120 hours) of the incident. These health care professionals help begin the recovery process. They also document injuries and preserve evidence should the victim wish to prosecute an identified suspect. When appropriate, UT Police will file charges and arrest offenders. In Texas, evidence may be collected even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement.¹

It's important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/ or is occurring, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In

circumstances of sexual assault, if victims don't opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to MD Anderson investigators and/or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, corrective action proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with UT Police or other law enforcement

to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or MD Anderson at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. The police may share a report with the Title IX Office, with the exception of when a victim uses a pseudonym form under the Code of Criminal Procedure for incidents of sexual assault, stalking, family violence, and human trafficking. In those instances, where a pseudonym form is used, the police will only report the type of incident to the Title IX Coordinator but not any information identifying the victim.

¹ Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they don't "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both."

Survivor's Rights

A sexual assault survivor has the legal right to:²

- Make the decision whether to file a police report or information report
- Use a pseudonym and have their name, address and phone number kept out of court files relating to their case
- Upon meeting certain eligibility requirements, maintain a confidential address through the Texas Address Confidentiality Program
- Sensitive and skilled treatment in Texas emergency rooms
- Reimbursement through the Crime Victims' Compensation Program for financial losses resulting from the criminal conduct, including medical costs, moving costs and lost wages
- Have themselves tested for HIV and receive notice of the test results after indictment
- Have their safety considered when bail is set
- Be notified of all legal proceedings, including parole proceedings, after making a written request for notification
- A private waiting area, separate from other witnesses, before testifying in court
- Write a victim impact statement and have the statement considered during punishment and parole proceedings
- Be provided with written notice of crime victims' rights and information and referrals, including a referral to a sexual assault program, at initial contact with law enforcement

UT Police will provide victims information regarding the Crime Victim Compensation program, which provides financial assistance for unreimbursed expenses incurred by the victim and/or certain qualified family members as a result of the crime. Additionally, the UT Police Threat Management Team (TMT) will work with the victim and MD Anderson officials on a safety plan designed to keep the victim and others safe. If the offender is known, the TMT will work to mitigate any ongoing risk, including but not limited to collaborations with other law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, mental health officials, and the courts.

² C.C.P., Chapters 56 and 57.

Procedures MD Anderson Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported

When an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported, MD Anderson will engage in the following procedures as appropriate:

- All MD Anderson workforce members must report all information regarding incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713-745-6947, or MD Anderson's Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices Sheri Wakefield at 713-745-6174 or 832-750-0550; by email at EEOGroup@mdanderson.org; or by using the online portal www.mdanderson.org/TitleIX
- Assess immediate safety needs
- Provide the Complainant with information regarding access to medical care
- Assist the Complainant with contacting the police (if they would like to do so) and provide contact information
- Provide referrals to on and off campus mental health providers.
- Assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures
- Provide a written explanation of the Complainant's rights and options, including procedures Complainants should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred

- Provide information regarding how MD Anderson will protect the confidentiality of complainants and other necessary parties
 - Provide a statement that MD Anderson will provide written notification to workforce members and students about victim services within the institution and in the community; a statement regarding MD Anderson's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and an explanation of the procedures for institutional corrective action
 - Provide written information to the Complainant on how to preserve evidence
 - Coordinate with UT Police to issue a No Trespass Directive to the accused party when appropriate
 - Provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order when appropriate
 - Provide a copy of MD Anderson Institutional Policy [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#) and/or [ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#) and inform the Complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution
 - Conduct an investigation when appropriate
 - Provide notification of the outcome of the investigation and whether the accused will be administratively charged
 - Enforce MD Anderson Institutional Policy [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#), [ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#) and [ADM0254, Non-Retaliation Policy](#) and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation
- Workforce members and students who may wish to seek external help with respect to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault may contact the Houston Area Women's Center through its domestic violence crisis hotline at 713-528-2121, the rape crisis hotline at 713-528-7273, or online at www.hawc.org. Additional resources include the Domestic Violence Hotline at 713-528-2121; the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 800-799-7233 or 800-787-3224; the United Way at 713-957-4357; the Aid to the Victims of Domestic Violence at 713-224-9911; and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence at 303-839-1852.
- Workforce members and students alleging a sexual offense may seek orders of protection through the appropriate judicial tribunals.
- UT Police may assist in the enforcement of any lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil or tribunal court for the protection of workforce members and students when requested by the

Complainant or deemed necessary by MD Anderson.

MD Anderson Institutional Policies [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#), [ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention](#) and [ADM1104, Clery Act Policy on Reporting Criminal Activity](#) inform campus members of their available rights, options and procedures following the report of an alleged sexual offense, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. These policies will be available or provided to workforce members and students who report these crimes.

Types of Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Alleged Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking under MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy and ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy

1. How to File a Complaint Under these Policies

Reports should be made as soon as possible after the alleged conduct occurs as a delay may impede the ability to collect evidence, conduct an investigation and/or to take appropriate remedial actions. MD Anderson workforce members and students must report incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices at 832-750-5500 or EEOGroup@mdanderson.org, or directly to MD Anderson's Title IX and Clery Act Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices Sheri Wakefield at 713-745-6174 or sbrownlo@mdanderson.org or MD Anderson's Deputy Title IX Coordinator Pleshette Cook at 713-794-1889 or pacook1@mdanderson.org. The Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 212, which expands the responsibilities of all employees of Texas universities. Effective January 1, 2020, all MD Anderson workforce members MUST report all information known about incidents of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence and stalking committed by or against an MD Anderson student or workforce member to a Title IX Office. Confidential workforce members must report

only the type of incident to a Title IX Coordinator. Knowingly failing to report an incident as required could lead to termination of the workforce member and possible criminal charges under state law (SB212).

Cases of sexual violence may also be reported by:

- Calling from an MD Anderson telephone – 713-792-2890 (UT Police non-emergency) or 911 (UT Police emergency); or
- Calling from an external telephone – 713-792-2890 (UT Police non-emergency); 713-884-3131 (City of Houston non-emergency) or 911 (City of Houston emergency); or
- Calling other local law enforcement authorities.
- [MD Anderson Title IX website](#)
- [Campus Safety Website](#)
- myHR at 713-745-6947

Although workforce members and students alleging a sexual offense are encouraged to notify UT Police, CSAs, other campus authorities and local law enforcement of a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the workforce member or student may decline to notify such authorities

if they so choose, or may notify such authorities anonymously. Visit the Title IX Office website at www.mdanderson.org/TitleIX or the Campus Safety: Crime Statistics, Crime Reporting at www.mdanderson.org/campussafety to learn more.

2. How MD Anderson Determines Whether These Policies Will Be Used

The purpose of these policies is to inform persons covered that MD Anderson will not tolerate sexual misconduct in the workplace and learning environment; to identify resources available to those subjected to sexual misconduct; and to outline options for addressing concerns about sexual misconduct.

These policies apply to all full-time and part-time workforce members and students. The policy applies regardless of gender, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, and to individuals affected directly or as a third-party. It also applies to incidents involving parties of the same sex. Applicants may file a complaint under this policy. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of all workforce members and students.

Any person may report an incident, whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of the incident, and it can be a verbal or written report to the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices. Responsible Workforce Members are required to promptly report known incidents and information of Sexual Misconduct promptly to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will determine whether this policy is applicable to the alleged misconduct.

3. Steps in the Process for a Title IX Complaint

The Title IX Process in Institutional Policy [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#) applies only where all of the following conditions are met; in all other instances, allegations of Sexual Misconduct will be handled in accordance with Institutional Policy ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy:

- i. A Formal Complaint is signed by the Title IX Coordinator or filed by a Complainant who, at the time of filing the Formal Complaint with MD Anderson, is participating in or attempting to participate in an MD Anderson education program or activity;
- ii. The Respondent is a Workforce Member or Student at MD Anderson at the time of the

alleged conduct;

- iii. The conduct alleged includes Sexual Harassment under this Policy;
- iv. The alleged conduct occurred against a person in the United States; and
- v. Where the alleged Sexual Harassment occurred within MD Anderson's education program or activity. This element is met if the conduct occurred in any of the following: on any MD Anderson property; during any MD Anderson activity; in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by MD Anderson; or in instances where MD Anderson exercised substantial control over the Respondent and the context in which the alleged conduct occurred.

To begin the Title IX Process, the Complainant must sign a Formal Complaint (requesting an investigation) and submit it to the Title IX Coordinator. The Complainant must submit a written statement setting out the known details of the alleged conduct that is the subject of the Formal Complaint, including the following:

- Complainant's name and contact information;
- Respondent's name;
- Detailed description of the alleged conduct or event that is the basis of the alleged violation

under this Policy;

- Date(s) and location(s) of the alleged occurrence(s);
- Names of any witnesses to the alleged occurrence(s); and
- The resolution sought.

The Complainant may also submit any documents or information that is relevant to the Formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator may also sign a Formal Complaint against a Respondent (requesting an investigation) and in doing so will initiate the Title IX Process.

- a. Under Title IX, the Institution must dismiss a Formal Complaint or the part of the allegations in a Formal Complaint, if applicable, where:
 - Sexual Harassment is alleged and where:
 1. The conduct alleged doesn't meet the definition of Sexual Harassment;
 2. The alleged conduct did not occur in the Institution's education program or activity; or,
 3. The alleged conduct did not occur against a person in the United States.
- b. MD Anderson may dismiss a Formal Complaint, at its discretion, under this policy's Title IX Process for any of the following circumstances:

- If the Complainant requests in writing to dismiss a Formal Complaint (e.g., withdraws the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein), as outlined in Section 2.0 of [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#);
 - If the Respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by MD Anderson;
 - Any specific circumstances that prevent MD Anderson from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein; or
 - The conduct alleged doesn't meet the definition of any prohibited conduct under [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#).
- c. If MD Anderson dismisses a Formal Complaint in accordance with [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#), MD Anderson must provide both parties with a written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) for the dismissal. MD Anderson may still investigate allegations of Sexual Misconduct under Institutional Policy ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy.
- After receiving a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Office will provide a written notice to the parties of the Formal Complaint along with available Institutional resources and assistance. The written notice of the Formal Complaint will include the following:
- A notice of the Title IX Process, as outlined in [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#);
 - A notice of the allegations that potentially constitute prohibited conduct under [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#), including sufficient details about the alleged conduct, including the identity of the parties, if known, and the date(s), time(s), and location(s) of alleged conduct known by MD Anderson 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 Title IX Process;
 - 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;
- Provision of [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#) that knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the Title IX Process is prohibited and subject to corrective action; and
 - Any other relevant information for the written notice.
- After MD Anderson provides written notice of a Formal Complaint to the parties, the Respondent will be allowed 5 Business Days to respond in writing and will also be allowed to respond through an interview with the investigator.
- MD Anderson 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 Title IX Process.
- 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 in the Title IX Process. Advisors are not permitted to actively participate in meetings or proceedings in the Title IX Process, unless explicitly outlined in Section 4.6(J) of [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources 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 to be asked of any known potential witnesses or parties.

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.

A Respondent may be removed from MD Anderson's education program or activity on an emergency basis if, after an individualized safety and risk analysis conducted by the Associate Director of Academic and Student Affairs, it's determined that such a removal is justified because the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of an individual arising from the allegations of Sexual Misconduct. Under these circumstances, the Respondent will be notified in writing of the emergency removal from the Institution's education program or activity, and the Respondent will have an opportunity to immediately challenge the decision following the emergency removal. In order to challenge the emergency removal, the Respondent must submit a written challenge to the Dean of the School of Health Professions within 5 Business Days of notification of the

emergency removal. The challenge must outline the reasons for the challenge. A written determination will be released to the Respondent within 5 Business Days of receipt of the challenge. The written determination will state whether the emergency removal is upheld or reversed and the reason for the determination. A Respondent who is a Workforce Member may be placed on administrative leave during the pendency of a Title IX Process, as outlined in [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#).

The investigation of a Formal Complaint will be concluded within 90 Business Days of the filing of a Formal Complaint. The parties should be provided updates on the progress of the investigation, as needed. This timeframe may be extended or delayed for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and Respondent of the extension or delay and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include but is not limited to absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

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. Advisors are not permitted to submit written responses to the evidence on their own or on behalf of the party they are advising. The investigators will consider all timely responses submitted by the parties.

The completed investigation report will outline each of the allegations that potentially constitute prohibited conduct under this Policy, provide the procedural steps of the investigation and fairly summarize relevant evidence. 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(s) assigned for the hearing. By law, it's presumed that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct unless that determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the Title IX Process.

Absent a Formal Complaint dismissal, MD Anderson will provide a live hearing for all Formal Complaints subject to the Title IX

Process as outlined in [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#).

MD Anderson will provide at least 10 Business Days written notice to parties of the hearing (and the parties' advisors, if any, upon a 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(s), 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. The hearing notice may also provide a deadline by which the parties have an opportunity to disclose (1) the names of any witnesses they intend to call to testify at the hearing, if any, and (2) a copy of any documents they intend to use as exhibits at the hearing, not already included in the investigation report, if any.

Either party may challenge the fairness, impartiality or objectivity of the hearing officer(s). The challenge must be submitted in writing to the hearing officer(s) within 4 Business Days after notice of the identity of the hearing officer(s) and must state the reasons for the challenge. The hearing officer(s) will be the sole judge(s) of whether he or she can serve with fairness, impartiality, and objectivity. In the event that the hearing officer(s) recuses themselves, an alternative

hearing officer will be assigned in accordance with the Institution's procedures.

The hearing officer(s) 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 U.T. System.

Each party will have access to all of the evidence from the investigation, including a copy of the completed investigation report, as outlined in Section 4.4(F) in [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#).

At the request of either party, MD Anderson will provide the hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the hearing officer(s) 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 at the same physical location of the hearing. Each party may make opening and closing statements.

No person will be required to disclose information protected under a legally recognized privilege. The hearing officer(s) must not allow into evidence 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.

Each party may have an advisor of their choice at the hearing. If a party doesn't have an advisor, MD Anderson will 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.

The hearing officer(s) may, at the hearing officer's discretion, ask questions during the hearing of any party or witness and may be the first person to ask questions of any party or witness. 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. Each advisor has the ability to ask 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. The advisors may ask questions under the following procedure:

- The advisor will ask a question of the applicable participant.
- Before the participant answers a question, the hearing officer(s) will rule as to whether the advisor's question is relevant to the alleged conduct charges.

If the hearing officer(s) rules the advisor's question as not relevant, then the hearing officer(s) must explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If the hearing officer(s) allows the question as relevant, the participant will answer it. 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.

The hearing officer(s) will issue a written determination, which must include the following:

- The allegations that potentially constitute prohibited conduct under [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#);
- A description of all of the procedural steps of the Title IX Process under [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#) (from receipt of a Formal Complaint to the determination regarding responsibility of the Respondent, including any notifications of the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits,

methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held);

- The findings of fact supporting the hearing officer's determination;
- The conclusion(s) and a rationale as to whether the Respondent is responsible for each allegation;
- The corrective actions, if applicable;
- Whether additional remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity will be provided to the Complainant; and
- The Institution's procedures and permissible bases for the parties to appeal, if applicable.

The hearing officer(s) will send a copy of the written determination concurrently to the parties, in addition to the Dean (for student Respondents) or appropriate administrator (for employee Respondents), and the Title IX Coordinator.

The hearing will be recorded in audio or audiovisual format and may be transcribed at the discretion of MD Anderson. The recording or transcript, if applicable, will be available for the parties to inspect and review, upon request.

Either party may appeal in writing the hearing officers' determination regarding a Respondent's responsibility under the Title IX Process or from the Institution's dismissal of a Formal Complaint (or any allegations in the Formal

Complaint) within 10 Business Days of notification of such a determination, on the following bases:

- A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- 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; or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or hearing officer(s) 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.

Both parties will be notified in writing when an appeal is filed, and the appeal procedures will apply equally for both parties. Any non-appealing party (or the Institution) will have 7 Business Days from the notification of an appeal to submit a written statement in support of the outcome. The appellate officer will release a written decision within 21 Business Days from the date of the appeal to:

- Affirm the hearing officers' determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and affirm the sanctions and remedies, if applicable;
- Affirm the hearing officers' determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility and amend the sanctions and remedies, if applicable;

- Affirm the Institution's dismissal of a Formal Complaint (or any allegations in the Formal Complaint);
- Remand the process back to the investigation or hearing stage for the investigator or hearing officer(s) (or applicable equivalent) to remedy any procedural irregularity or consider any new evidence; or
- Reverse the hearing officers' determination of the Respondent's responsibility and amend the sanctions and remedies, if applicable

MD Anderson's Title IX Office will retain all of the documentation included in the Title IX Process (outlined in Section 4 of [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#)) for seven years, in accordance with state and federal records laws and MD Anderson's policy. All documentation of records is private and confidential to the extent possible under law. Student records of the Title IX Process are disciplinary records under FERPA. Employee records of the Title IX Process are subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA).

The entire Title IX Process (outlined in Section 4 of [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#), including any appeal) will be completed in no more than 150 Business Days from the filing of

the Formal Complaint. However, the circumstances may require a temporary delay in this timeframe and MD Anderson may extend this timeframe for good cause. In such an instance, MD Anderson will provide written notice to the parties of the delay or extension and the reason(s) for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

4. Steps in the Process for a Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Complaint

After a complaint is filed, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will investigate under [ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#), the complaint of alleged sexual misconduct following a determination that an investigation is warranted. A representative from the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will contact the Complainant as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than five working days, to acknowledge receipt of the complaint and to schedule an intake meeting to discuss the details of the alleged sexual incident.

The complaint is supported by a written statement containing information provided by the person making the complaint. Information documented usually includes: the name of the person

making the complaint, the nature of the complaint, the name of the respondent, the date(s) of the alleged incident(s), and the names of any witnesses or persons having knowledge about the complaint. While an investigation may begin on the basis of an oral complaint, the Complainant is strongly encouraged to file a written complaint. In this situation, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will prepare a statement of what it understands the complaint to be and seek to obtain verification of the complaint from the Complainant.

Throughout the complaint and investigation process, a Complainant or Respondent may be accompanied by an individual providing support except as may be limited by Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). The supporter may not actively participate in a meeting or interview.

In its initial meeting with the Complainant or the Respondent, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will provide a copy of the applicable policy and [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1104, Clery Act Policy on Reporting Criminal Activity](#), as appropriate, discuss the contents, informal resolution, and the procedures involved in conducting an investigation of the alleged sexual incident, including confidentiality and anti-retaliation provisions; and identify additional resources available.

The Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices, in collaboration with UT Police and other administrators, will facilitate the arrangement of any interim safety/support measures as appropriate, pending the outcome of the complaint and investigation. These measures may include changing work or class locations, rescheduling an assignment or test, altering academic schedules, withdrawing from or retaking a class without penalty, issuing a No Contact Order, increased supervision or monitoring, security escorts, and free counseling services.

Workforce members or students alleging a sexual offense may seek orders of protection through the appropriate judicial tribunals. UT Police may assist in the enforcement of any lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court or the institution for the protection of a workforce member or student when requested by the party or deemed necessary by the institution.

In cases involving potential sexual violence or criminal conduct, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will determine, in consultation with UT Police, if criminal authorities need to be notified and will advise the Complainant of their rights in filing a criminal complaint. The Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will consult with UT Police and law enforcement regarding the applicability and issuance of orders

of protection, No Contact Orders, restraining orders, safety plans, or similar lawful orders. Upon request of law enforcement, the commencement of an investigation may be delayed temporarily until after the initial stages of criminal investigation. Police and criminal or civil justice procedures, findings, or outcomes are not determinative of either these complaint procedures or institutional corrective action procedures. Additionally, MD Anderson will not wait for criminal or civil justice outcomes to take appropriate action.

UT Police Responsibilities: In cases where an incident of a sexual nature is reported to UT Police, the police will advise the alleged party of their right to file a complaint. The police may share your report and related records (as permitted by state and federal law to the extent such access does not compromise any criminal investigation) with the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices, with the exception of when you use a pseudonym form under the Code of Criminal Procedure for incidents of sexual assault, stalking, family violence, and human trafficking. In those instances, where a pseudonym form is used, the police will only report the type of incident to the Title IX Coordinator but not any information identifying you.

To the extent possible, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices should coordinate with any other ongoing or criminal investigations of the incident and

establish appropriate fact-finding roles for each investigator.

The Complainant and Respondent may present any document, witness or information that is believed to be relevant to the complaint. The Fair Employment Practices Specialist will review any relevant evidence. The Fair Employment Practices Specialist also will interview the Complainant, the Respondent, and any relevant witnesses. Prior to meeting with the Respondent, the Fair Employment Practices Specialist will contact and provide written notification to the Respondent regarding parties involved, incident date(s), incident location(s) and a description of the sexual misconduct incident(s) reported. At least three business days after the written notification is provided, the Fair Employment Practices Specialist will request a meeting with the Respondent.

The investigation of a complaint will be concluded as soon as possible after receipt of the complaint. The Complainant, Respondent and any necessary parties will be provided updates on the progress of an investigation as needed. Upon completion of an investigation, an Fair Employment Practices Specialist will render a finding by applying the standard of evidence described below to the information gathered during the course of the investigation. Information considered may include witness statements, applicable policies, documentation provided or gathered, photographs, emails and text messages.

If the informal resolution processes were initially utilized, the Fair Employment Practices Specialist may consider information obtained during that process within the course of a formal complaint investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Fair Employment Practices Specialist will draft a report to include findings of facts and a preliminary determination of whether the policy was violated.

The Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee may accept, reject or modify the determination or direct further investigation. If further investigation is directed, the Fair Employment Practices may modify the investigation report and forward it to the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee for approval.

If it's determined that a violation did not occur, the Fair Employment Practices Specialist will notify the appropriate administrator with authority over the Respondent (i.e., manager, Department Chairs, SHP Dean, Vice President of Education and Training) of the no violation finding. The Fair Employment Practices Specialist also will provide the Complainant and the Respondent with the determination, with any redactions required for compliance with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Texas Education Code, Sec. 51.971.

If it's determined that a violation of the policy occurred, the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee will forward the approved investigation report to the appropriate administrator over the Respondent for action. Prior to implementing any corrective or remedial actions, the appropriate administrator will consult with the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee and provide the Complainant and the Respondent with the findings including any redactions required for compliance with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Texas Education Code, Sec. 51.971.

The Complainant and Respondent will be informed concurrently in writing of the final determination.

Time limitations in these procedures may be modified by the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee, or appropriate administrator, on a written showing of good cause. All parties will be informed of the basis of the delay.

In certain situations, an individual may wish to resolve the situation through an informal process without the need for a full, formal investigation. If informal assistance is deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator/Director, Office of Fair Employment Practices or their designee, then the individual will be provided assistance in

informally resolving the alleged sexual misconduct. Assistance may include providing the Complainant with strategies for communicating with the offending party that their behavior is unwelcomed and should cease, directing an MD Anderson official to inform the offending party to stop the unwelcomed conduct, or initiating mediation. However, MD Anderson may take more formal action, including corrective action, to ensure an environment free of sexual misconduct. A Complainant may use this option instead of or before filing a formal complaint but is not required to do so. Also, this option is not permitted for sexual violence cases. Anyone who believes that they have been subjected to sexual misconduct may immediately file a formal complaint or switch from an informal to a formal complaint. An individual wishing to use the informal resolution process should contact the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices. The Title IX Coordinator/Director of Office of Fair Employment Practices will review the information provided by the Complainant, which will include the Complainant's preferred resolution method. The Title IX Coordinator/Director of Office of Fair Employment Practices will determine whether the complaint is eligible for informal resolution. If informal resolution is deemed appropriate, the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices will provide assistance in informally resolving the alleged Sexual Misconduct. Informal

resolutions will be concluded as soon as possible. Documentation regarding the informal resolution will be maintained by the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices.

The proceedings for sex offenses, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking:

- will include a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final resolution that is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes as designated by institutional policies, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay;
- will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with institutional policies and is transparent to the Complainant and the Respondent;
- will be conducted by officials with requisite training in sex offense and domestic violence related crimes, as mandated by the Clery Act (MD Anderson officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues as well as how to conduct an investigation that protects the safety of the Complainant and promotes accountability.);
- will ensure the Complainant and the Respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the Complainant or Respondent may be present;
- will provide the Complainant and Respondent the same opportunities to have the other present during any institutional corrective action proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice;
- will not limit the choice of their respective advisor or their presence at any disciplinary action proceeding, except to the extent MD Anderson seeks to equally restrict the advisors' participation in any proceeding;
- will ensure the Complainant, the Respondent and appropriate officials have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal corrective action meetings;
- will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or the Respondent; and
- will provide simultaneous notice to the Complainant and Respondent of the results of the proceeding, the appellate options available, any changes to the result and when such results will become final.

5. Standard of Evidence

The standard of evidence utilized during institutional disciplinary action proceedings arising from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking is the preponderance of the evidence. This standard is satisfied if the action is deemed more likely to have occurred than not.

6. Possible Sanctions

Workforce members and students who engage in the prohibited behavior of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking under [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0285, Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy](#) are subject to corrective action.

1. Possible Sanctions and Remedies for Student Respondents:

- Educational training;
- No shared classes or extra-curricular activities;
- Corrective probation;
- Withholding of grades, official transcript, and/or degree;
- Bar against readmission, bar against enrollment, drop from one or more classes, and/or withdrawal from the Institution;
- Suspension of rights and privileges, including but not limited to participation in extracurricular activities;
- Denial of degree;
- Suspension from the Institution for a specific period of time. Suspension is noted on the academic transcript with the term "Disciplinary Suspension." The notation can be removed upon the request of the student in accordance with the Institution's procedures when all conditions of the suspension are met;
- Expulsion (permanent separation from the Institution). Expulsion creates a permanent notation on the student's academic transcript;

- Revocation of degree and withdrawal of diploma; and/or
- Other sanction(s) or remedies as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

2. Possible Sanctions and Remedies for Workforce Member Respondents:

- Coaching/Counseling;
- Formal Corrective Action-Notice/ Final Notice
- Job demotion or reassignment;
- Suspension with or without pay for a specific period of time;
- Dismissal or termination;
- Ineligibility for rehire; and/or
- Other sanction(s) or remedies as deemed appropriate under the circumstances

Corrective action proceedings that may take place pursuant to these policies will be conducted in accordance with MD Anderson Institutional Policies [ACA0059, Termination of Employment of a Faculty Member Policy](#), [ADM0256, Corrective Action Policy](#) and [ACA1264, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center School of Health Professions Conduct and Discipline Policy](#) and [Regent Rule 31008: Termination of a Faculty Member](#).

UT Police may issue a No Contact Order, if deemed appropriate. If it's determined that such order has been violated, appropriate sanctions may be imposed on the individual found responsible for violating the No Contact Order.

7. Range of Protective and Supportive Measures Available

MD Anderson will offer reasonably available individualized services, without any fee or charge, to the parties involved in a reported incident of sexual misconduct with or without the filing of a formal complaint, when applicable.

Protective and supportive measures may include but are not limited to counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, withdrawal from or retake of a class without penalty, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, change in work locations, leaves of absences, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the Institution, or other similar measures tailored to the individualized needs of the parties.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive measures that don't unreasonably burden the other party. Any disciplinary or punitive measures may only be implemented following the conclusion of the sexual misconduct process, unless an emergency removal is appropriate in a Title IX case.

MD Anderson will maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures provided to the parties, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality doesn't impair the ability of MD Anderson to provide the supportive measures.

Protective Orders

People often use the terms "restraining orders" and "protective orders" interchangeably, however, there is a crucial distinction between the two orders.

A restraining order typically is used to dictate to parties on either side of a lawsuit or court case what they can and can't do. Restraining orders can be written to protect a person or property; can be ordered by a court for many different types of situations; and have civil penalties if violated.

A protective order is a legal order issued by a state court which requires one person to stop harming another. The order can also place other restrictions, such as ordering the Respondent not to have any contact with the victim, the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household. A violation of a protective order can result in criminal charges and arrest.

In Texas, there are protective orders based on family violence and based on sexual assault or abuse, stalking or trafficking.

MD Anderson complies with Texas law in recognizing restraining orders and protective orders. Any person who obtains restraining orders or protective orders from Texas or any reciprocal states should provide a copy to UT Police and MD Anderson's Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices.

A victim may meet with UT Police to develop a Safety Plan to reduce the risk of harm. This may include but is not limited to schedule changes, alternative locations or safety escorts. MD Anderson can't apply for a restraining order or a protective order for a Complainant. The victim is required to apply directly for these orders.

Family Violence Protective Orders (Tex. Fam. Code Title 4)

A protective order is a lawsuit that is filed in family court (like a divorce) and must be reviewed and issued by a judge.

A protective order can require the Respondent to: stay away from the victim's home, school, or childcare facility, workplace or business; stop communicating directly or indirectly (through another person) with the victim, the victim's family or any member of the victim's household in a threatening or harassing manner; not remove, harm, threaten or interfere with the care, custody, or control of a pet, companion animal or assistance animal from the possession of the victim, the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household.

If the Respondent violates the order, the Respondent can be charged with a criminal offense and arrested.

In Harris County, a protective order can be obtained through the Office of the District Attorney

(DA's Office). When applying for the order through the DA's Office, the victim can then meet with a specially trained family violence caseworker or social worker to assist in the process. Once the filing of the order is approved by the prosecutor, the application is filed in family court and a court date will be set.

There are several things that must be proved to obtain a protective order through the DA's Office: that the DA's Office has jurisdiction (meaning that either the victim or the Respondent lives in Harris County, or that the violence occurred in Harris County); that the victim had a dating, family or household relationship with the Respondent; that the Respondent was personally served (The Respondent can be served at home, at work, at a probation or parole appointment, or during a court date.); that family violence occurred; that family violence is likely to continue in the future; and that a divorce or custody case is not pending (meaning that in order to be represented by the DA's Office, no divorce or custody case can actually be filed.)

Temporary Protective Ex Parte Order

A temporary ex parte order is a court order designed to provide the victim, the victim's family or any member of the victim's household with immediate protection from the Respondent. A temporary ex parte order can be obtained without

the Respondent present in court. To get a temporary ex parte order, the judge has to believe that the Respondent presents a clear and present danger to the victim, the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household. The judge will make this decision based upon the information included in the application for a protective order.

A temporary ex parte order lasts for the period stated in the order, usually up to 20 days. If requested or if the judge decides to extend, the temporary ex parte order can be extended for additional 20-day periods.

Final Protective Order

A final protective order is effective for the period stated in the order, which generally may be up to a maximum of two years. If there is no time period written on the order, then it expires on the second anniversary of the date the order was issued.

Magistrate's Order (Emergency Protection Order)

A magistrate's order for emergency protection is issued by the criminal court after the Respondent is arrested for committing family violence, sexual assault, sexual abuse, stalking or trafficking.

The victim doesn't need to be present in the courtroom for this type of order to be issued. The magistrate can decide to issue this order based upon the request of the victim, if present; or upon the

request of the victim's guardian, a police officer or the state attorney/prosecutor; or upon the magistrate's own decision. However, if the crime involved family violence that resulted in serious physical injury or if the Respondent used or displayed a deadly weapon while committing a family violence assault, the magistrate must issue this order even if no one specifically requests it.

A magistrate's order for emergency protection is usually effective for 31-61 days. However, if the Respondent was arrested for a crime that involves family violence where the respondent used or displayed a deadly weapon when committing the assault, the order would be effective for up to 61-91 days.

Protective Orders for Victims of Sexual Assault or Abuse, Stalking or Trafficking (Texas C.C.P. Art. 7A)

This order is a court order that is designed to protect a victim of sexual assault or other sexual offenses, stalking or trafficking, regardless of the relationship between the victim and the offender. An application for a protective order can be filed in district court, juvenile court, statutory county court or constitutional county court. It can be filed in the county where the victim resides, where the offender resides, or any county where an element of the crime occurred. In

addition, if there is a current family violence protective order between the same parties that would be involved in this protective order, the victim has the option of filing it in that court as well.

A sexual assault or abuse, stalking, or trafficking protective order can require the offender to:

- stop doing anything that is reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment or embarrass the victim, the victim's family or any member of the victim's household;
- stop communicating directly or indirectly (through another person) with the victim, the victim's family or any member of the victim's household in a harassing manner;
- stay away from the victim's home, school, childcare facility, workplace or business;
- turn over any firearms in their possession to law enforcement (unless the person is a peace officer actively engaged in employment as a sworn, full-time paid employee of a state agency) and the judge can suspend their license to carry a concealed handgun; and/or
- take other actions that the judge decides are necessary to reduce the likelihood of future harm to the victim, the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household.

The same restrictions can be applied to the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household.

Temporary Ex Parte Order

The court can grant a temporary ex parte (emergency) protective order for sexual assault or abuse, stalking or trafficking that would last until a full court hearing. An ex parte order may be granted if there is a clear and present danger to the victim of sexual assault or abuse, stalking, trafficking or other harm. The order can protect the victim, the victim's family, or any member of the victim's household.

Protective Order (After a Hearing)

The judge will hold a hearing where both the victim and the offender have the right to attend, offer evidence, testimony, witnesses, etc. At this hearing, the judge will decide whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the requestor is the victim of sexual assault or abuse, stalking, or trafficking.

If the judge grants a protective order after a hearing, the order can last for as long as the lifetime of the offender or the victim, or for any shorter period specifically stated in the order. If the order doesn't state the termination date, the order ends two years after the date it was issued.

Where to Obtain Protective Orders in Harris County:

Harris County District Attorney's Office - Family Criminal Law Division

Monday-Friday, 7 a.m.-5 p.m.
1310 Prairie St.
713-274-0212

Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse (AVDA)

Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
1001 Texas Ave., Suite 600
713-224-9911

Houston Volunteer Lawyers

Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
1111 Bagby St., Suite FLB300
713-228-0735
info@hvlp.org

Criminal Trespass Warning

A criminal trespass warning is an interim protective measure issued by UT Police directed at those who are considered a danger to the campus community or a danger to a certain individual in the campus community. The warning advises the alleged offender to leave the premises and forbids them from entering and/or remaining on certain property, which can cover either the entire campus or a specific campus location. To request a criminal trespass warning, contact UT Police at 713-792-2890 and request to speak with an officer. The officer issues a criminal trespass warning if the alleged offender is determined to pose a risk to campus safety based on information provided by the requestor as it relates to applicable state law. When the warning is issued, the officer is responsible for providing notice to the requestor and the person receiving the warning.

If a criminal trespass warning is violated, UT Police should be contacted immediately. UT Police

generally enforces these warnings by charging violators with criminal trespass resulting in arrest and/or a fine.

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

MD Anderson will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary or corrective action proceeding conducted by MD Anderson against a student who is the alleged Respondent of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Educational Programs and Campaigns

UT Police and MD Anderson engage in comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking which:

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

UT Police and MD Anderson have education programs to promote the awareness and prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault. MD Anderson provides both primary prevention and awareness programs as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for workforce members and students, including:

- Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training: Annual online training for workforce members and students.
- New Student Orientation Programs: Trainings administered to new students.
- Employment Laws and Practices Training: Online training required of employees and students during orientation, and thereafter on a biennial basis.
- Conflict in Relationships – Breaking the Cycle of Abuse: This course familiarizes attendees with laws associated with family violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Guidance is provided on how to recognize the signs of intimate partner violence, the significance of early action and reporting options.
- Non-Escalation, De-Escalation and Crisis Management: This course focuses on predicting and preventing conflict (non-escalation), reducing challenging behaviors before they become violent (de-escalation), and interacting with people who have lost their ability to make safe decisions. General Campus

Safety: The course provides general safety tips on how to minimize the risk of being a potential target or victim, and community resources that aim to curtail crime.

- Travel Safety: The course provides guidance and best practices for safe travel. The individual will learn how to pack, increase their security during hotel stay, avoid scams and minimize the risk of being a potential target.
- Empowered Living Class Focused on Intimate Partner Toxicity: Session content includes aspects of toxic relationships, common mistakes/myths, seeking love and happiness in the wrong places, and recognizing signs of abuse and learning about domestic violence indicators.
- Title IX Office Brochure distribution.
- Employee Notes articles communicating the educational programs and campaigns available.
- Presentations to various groups, including the Shared Governance Committee of the School of Health Professions, the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, the Steering Committee of HR, HR Business Partners, and the HR Service Center.

These primary and ongoing prevention and awareness training courses and campaigns include:

- A statement that MD Anderson prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;
- Definitions of “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” “stalking” and “consent”;
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
- Information on risk reduction; and
- Education on equal opportunity laws and policies, including discrimination, workplace accommodation and retaliation.

Workforce members and students who retaliate in any way against an individual who has brought a complaint pursuant to the sexual misconduct institutional policies, or against an individual who has participated in an investigation of a complaint are subject to corrective action up to and including termination or dismissal. See MD Anderson Institutional Policy [ADM3384, Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy](#) and [ADM0254 Non-Retaliation Policy](#).

MD Anderson has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as providing written notification to workforce members and students 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 institution and in the community.

In addition, MD Anderson will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes in academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures. MD Anderson will provide such accommodations or protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. MD Anderson will provide supportive measures related to Title IX complaints.

Workforce members and students should contact the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713-745-6947.

Examples of options for a potential change to an academic situation may include a transfer to a different section of a class or withdraw if there is no option to transfer. Possible changes to work situations may include altering working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include parking in a different location or being assisted with a safety escort by UT Police. To request changes to academic, transportation and/or working situations, contact the Title IX Office/Office of Fair Employment Practices at 713-745-6947.

Risk Reduction

MD Anderson engages in risk reduction strategies emphasizing the collective responsibility of the MD Anderson community to reduce the risk of sexual misconduct. This includes a prevention and education program about sexual misconduct that includes bystander intervention training that enables all workforce members and students to take a role in preventing and interrupting incidents of sexual misconduct.

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

- Be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are and who is around you.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It's more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you're going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears, especially if you're walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group, check in with each other and leave together.
- If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately.
- Don't leave your drink unattended. If you've left your drink alone, get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, watch it being poured and carry it yourself. Don't drink from punch bowls or other large common open containers.
- Watch out for your companions, and vice versa. If someone seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect someone (including yourself) has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately. Be explicit with doctors so they can give the correct tests.
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable situation, here are some things to remember:
 - a. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do.
 - b. Have a code word with others so that if you don't

feel comfortable, you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. They can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

- c. Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it's better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable.
- Try to think of an escape route. Are there people around who might be able to help you?
 - If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. MD Anderson is committed to promoting shared accountability where bystanders are engaged in the prevention and intervention of prohibited conduct. As such, all workforce members and students are responsible for protecting MD Anderson's working and learning environment:

- Recognize the signs of potential harm.
- Understand the structures and conditions that can facilitate violence.
- Identify safe and effective

intervention options, which may include: stopping an incident from occurring or continuing, providing assistance to an incapacitated individual, defusing a situation, creating a distraction and/or requesting assistance from others.

- Report it or encourage the victim to report it.
- Participate in resulting investigations.
- Don't put yourself in harm's way. Call UT Police at 713-792-2890 or law enforcement at 911.

Sexual Assault Investigative Guarantee

If you have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, you have the right to report the assault to UT Police. As an encouragement to report sexual assaults, UT Police is committed to the following:

- We will meet with you privately, and you may be accompanied by a personal advocate.
- We will provide either a male or female officer to correspond with the Complainant's gender or preference to conduct the initial interview, if requested and if one is available.
- We will fully investigate your case, regardless of the gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, national origin or religion of the parties involved.
- We will not judge you or your

actions. Assault victims are not responsible for the criminal actions of others.

- We will treat you and your case with courtesy, sensitivity, respect and understanding.
- We will assist you in arranging for your medical needs and/or hospital treatment.
- We will provide you with advocate and counseling referral information.
- We will discuss and explain the criminal justice process. We will keep you informed as to the progress of the investigation, which may include the arrest and prosecution of the offender.
- We will take all necessary and available steps to protect the confidentiality of you and necessary parties. We will not release your name to the public or to the press.
- We will be available to answer your questions as the process of the investigation and prosecution unfolds.

Confidentiality

MD Anderson will not disclose externally and will keep confidential all personally identifying information about Complainants, to the extent permitted by law. In addition, MD Anderson will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a Complainant of a domestic violence, dating violence, sexual

assault or stalking crime, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair MD Anderson's ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

MD Anderson will complete publicly available record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim, as defined in Sec. 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20)).

Offender Registration Requirements for Campuses

MD Anderson workforce members and students are required to disclose in writing to their supervisors any arrests for and/or criminal charges of all misdemeanor or felony offenses (other than minor traffic violations); any misdemeanor or felony convictions and/or deferrals of adjudication; community supervision and/or other pre-trial diversion or disposition (other than minor traffic violations); and whether they are registered or will be required to register as a sex offender within five business days of occurrence.

Every person who is required to register in Texas as a sex offender must register within five days with UT Police if they:

- reside on MD Anderson campus property,

- are enrolled as an MD Anderson student (including extension classes), or
- are a full- or part-time workforce member at MD Anderson with or without compensation, including volunteers, or carries on a vocation, attends school or is a visitor to MD Anderson.

A registered sex offender who has any campus affiliation (e.g., workforce member, student, volunteer) must also notify UT Police within seven working days of ceasing to be enrolled or employed, ceasing to carry on a vocation at MD Anderson or changing their address.

Campus-affiliated registration of sex offenders will be conducted at UT Police offices. Persons required to register must do so in person Monday through Friday (excluding holidays), between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Registrations will be handled by appointment only; call 713-792-4108 to schedule an appointment.

Public Access to Sex Offender Data

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. 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, volunteers services or is a student.

In Texas, convicted sex offenders must register with the local law enforcement authority of the city they reside in or, if the sex offender doesn't reside in a city, with the local law enforcement authority of the county they reside in. The U.S. Department of Justice has created a publicly accessible Internet-based national sex offender database that allows users to specify a search radius across state lines. The Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website is accessible at www.nsopw.gov. You also may search for information regarding registered sex offenders at the Texas Department of Public Safety website at <https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/SexOffenderRegistry>.

Upon registration of an offender, UT Police forwards a notice and identifying information to campus security officials.

Additionally, UT Police maintains links to local, county, state and federal agency websites that provide public access to data regarding registered sex offenders.

Reminder: Information contained under laws associated with registered sex offenders may not be used to harass, discriminate or commit a crime against any person who has been identified as a sex offender. Public safety is best served

when registered sex offenders are not concealing their location.

Campus-affiliated registered sex offender information is available for inspection by members of the campus community at UT Police offices by appointment during normal business hours; call 713-792-4108 for more information. Police may release sex offender information relating to campus-affiliated registered sex offenders to any member of the campus community if the requesting individual is:

- over 18;
- a member of the campus community (e.g., workforce member, student, volunteer);
- not themselves a registered sex offender;
- willing to certify in writing to the understanding that the release of registered sex offender information is for the purpose of allowing members of the campus community to protect themselves and their families from sex offenders;
- willing to certify to the understanding that it's illegal to use the registered sex offender registration information to harass, discriminate or commit a crime against any person who has been identified as a sex offender; and
- willing to sign a "Registered Sex Offender View Form."

Registered sex offender information available for public viewing

includes:

- name and known aliases;
- age, date of birth, gender and race;
- physical description (including scars, marks and tattoos);
- photograph (if available);
- crimes that were the basis for the registration requirement; and
- date of last registration.

Sec. 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 establishes the Megan Nicole Kanka and Alexandra Nicole Zapp Community Notification Program to provide for notification to the Attorney General, relevant jurisdictions, law enforcement agencies, social service entities, volunteer organizations and other entities immediately after a sex offender registers or updates a registration.

scars, marks and tattoos);

- photograph (if available);
- crimes that were the basis for the registration requirement;
- residential address (must be verified by law enforcement prior to release);
- description and license plate number of offender's vehicle;
- type of victim targeted by the offender;
- relevant parole or probation conditions;
- dates of crimes resulting in classification;
- date of release from confinement; and
- offender's employment, vocation or student status with MD Anderson.

Campus Sex Offender Disclosure

UT Police may proactively or reactively release any portion of the following information when a peace officer reasonably suspects, based upon information that has come to their attention, that a child or other person may be at risk due to the presence of a high-risk registered sex offender who is in the campus community:

- name and known aliases;
- age, date of birth, gender and race;
- physical description (including

Emergency Response and Evacuation

MD Anderson is committed to maintaining a safe and injury-free environment for its workforce members, patients, students and visitors through effective emergency management. Effective emergency management must address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from disasters that can affect the environment of care at MD Anderson.

If there is an immediate on-campus threat to the health or safety of MD Anderson workforce members, patients, visitors or students, MD Anderson must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a Timely Warning based on the same circumstances; however, adequate follow-up information must be provided to the community as needed.

To prepare for and mitigate effects of disasters, MD Anderson has developed an institutional Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to guide and direct personnel response during disasters. This plan employs a command structure or Incident Command System (ICS) composed of an all-hazard plan supplemented by hazard- or incident-specific plans. Complementing this structure is a protocol for pre-planning emergency communications and warnings, workforce members' roles and responsibilities, post-event actions, deactivation,

threat-specific actions and procedures; and training. This plan also incorporates the principles and concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in a manner consistent with the MD Anderson community and its surroundings.

The institutional EOP addresses seven critical functional areas: communications; resources and assets; safety and security; workforce members' roles and responsibilities; utilities management; patient care; and disaster volunteer management. The institutional EOP is designed to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from hazards facing the institution during and after an emergency.

The institutional EOP applies institution-wide to all buildings or properties owned, operated or controlled by MD Anderson, including its Houston-area locations. The Bastrop Campus is not included in the institutional EOP. Bastrop maintains its own site-specific plans.

The institutional EOP is written in accordance with both internal and external standards and guidelines such as The Joint Commission (TJC) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

The institutional EOP is based on the ICS structure consisting of an all-hazard plan supported by incident-specific plans and appendices. These plans drill down

on specific processes to follow during specific incidents. The institutional EOP:

- Provides a plan for responding to an emergency incident;
- Documents preparations made for unforeseen disasters;
- Protects patients, visitors, personnel and property by establishing and testing proper response measures; and
- Maintains hospital, research and administrative operations by defining a recovery plan and actions during an emergency incident.

The institutional EOP and the incident specific plans are available on MD Anderson's intranet site.

MD Anderson also recommends that departments have a departmental emergency plan, a business continuity plan, or both, depending on the department's functions, criticality and operational needs. These plans outline actions at the departmental level that are required to maintain or resume normal operations after an emergency. Templates for a department emergency plan and business continuity plan are available on the intranet site for any department to download and complete.

Institutional incident-specific plans include:

- All Violent Threats Plan
- Chilled Water Failure Plan
- Flood and Rain Plan

- Freeze Response Plan
- HAZMAT Plan
- Hurricane Response Plan
- Medical Gas Failure Plan
- Natural Gas Failure Plan
- Personal Preparedness Plan
- Power Failure Plan
- Tornado and High Wind Plan
- Animal Escape Plan
- NBC Escape Plan
- Potable Water Plan
- Hazard Mitigation Plan

In addition to emergency plans, fire plans and evacuation procedures are located online on the Environmental Health, Safety, Sustainability and Emergency Management (EHSSEM) intranet. Fire and evacuation plans will differ depending on the classification of the relevant space (health care, ambulatory or business).

Depending on the type of emergency, MD Anderson may activate either a defend-in-place protocol or an evacuation. Each department is required to train its workforce members on evacuation responses. If the defend-in-place strategy is not possible, departments can choose to evacuate. Evacuations can occur horizontally to a safe zone on the same floor, or vertically to a floor below the site of the emergency.

MD Anderson is a “Shelter in Place” facility with regard to an emergency in patient care buildings. While damage and

impact to the facility would be isolated as much as possible, movement away from the incident may be necessary to protect patients and visitors, as well as faculty, trainees/students and other members of MD Anderson’s workforce. If horizontal movement away from the incident is not possible, movement to another floor or building may be necessary until the incident is contained.

Non-ambulatory and critical patients will be evacuated as appropriate according to their needs.

In the event a total evacuation is needed, ICS will organize, manage and direct the evacuation to ensure the safety of workforce members, students and patients. Depending on its condition, Mays Clinic may function as a secondary treatment site or a secondary evacuation location.

Non-patient-care areas should follow evacuation procedures specific to their department’s emergency plan. Building- or property-specific instructions related to emergency evacuations are available on [MD Anderson’s intranet site](#) (credentials required).

The Bastrop campus may evacuate due to wildfires or other hazards. Their emergency plans are tested annually and are housed at their specific campus locations.

The evacuation process is publicized on emergency badge cards that are provided to all employees for download from the intranet as well as available on

the employee app. Detailed fire evacuation plans are published on the Environmental Health and Safety intranet site. Education also is provided to employees during MD Anderson’s Employee Education Event, during fire drills and through Emergency Management Training.

Evacuation information also is available in the “Safety & Emergency” section of the MD Anderson Employee App. The following is the information available in the app:

- Defend in Place – Evacuate horizontally to the next smoke compartment (safe zone) and evacuate vertically if horizontal evacuation is not possible.
- Partial Evacuations – Evacuate to a safe distance from the incident. Move patients, visitors, and personnel horizontally to a safe zone (beyond smoke or fire doors) on the same floor, or to another building.
- Total Evacuations – Use stairwells for evacuations. Move patients, visitors and personnel horizontally first if possible or vertically to another building. Move non-ambulatory patients using Evacused if available rally at your department’s designated rally point.

In the event of an emergency, health care providers should be aware of how many patients are on oxygen in their areas and know who is responsible for shutting off the supply of medical gas, including oxygen. Where anesthesia is

provided, the anesthesia provider may cut off the supply of medical gas, including oxygen, in an emergency situation. All health care providers should be able to locate the medical gas shut-off valves in their areas.

In the case of a fire follow RACE: Rescue patients, visitors and employees from immediate danger; Alarm using manual pull stations; Confine the fire by closing all doors; and Extinguish, if capable, or evacuate. Manual pull stations and fire extinguishers are located near exit stairwells and other

central locations. If capable of using an extinguisher, remember P.A.S.S.: Pull the pin; Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire; Squeeze the handle; and Sweep the nozzle side to side.

In the event of hazardous material spills or exposures, follow institutional spill procedures. If an employee is not capable of cleaning a spill, they can request assistance by calling 713-563-5000. If material is splashed or spilled on you, immediately flush the exposed area with water for at least 15 minutes, and then complete an Employee Accident Report, available on the

EHSSEM intranet site. Staff should be able to access Safety Data Sheet (SDS) information in their areas. SDS are available online at <https://chemmanagement.ehs.com/> (credentials required).

Note: Emergency responses and evacuation procedures will be handled in accordance with MD Anderson's institutional EOP. Timely and emergency communications will be handled in accordance with [MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1097, Emergency Notification Policy](#).

Internal Emergency Management Policy and Guidelines

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1282: Emergency Management Program Policy](#)

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0297: Employee Reporting Requirements During Emergency Conditions Policy](#)

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM1097: Emergency Notification Policy](#)

[MD Anderson Institutional Policy ADM0929: Business Continuity Policy](#)

External Requirements and Guidelines

The Joint Commission

The Joint Commission is an independent, not-for-profit organization that provides hospital accreditation standards. The Joint Commission is the nation's oldest and largest standards-setting and accrediting body in health care. It seeks to continuously improve the safety and quality of care provided to the public through the provision of health care accreditation and

related services that support performance improvement in health care organizations.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

To participate in and receive payment from the Medicare or Medicaid programs, a health care organization must meet the eligibility requirements for program participation, including

a certification of compliance with federal regulations. This certification is based on a survey conducted by a state agency on behalf of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The Joint Commission has "deeming" authority to conduct this survey on behalf of the state agency/CMS.

Emergency Management Training

Emergency Management Training, which includes specific instructions on how to sign up for MD Anderson's mass notification system and other important information about specific events and evacuation procedures, is available in MD Anderson's Education Center to all workforce members and students. Emergency Management Training is updated on an annual basis.

This online platform provides an effective way for the workforce and students to learn about ICS, and other emergency procedures at MD Anderson.

If an MD Anderson workforce member has or is assigned an active role within Incident Command as an Incident Commander or Section Chief, they are required to take two additional sections of training. The first is an instructor-led course called Phase 1 Training, and the second is a series of four FEMA courses. This required ICS training is searchable by using keywords such as "emergency management" and "FEMA" in MD Anderson's Education Center.

The required FEMA courses are:

- IS-100 Introduction to Incident Command System;

- IS-200 Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response (formerly known as IS-200 HCA);
- IS-700 An Introduction to the National Incident Management System; and
- IS-800 National Response Framework, an Introduction.

All other ICS staff are encouraged to take those trainings.

Functional, tabletop, and other exercises are also conducted with the Incident Command team. Topics covered include active shooter scenarios, loss of critical infrastructure, hurricane preparedness, and cybersecurity.

Emergency Notification System

MD Anderson makes every effort to alert workforce members and students to an approaching or imminent threat or emergency using a mass notification system.

This system is capable of disseminating emergency notifications simultaneously through multiple devices and portals, including business phones, email, cell phones and pagers designated by workforce members and students. The mass notification system now also includes the capability to send notifications to desktops and laptops in the form of ticker alerts, pop-up messages and full screen takeovers.

Institutional devices, shared devices and institutional email addresses are automatically included in the

mass notification system. However, personal cell phone numbers must be entered into PeopleSoft to receive these emergency notifications via personal cell phones. To update or add contact information into PeopleSoft to receive emergency notifications:

- Log on to myHR;
- Select "myHR for Employees" from the main menu;
- Select "Personal Information";
- Select "Phone Numbers";
- Select "Add Phone Number";
- Select "Mobile" from the drop-down menu; and
- Add your cell phone number.

An automatic download from PeopleSoft to the mass

notification system happens daily. MD Anderson doesn't require the public to sign up for notifications, but contractors and other UT System members may be manually enrolled as needed. Instructions on how to enter cell phone numbers in the system are disseminated through Employee Notes articles. In addition, the Emergency Management Training for workforce members also covers how to enter a mobile number online to receive emergency notifications.

Depending on the scope of the emergency event and the impact the event is having, the Incident Commander, in conjunction with the Public Information Officer in the ICS, will determine the appropriate segments of the campus

community to receive emergency notifications and will write and disseminate updates on the event. Notifications can be sent to all or to specific groups. Groups can be broken down by building or property, department or division, job title, etc.

Incident Command Responsibility

A single event or any combination of events can trigger possible emergency level escalation. Escalation decisions are made by the Incident Commander with input of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT).

The Incident Commander is responsible for confirming the existence of an emergency in conjunction with the ELT, local first responders, public health officials and/or the National Weather Service and StormGeo, a weather subscription tool. A weekly email is distributed to approximately three hundred leaders indicating who the Incident Commander is for the week and several other key positions as well as other key weather and utility outage information as needed. When an event occurs, Information Services, Facilities Management, Environmental Health and Safety, UT Police and/or Infection Control may elevate the event to the Incident Commander for full or partial activation of the Incident Command Team. These areas represent MD Anderson's most likely areas of activation based on the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment that is conducted annually.

During an emergency event, the Incident Commander or their designee will initiate these notifications and consult with the Public Information Officer for message content, depending on the urgency. The Incident Commander may elect to

Catastrophic events and emergencies at MD Anderson are triaged based on the severity of an event, and its effect on patient care and the health and safety of everyone on campus. The institution's ICS is activated at the onset of an emergency. The ICS uses the institutional EOP to minimize adverse impacts to the institution and to restore operations to normal as quickly as possible.

The institution has established Emergency Levels, indicated in the Institutional Status Matrix, to categorize an incident and support patients and staff in understanding the complexity of an incident, impacts to the institutions and services, and actions that may be employed at each level. Emergency Levels increase in severity from 1 to 4. This list of Emergency Levels, potential actions, and impacts is NOT all-inclusive. The Emergency Level for a given event is established by the Incident Commander.

Bastrop

The Bastrop Campus has a separate ICS structure to manage local events, due to their geographical distance from MD Anderson's

disseminate the message directly or route it through the institution's Facilities Operations Center. In most criminal events, the UT Police Officer in Charge (OIC) will initiate emergency message notifications.

Level 4 – Significant Impact Event is occurring or has occurred

- All outpatient appointments cancelled until further notice
- Research Operations suspended until further notice
- Evacuation of buildings or properties may be necessary
- Treatments and elective procedures canceled until further notice
- Facility is in Lockdown / Shelter in Place mode

Level 3 – Operations Impacted Event is occurring or has occurred

- Travel to the location may be restricted or impacted
- Some degradation of services might have occurred
- Controlled Access Plan may be implemented

Level 2 – Warning Escalating event with potential impact

- Additional positions in Incident Command activated
- Communications with a broader group such as Managers, Directors and Supervisors

Level 1 – Watch emerging event with unknown impact

- Limited Incident Command activation to begin preparing for future events
- Communications with select groups

Normal Operations

No incident is occurring

Texas Medical Center (TMC) campus. However, based on the impact of a local event on the institution, the institutional ICS may choose to manage the situation, with either location represented in the command staff.

Local escalation decisions for Bastrop can be made by the following:

- Vice president of Operations and Facilities

- Sr. Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer
- Director of Operations and chair of Veterinary Sciences at Science Park

Additional Resources for Mass Notification

Beyond the mass notification system described earlier, MD Anderson disseminates emergency information in a timely manner to the campus community using a variety of resources.

Workforce members are reminded throughout the year to access these resources for updates on the institution's response to an emergency event, and for information about when to remain on or off campus and/or return to work following an event.

- **Email** – Specified leaders and institutional communicators have authority to release campus-wide alerts through mass email notifications to everyone with a valid MD Anderson email address.
- **Desktop Alerts** - Allows for the mass notification system to send alerts to institutional computers as tickers, pop-ups or full-screen notifications. The primary use cases for this system are hazards posing immediate life-safety and/or patient care impacts.
- **Emergency Alert Site** – A page on the institution's website is designated for campus

emergency notifications, emergency preparedness and evacuation resources.

- **Ride-Out Blog** – Activated in an emergency, this blog on the institution's intranet site is another resource for up-to-the-minute information for workforce members.
- **RING Line** – Alert information is simultaneously made available for workforce members via the institution's RING Line by dialing 2-RING (713-792-7464). The system allows the institution to record messages for workforce members. Bastrop Campus uses 855-560-7464 as their toll-free RING Line.
- **Public Address (PA) System** (TMC Campus) – The PA system provides an audible alert to a building- or property-specific emergency.
- **Intranet Homepage** – This offers a consistent flow of information to workforce members through rotating emergency bulletins and news articles.
- **Social Media** – MD Anderson has an institutional presence on social media sites, including

Facebook and Twitter, where members of the Strategic Communications team can post notices and alerts relating to a campus emergency.

Follow-up information is distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems. MD Anderson's Public Information Officer may use Twitter, Facebook, MD Anderson's website and/or local media to disseminate emergency notification information to the larger community. In addition, the Planning & Liaison Officer may work with SETRAC and the TMC on updates to neighboring hospitals. UT System Risk Management also will be notified of events.

Testing the Response System

Drills are conducted throughout the year to test various hazard-specific plans and procedures for emergency response. Additional training is conducted based on departmental needs, requests, availability of workforce members and impact to institutional operations.

Fire drills are conducted in accordance to TJC, National Fire Protection Association standards and guidelines for every building or property at MD Anderson. In doing so, fire drills are conducted once per shift, per quarter, and are unannounced.

In addition, the PA System is tested twice a year. All workforce members on the TMC Campus can hear the emergency testing notification via the PA system.

Emergency response and evacuation tests are documented in an After Action Report that documents a description of the exercise, whether the test was announced or unannounced, and the time and date of the test.

At the CALEA Conference in Garden Grove, CA, Vice President, CSO, and Chief of Police William Adcox, alongside Accreditation Manager Everton Long, proudly received the official Certificate of Accreditation. Presented by Commission Chairperson Matthew Packard and Executive Director Craig Hartley, this recognition highlights the division's ongoing commitment to professional excellence.



From left to right: Michelle Owens, Procurement Coordinator; Paulette Yacoub, Senior Administrative Assistant; LaTonia Lawrence, Administrative Coordinator; Vanessa Ortiz, Metrics Analyst; and Dr. Deana Hernandez, Educational Specialist smile for a photo before the Promotions and Awards Ceremony.



Facilities Contractor Justin Pusley conducting a fire extinguisher check.



Police Cadets Hervyn Guerra & Ruben Arnsworth

Appendix A: Definitions

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It's not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully committed.)

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

Burglary (Forcible/Non-Forcible)
The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safe cracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle is any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails, such as sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles, self-propelled motor homes, snowmobiles, golf carts and motorized wheelchairs. (Classified as motor vehicle theft are all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.)

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

Manslaughter by Negligence – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery – The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses) – An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent." Attempted sexual assaults are included in this definition.

a. Consent – As defined by MD Anderson and utilized for sexual misconduct investigations, is defined as a voluntary, mutually understandable agreement that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in each instance of sexual activity. Consent to one act does not imply consent to another. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Any expression of an unwillingness to engage in any instance of sexual activity presumes a lack of consent. Consent is not effective if it results from: the use of physical force, a threat of physical force, intimidation, coercion, incapacitation, or any other factor that would eliminate an individual's ability to exercise the individual's own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual activity. A current or previous dating or

sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be a voluntary, mutually understandable agreement that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in each instance of sexual activity. The definition of consent for the crime of sexual assault in Texas can be found in Sec. 22.011(b) of the Texas Penal Code.

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

c. Incest – Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

d. Rape – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim (includes both males and females).

e. Sexual Misconduct – A broad term encompassing a range of non-consensual sexual activity or unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature. The terms include, but are not limited to, Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Intimidation, Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. The term also includes "Other Inappropriate Sexual Conduct," as defined by the applicable policy.

f. Statutory Rape – Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories of covered classes are reported: race, religion, gender, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin.

Categories of Bias

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

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

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their

actual or perceived gender (e.g., male or female).

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity (bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals).

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

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division

of humankind (e.g., Asians, African Americans, whites).

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

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual individuals).

Types of Hate Crimes

For purposes of the annual statistical disclosure, hate crimes include any Clery Act reportable offense listed in the above crime definitions and the following additional offenses:

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except "Arson") – To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person

having custody or control of it.

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

Larceny/Theft – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of

property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person doesn't have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing. The following incidents may be classified as Larceny:

a. **Pocket-Picking** – The theft of articles from another person's

physical possession by stealth where the victim usually doesn't become immediately aware of the theft.

b. Purse-Snatching – The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person without the use of force or threat of force.

c. Shoplifting – The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

d. Theft from Building – A theft from within a building that is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

e. Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device – A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

f. Theft from Motor Vehicle – The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

g. Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories – The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.

h. All Other Larcenies or attempted Larcenies – All thefts

or attempted thefts which don't fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of larceny/theft listed above.

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

Arrests and Referrals

Arrest and discipline referral statistics include the number of persons arrested and/or referred for corrective action for the following violations:

Drug Abuse Violations – The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution,

sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations – The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale,

purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Weapons Law Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.) – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Definitions

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

For the purpose of this definition:

a. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

b. Dating violence doesn't include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence – Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence 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 a person who:

- a) Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- b) Who shares a child in common with the victim;
- c) Cohabiting, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or
- d) Commits acts against an adult or

youth victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Texas.

Economic Abuse – (in the context of domestic violence and dating violence definitions) 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:

a) Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information;

b) Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage; or

c) 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.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct of two or more acts including

but not limited to directly or indirectly or through third parties, by any action, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a specific person or intervenes with that specific person's property and that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition:

a. Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

b. Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but doesn't necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Sexual Assault- An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape.

a. Rape – The causing of penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

b. Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual

gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

d. Statutory Rape – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (17).

Technological Abuse – An act or pattern of behavior that occurs within sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as otherwise permitted by law, another person, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to: internet enabled devices, online spaces and platforms, computers, mobile devices, cameras and imaging programs, apps, location tracking devices, communication technologies, or any other emerging technologies.

Geographic Locations

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

Non-Campus Building or Property – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to,

the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

aforementioned area that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities – Any student housing facility that is owned, controlled or rented by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.

Jurisdictional Definitions of VAWA Offenses (State Law Definitions)

Family Violence (Domestic Violence)

– TX Family Code, Sec. 71.004.

FAMILY VIOLENCE. “Family violence” means:

- (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;
- (2) abuse, as that term is defined by Secs. 261.001(1)(C), (E), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), and (M) by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or
- (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Sec. 71.0021.

Abuse – TX Family Code, Sec. 261.001.

- (1) “Abuse” includes the following acts or omissions by a person:
 - (A) mental or emotional injury to a child that results in an observable and material impairment in the child’s growth, development, or psychological functioning;
 - (B) causing or permitting the child to be in a situation in which the child sustains a mental or emotional injury that results in an observable and material impairment in the child’s growth, development, or psychological functioning;
 - (C) physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child, or the genuine threat of substantial harm from physical injury to the child, including an injury that is at variance with the history or explanation given and excluding an accident or reasonable discipline by a parent, guardian, or managing

or possessory conservator that does not expose the child to a substantial risk of harm;

- (D) failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent an action by another person that results in physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child;
- (E) sexual conduct harmful to a child’s mental, emotional, or physical welfare, including conduct that constitutes the offense of continuous sexual abuse of young child or disabled individual under Section 21.02, Penal Code; indecency with a child under Section 21.11, Penal Code; sexual assault under Section 22.011, Penal Code; or aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021, Penal Code;
- (F) failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent sexual conduct harmful to a child;
- (G) compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct as defined by Section 43.01, Penal Code, including compelling or encouraging the child in a manner that constitutes an offense of trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02(a)(7) or (8), Penal Code; solicitation of prostitution under Section 43.021, Penal Code; or compelling prostitution under Section 43.05(a)(2), Penal Code;
- (H) causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing the photographing, filming, or depicting of the child if the person knew or should have known that the resulting photograph, film, or depiction of the child is obscene as defined by Section 43.21, Penal Code, or pornographic;
- (I) the current use by a person of a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, in a manner or to the extent

that the use results in physical, mental, or emotional injury to a child;

- (J) causing, expressly permitting, or encouraging a child to use a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code;
- (K) causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a sexual performance by a child as defined by Section 43.25, Penal Code;
- (L) knowingly causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a child to be trafficked in a manner punishable as an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(5), (6), (7), or (8), Penal Code, or the failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent a child from being trafficked in a manner punishable as an offense under any of those sections; or
- (M) forcing or coercing a child to enter into a marriage.

Family – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.003. FAMILY. “Family” includes individuals related by consanguinity or affinity, as determined under Secs. 573.022 and 573.024, Government Code; individuals who are former spouses of each other; individuals who are the parents of the same child, without regard to marriage; and a foster child and foster parent, without regard to whether those individuals reside together.

Household – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.005. Household. “Household” means a unit composed of persons living together in the same dwelling, without regard to whether they are related to each other.

Member of a Household – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.006. “Member of a household” includes a person who previously lived in a household.

Dating Violence – TX Family Code, Sec. 71.0021. DATING VIOLENCE.

(a) “Dating violence” means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:

- (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order
 - (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or
 - (B) because of the victim’s or applicant’s marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and
- (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.

(b) For purposes of this title, “dating relationship” means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of:

- (1) the length of the relationship;
- (2) the nature of the relationship; and
- (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(c) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context doesn’t constitute a “dating relationship” under Subsection. (b).

Stalking – TX Penal Code, Sec. 42.072. STALKING.

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

engages in conduct that:

(1) constitutes an offense under Sec. 42.07, 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:

(i) a member of the other person’s family or household;

(ii) an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or

(iii) 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 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: (B) or 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.

(b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section:

- (1) the laws of another state;
- (2) the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe;
- (3) the laws of a territory of the United States; or
- (4) federal law.

(c) For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsection (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitutes conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct.

(d) In this section:

- (1) “Dating relationship,” “family,” “household,” and “member of a household” have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.
- (2) “Property” includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Sec. 121.002, Human Resources Code.

Sexual Assault – TX Penal Code, Sec. 22.011(a)

(a) A person commits an offense if:

- (1) the person intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person’s consent;

(B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or

(C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or

(2) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly:

(A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;

(B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;

(C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;

(D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or

(E) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.

Consent – TX Penal Code,
Sec. 22.011(b)

(a) A sexual assault under Subsection (a)(1) is without the consent of the other person if:

(1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion;

(2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person, or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor

has the present ability to execute the threat;

(3) the other person has not consented, and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;

(4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;

(5) the other person has not consented, and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;

(6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge;

(7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat;

(8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate;

(9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor;

(10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser;

(11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and

resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code;

(12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor.

(13) 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

(14) 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.

(b) In this section:

(1) "Child" means a person younger than 17 years of age.

(2) "Spouse" means a person who is legally married to another.

(3) "Health care services provider" means:

(A) a physician licensed under Subtitle B, Title 3, Occupations Code;

(B) a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 201, Occupations Code;

(C) a physical therapist licensed under Chapter 453, Occupations Code;

(D) a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 204, Occupations Code; or

(E) a registered nurse, a vocational nurse, or an advanced practice nurse licensed under Chapter 301, Occupations Code.

(4) "Mental health services provider"

means an individual, licensed or unlicensed, who performs or purports to perform mental health services, including a:

- (A) licensed social worker as defined by Section 505.002, Occupations Code;
- (B) chemical dependency counselor as defined by Section 504.001, Occupations Code;
- (C) licensed professional counselor as defined by Section 503.002, Occupations Code;
- (D) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined by Section 502.002, Occupations Code;
- (E) member of the clergy;
- (F) psychologist offering psychological services as defined by Section 501.003, Occupations Code; or

(G) special officer for mental health assignment certified under Section 1701.404, Occupations Code.

(5) “Employee of a facility” means a person who is an employee of a facility defined by Section 250.001, Health and Safety Code, or any other person who provides services for a facility for compensation, including a contract laborer.

(6) “Assisted reproduction” and “donor” have the meanings assigned by Section 160.102, Family Code.

(7) “Human reproductive material” means:

- (A) a human spermatozoon or ovum; or
- (B) a human organism at any stage of development from fertilized ovum to embryo.

Indecent Assault (Fondling) – TX Penal Code, Sec. 22.012.

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

- (1) touches the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of another person;
- (2) touches another person with the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of any person;
- (3) exposes or attempts to expose another person’s genitals, pubic area, anus, buttocks, or female areola; or
- (4) causes another person to contact the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, saliva, urine, or feces of any person.

Appendix B: MD Anderson Institutional Policies

The full database of MD Anderson Institutional Policies may be accessed online at www.mdanderson.org/hop.

Below are MD Anderson Institutional Policies related to the Clery Act.

- [Termination of Employment of a Faculty Member \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ACA0059\)](#).
- [Education & Training Corrective Actions and Appeals Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ACA0068\)](#).
- [The School of Health Professions Conduct and Discipline Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ACA1264\)](#).
- [Alcoholic Beverages Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0108\)](#).
- [Non-Retaliation Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0254\)](#).
- [Corrective Action Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0256\)](#).
- [Workplace Violence Prevention Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0257\)](#).
- [Drug-Free Campus & Workplace Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0278\)](#).
- [Sexual Misconduct Prevention Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0285\)](#).
- [Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX: Reporting, Process, and Resources Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM3384\)](#).
- [Employee Reporting Requirements During Emergency Conditions Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0297\)](#).
- [Drug Detection and Deterrence Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0309\)](#).
- [Business Continuity Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM0929\)](#).
- [Emergency Notification Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM1097\)](#).
- [Clery Act Policy on Reporting Criminal Activity \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM1104\)](#).
- [Emergency Management Program Policy \(MD Anderson Institutional Policy #ADM1282\)](#).

Penalties

Penalties Under State (Texas) Law

OFFENSE	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)	Confinement in state jail for a term of not more than 2 years or less than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000	Felony of the first degree and confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Possession of controlled substances (drugs)	Confinement in state jail for a term of not more than 2 years or less than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Delivery of marijuana (with THC >3%)	Confinement in county jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000
Possession of marijuana (with TCH >3%)	Confinement in county jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or both	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than 5 years, and a fine not to exceed \$50,000
Driving while intoxicated (includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both)	Confinement in county jail for a term of not more than 180 days nor less than 72 hours, a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years nor less than 2 years, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
Public intoxication	A fine not to exceed \$500	Varies with age and number of offenses
Purchase of alcohol by a minor	A fine not to exceed \$500 and attendance at an alcohol awareness program	A fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days or both the fine and confinement, community service of 8 to 40 hours, suspension of driver's license for 30 to 180 days
Consumption or possession of alcohol by a minor	A fine not to exceed \$500 and attendance at an alcohol awareness program	A fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days or both the fine and the confinement, community service of 8 to 40 hours, suspension of Driver's License for 30 to 180 days

Penalties Under Federal Law

OFFENSE	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
Manufacture, distribution or dispensing of drugs (including marijuana)	A term of imprisonment for up to 3 years and a fine of \$250,000	Varies with amount manufactured, distributed, or dispensed
Possession of drugs (including marijuana)	Imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not less than \$1,000, or both	Varies with amount possessed
Operation of a Common Carrier under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Imprisonment for up to 15 years, a fine, or both	Imprisonment for up to 15 years, a fine, or both

The federal penalties quoted in these charts are based upon language contained in the applicable federal statutes creating criminal offenses regarding controlled substances and are subject to change at any time. However, there are additional factors in the federal sentencing guidelines, including various enhancement provisions for prior offenses.

Title 21 U.S.C. Section 860 provides that the federal statutory penalties double (and in some cases triple) when a controlled substance is distributed (or even possessed with intent to distribute) within 1,000 feet of a public university.

Texas Law

Criminal Penalties

- A Class C misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.23*)
- A Class B misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both fine and confinement. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.22*)
- A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$4,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 1 year; or both fine and confinement. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.21*)
- A state jail felony is punishable by confinement in a state jail for any term of not more than 2 years or less than 180 days and by a fine not to exceed \$10,000. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.35*) (Increased to a 3rd degree felony if a deadly weapon is used or exhibited or previously convicted of any felony)
- A 3rd degree felony is punishable by imprisonment for any term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.34*)
- A 2nd degree felony is punishable by imprisonment for any term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.33*)
- A 1st degree felony is punishable by imprisonment for life or for any term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.32*)
- The Texas Penal Code further provides for increased penalties for repeat and habitual felony offenders and misdemeanor offenders. Also, the punishment for an offense will be increased to that prescribed for the next highest category of offense in certain instances if controlled substances are used to commit the offense. (*Texas Penal Code § 12.42, 12.43 and 12.49*)

Offenses

A. Offense of manufacture or delivery of controlled substances

These offenses are set out in Sections 481.112, 481.1121, 481.113, and 481.114, Texas Health and Safety Code, which vary the offense and punishment based upon two factors: the type of drug (which schedule it is listed under) and the quantity of the drug involved in the offense. Controlled substances are added to the schedules each year. Current controlled substance schedules published by the Texas Department of State Health Services can be found at: <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/drug-manufacturers-distributors/schedules-controlled-substances-drug-manufacturers-distributors>.

Section 481.112, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with manufacture and delivery of controlled substances in Penalty Group 1: less than 1 gram is a state jail felony; 1 gram or more and less than 4 grams is a 2nd degree felony; 4 grams or more and less than 200 grams is a 1st degree felony; 200 grams or more and less than 400 grams is life imprisonment or a term of 10 to 99 years and up to a \$100,000 fine; 400 grams or more is life imprisonment or a term of 15 to 99 years and up to a \$250,000 fine.

Section 481.1121, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with manufacture and delivery of controlled substances in Penalty Group 1-A: number of abuse units less than 20 is a state jail felony; number of abuse units more than 20 and less than 80 is a 2nd degree felony; number of abuse units more than 80 and less than 4,000 is a 1st degree felony; more than 4,000 units is life imprisonment or a term of 15 to 99 years and up to a \$250,000 fine.

Section 481.113, Texas Health and

Safety Code, deals with manufacture and delivery of controlled substances in Penalty Group 2 or 2-A: less than 1 gram is a state jail felony; 1 gram or more and less than 4 grams is a 2nd degree felony; 4 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 1st degree felony; and 400 grams or more is life imprisonment or a term of 10 to 99 years and up to a \$100,000 fine.

Section 481.114, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with manufacture and delivery of controlled substances in Penalty Group 3 or 4: less than 28 grams is a state jail felony; 28 grams or more and less than 200 grams is a 2nd degree felony; 200 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 1st degree felony; and 400 grams or more is life imprisonment or a term of 10 to 99 years and up to a \$100,000 fine.

B. Offense of Possession of Controlled Substances

These offenses are set out in Sections 481.115, 481.1151, 481.116, 481.117, and 481.118, Texas Health and Safety Code, which vary the offense and punishment based upon two factors: the type of drug (which schedule it is listed under) and the quantity of the drug involved in the offense.

Section 481.115, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty Group 1: less than 1 gram is a state jail felony; 1 gram or more and less than 4 grams is a 3rd degree felony; 4 grams or more and less than 200 grams is a 2nd degree felony; 200 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 1st degree felony; 400 grams or more is life imprisonment or a term of 10 to 99 years and up to a \$100,000 fine.

Section 481.1151, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty Group 1-A: number of abuse units less than 20 is a state jail felony;

number of abuse units is 20 or more and less than 80 is a 3rd degree felony; number of abuse units is 80 or more and less than 4,000 is a 2nd degree felony; 4,000 units or more and less than 8,000 units is a 1st degree felony; and 8,000 units or more is life imprisonment or a term of 15 to 99 years and up to a \$250,000 fine.

Section 481.116, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty Group 2: less than 1 gram is a state jail felony; 1 gram or more and less than 4 grams is a 3rd degree felony; 4 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 2nd degree felony; and 400 grams or more is life imprisonment or a term of 5 to 99 years and up to a \$50,000 fine.

Section 481.1161, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty Group 2-A: 2 ounces or less is a Class B misdemeanor; 4 ounces or less but more than 2 ounces is a Class A misdemeanor; 5 pounds or less but more than 4 ounces is a state jail felony; 50 pounds or less but more than 5 pounds is a 3rd degree felony; 2,000 pounds or less but more than 50 pounds is a 2nd degree felony; and more than 2,000 pounds is life imprisonment or a term of 5 to 99 years and up to a \$50,000 fine.

Section 481.117, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty Group 3: less than 28 grams is a Class A misdemeanor; 28 grams or more and less than 200 grams is a 3rd degree felony; 200 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 2nd degree felony; and 400 grams or more is 1st degree felony with life imprisonment or a term of 5 to 99 years and up to a \$50,000 fine.

Section 481.118, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of controlled substances in Penalty

Group 4: less than 28 grams is a Class B misdemeanor; 28 grams or more and less than 200 grams is a 3rd degree felony; 200 grams or more and less than 400 grams is a 2nd degree felony; 400 grams or more is a 1st degree felony with life imprisonment or a term of 5 to 99 years and up to a \$50,000 fine.

C. Offense of Delivery of Marijuana

Section 481.120, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with delivery of marijuana offenses: one-fourth ounce or less is a Class B misdemeanor if delivery is without remuneration; one-fourth ounce or less is a Class A misdemeanor, if delivery is for remuneration; more than one-fourth ounce and 5 pounds or less is a state jail felony; 50 pounds or less but more than 5 pounds is a 2nd degree felony; 2,000 pounds or less but more than 50 pounds is a 1st degree felony; and more than 2,000 pounds is life imprisonment or a term of 10 to 99 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000. Note: The marijuana must contain more than .3% THC to become a criminal offense.

D. Offense of Possession of Marijuana

Section 481.121, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with possession of marijuana offenses: 2 ounces or less is a Class B misdemeanor; more than 2 ounces and 4 ounces and less is a Class A misdemeanor; 5 pounds or less but more than 4 ounces is a state jail felony; 50 pounds or less but more than 5 pounds is a 3rd degree felony; 2,000 pounds or less but more than 50 pounds is a 2nd degree felony; and more than 2,000 pounds is a 1st degree felony with life imprisonment or a term of 5 to 99 years and a fine not to exceed \$50,000. Note: The marijuana must contain more than .3% THC to become a criminal offense. Certain jurisdictions have adopted

diversion models for small amounts of marijuana, but those are discretionary based on agreements between local prosecutors and judges only and may not apply to the entire State.

E. Offense of Delivery of Controlled Substance or Marijuana to Minor

Section 481.122, Texas Health and Safety Code, deals with the offense of the delivery of a controlled substance or marijuana to a child (younger than 18 years of age) and provides that the offense is a 2nd degree felony which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. Note: The marijuana must contain more than .3% THC to become a criminal offense.

F. Offense of Driving with Intoxicated (drugs or alcohol)

Sections 49.04, 49.09, Texas Penal Code, provide that the offense of driving while intoxicated is punishable as a Class B misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours unless the driver had an open container of alcohol in his possession in which case the offense is a Class B misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of 6 days in jail. One prior conviction enhances the punishment to a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of 30 days; two prior convictions enhances the punishment to a 3rd degree felony. Section 49.045, Driving While Intoxicated with Child Passenger, Texas Penal Code, provides that if a person operates a motor vehicle in a public place while intoxicated and the vehicle is occupied by a passenger who is under 15 years of age, the person commits an offense that is punishable as a State Jail Felony. Section 49.07, Intoxication Assault, Texas Penal Code provides that if a person, by mistake or accident, causes serious bodily injury to another

while operating a motor vehicle in a public place while intoxicated, the offense is punishable as a 3rd degree felony. If the person caused serious bodily injury to a fire fighter or emergency medical services while in the actual discharge of an official duty the offense is punishable as a 2nd degree felony. If the person caused serious bodily injury to a judge or peace officer while discharging an official duty the offense is punishable by a 1st degree felony. Section 49.08, Intoxication Manslaughter, Texas Penal Code, provides that if a person operating a motor vehicle in a public place is intoxicated and by reason of the intoxication causes the death of another by accident or mistake, the offense is punishable as a 2nd degree felony.

G. Offense of Possession of Alcohol in Motor Vehicle

Section 49.031, Texas Penal Code, provides that the penalty for the offense of possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage in the passenger area of a motor vehicle that is located on a public highway is a Class C misdemeanor, and shall be issued a written citation and notice to appear in lieu of confinement.

H. Offense of Public Intoxication

Section 49.02, Texas Penal Code, provides that the offense of public intoxication in which a person appears in a public place while intoxicated to the degree that the person may endanger himself or another person is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor, unless the person is younger than 21 years old, in which case Sections 106.071 and 106.115, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code apply and provide for a Class C misdemeanor punishment and attendance at an alcohol awareness program, and if the offender has been previously convicted twice

for an alcohol-related offense by a minor, the punishment is a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement; community service of 8 to 40 hours; suspension of Texas Driver's License or permit for 30 to 180 days and attendance at an alcohol awareness program.

I. Offense of Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor defined

Sections 106.02, 106.071, and 106.115, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provide that the offense of the purchase of alcohol by a minor (a person under 21 years of age) is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor and attendance at an alcohol awareness program, and when the person has been previously convicted twice for an alcohol-related offense by a minor, the punishment is a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement; community service of 8 to 40 hours; suspension of Texas Driver's License or permit for 30 to 180 days.

J. Offense of Consumption of Alcohol by Minor

Sections 106.04, 106.071, and 106.115, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provide that the offense of consumption of alcohol by a minor is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor and attendance at an alcohol awareness program, and where the person has been previously convicted twice for an alcohol-related offense by a minor, the punishment is a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement; community service of 8 to 40 hours; suspension of Texas Driver's License or permit for 30 to 180 days.

K. Offense of Possession of Alcohol by Minor

Sections 106.05, 106.071, and 106.115, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provide that the possession of alcohol by a minor is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor and attendance at an alcohol awareness program, and where the person has been previously convicted twice for an alcohol-related offense by a minor, the punishment is a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement; community service of 8 to 40 hours; suspension of Texas Driver's License or permit for 30 to 180 days.

L. Offense of Sale of Alcohol to a Minor

Section 106.03, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provides that the penalty for selling alcohol to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor.

M. Offense of Purchase of Alcohol for a Minor or Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor

Section 106.06, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provides that a person who purchases, or gives, or with criminal negligence, makes available an alcoholic beverage to a minor commits a Class A misdemeanor unless the person is the adult parent, guardian, or spouse of the minor, or an adult in whose custody the minor has been committed by a court and such person is present when the minor possesses or consumes the alcoholic beverage.

N. Offense of Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor to Person Selling or Serving Alcoholic Beverages

Sections 106.07, 106.071, and 106.115, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, provide that the penalty for

misrepresentation of age by a minor to a person selling or serving alcoholic beverages is punishable as a Class C misdemeanor and attendance at an alcohol awareness program, and where the offender is a minor previously convicted twice for alcohol-related offenses, a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both fine and imprisonment; community service of 8 to 40 hours; suspension of Texas Driver's License for 30 to 180 days.



Vice President, CSO & Chief of Police William Adcox celebrates Heart of MD Anderson honoree Sr. Public Safety Officer Armando Viscarri, joined by his wife and sons in recognition of his outstanding service.



Sergeant Jaylin Thornton mentors Officer Joseph Giron during field exercises, showcasing the dedication and teamwork that strengthen UT Police.



Community Relations Manager Maribel Salazar and Senior Specialists Taylor Thornton and Sherneka Cagle pose after the 2025 Promotions and Awards Ceremony. This team led the event and designed the 2025 Clery Report.

