

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY QATAR

2017 Annual Security Report



In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f), 34 CFR 668.46)

This Annual Security Report is available on the Texas A&M University Risk and Compliance website at:

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157081/QatarAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Numerous links to websites are included. Email vpfa-urc-compliance-officer@exchange.tamu.edu for assistance if any link does not function.

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Texas A&M University at Qatar

Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Enacted in 1990, The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was designed to assist the campus community in making decisions which affect their personal safety by requiring institutions of higher education provide certain security information to current and prospective students and employees annually. The Higher Education Act of 1998 and the subsequent amendments of the implementing regulations (34 C.F.R.668.46) significantly expanded institutions' obligations under the Act. The Act was also renamed the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act" (hereafter the Clery Act).

The Texas A&M University at Qatar (TAMUQ) Office of Building Operations and Health, Safety, Security, & Environmental Office (HSSE) is responsible for providing applicable information for the TAMUQ Annual Security Report with input from TAMUQ Department of Student Affairs, Student Conduct/Judicial Affairs, and the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science, and Community Development (QF). TAMUQ collaborates with the QF to streamline the annual reporting process and to implement mechanisms for timely reporting of crimes and safety alerts within Education City. This information is provided to assist in compliance with requirements specified in the Clery Act. The Annual Security Report is published every year by October 1st and contains three years of selected campus crime statistics for the TAMUQ branch campus¹ and certain campus security policy statements in accordance with the Clery Act. Statistical information is furnished by the QF and combined with internal TAMUQ data and reports. The 2017 Annual Security Report contains crime statistics for calendar years 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Annual Security Report Notifications

Each year, an e-mail notification is sent to all current students, faculty, and staff providing the website to access this report. Upon request, individuals may obtain a written paper copy of the report from the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE, P.O. Box 23874, C/O Education City, Doha, Qatar or by calling +974 - 4423-0032 or emailing facilities@qatar.tamu.edu. The report is found at the following website: <https://www.qatar.tamu.edu/other/safety-and-security>.

Prospective employees are notified of the availability of the Annual Security Report through an email distributed when applying for a vacant position. Website access to the Annual Security Report is provided by Human Resources through a link called "Safety and Security Notices" located on the right menu bar of the Texas A&M Job Path website (<https://jobpath.tamu.edu>) and through a link under the "Safety and Security

¹ The branch campus is housed in a 500,000 square-foot engineering building that is owned by the QF and controlled by Texas A&M University. All of TAMUQ's academic and administrative functions are located within the TAMUQ Engineering Building, with the exception of the Office of Business Operations, which operates out of a satellite office that is located within Education City. This non-campus property is expected to be a temporary location with Business Operations moving back into the TAMUQ Engineering Building once office renovations are complete.

Notices” heading on the Required Employee Notices & Important Reminders webpage (<http://employees.tamu.edu/employees/required-notice/>).

Prospective students are notified of the availability of the Annual Security Report through an email distributed when applying for admission. Website access to the Annual Security Report is provided by the Office of Admissions through a link titled “Campus Safety” located at the bottom of the Admissions webpage (<http://admissions.tamu.edu/>).

Campus Law Enforcement Policies

Police Department Overview

TAMUQ does not operate a campus police force. QF is responsible for security in the Education City complex. The QF Health, Security, Safety and Environment (QF HSSE) Department has authority for their security officers working in Education City as they are QF employees. In addition to QF officers, TAMUQ provides contracted security officers that are assigned to TAMUQ’s engineering building as a part of a third party contract with TAMUQ.

Jurisdiction

Through an agreement with State of Qatar law enforcement officials, the Qatar Foundation Security Directorate has the primary police authority for Education City and TAMUQ. The Qatar Foundation Security Directorate handles all incidents on QF property and manages the QF officers.

Arrest Authority

The QF officers and the TAMUQ contracted officers have the responsibility to ensure compliance with applicable Education City protocols, but do not have the authority to arrest individuals who violate the laws of the State of Qatar.

Enforcement Authority

The QF officers have full enforcement authority on QF property. The TAMUQ contracted officers and Office of Building Operations staff have a reporting process in place to notify QF officers of any violation.

Working Relationships and Agreements

The QF HSSE Department has a relationship with the State of Qatar Law Enforcement Officials, who have jurisdiction over the property, whereby Qatari police and investigators can be brought in for the investigation of criminal offenses that allegedly occur within Education City. State of Qatar law enforcement cooperates in informing QF of situations that may warrant emergency response or timely warning notification. QF determines when this information should be shared with branch campuses. In addition, a request for timely information sharing is distributed to QF annually. The request is specific to informing TAMUQ about situations reported to QF that may warrant an emergency response or timely warning notification.

There is no memorandum of understanding between TAMUQ and the Qatari police.

Monitoring Non-Campus Locations

TAMUQ has an on-campus property (TAMUQ Engineering Building) and may, at times, have other facilities that meet Clery criteria for non-campus property. TAMUQ non-campus locations within the Education City complex may exist, e.g. a satellite office. Criminal activity at these non-campus locations is monitored and documented by QF officers as QF is responsible for security in the Education City complex.

Although a small number of non-campus housing units outside of the Education City complex were leased by TAMUQ for graduate students in calendar year 2015, currently neither students nor officially recognized student organizations reside in non-campus housing given the social and cultural environment within the State of Qatar. Neither QF nor TAMUQ provide security for TAMUQ non-campus locations outside of the Education City complex.

Institutional sponsored travel by a student or student organization to locations outside of the Education City complex may result in the location meeting the criteria for Clery non-campus property. The local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction at the location monitors the location and responds when police services are requested.

Professional Standards

The QF Security Directorate's relationship with the community is vital to achieving our overall mission of a safe and secure campus. All members of the TAMUQ community can expect to be treated in a courteous and professional manner by members of the department. The QF Security Directorate will not tolerate an employee who acts unprofessionally or who does not provide an appropriate level of service.

The quality of QF's Security Directorate's service is dependent in part on feedback from the community they serve. Please help them improve their department by bringing your complaints and compliments to the attention of any of the following individuals in a timely manner:

- Request the on-duty QF Security Supervisor by calling +974 4454-1086. This individual is available 24-hours a day.
- Address written correspondence to: Director of Qatar Foundation Security Directorate, PO Box: 5825 Doha, Qatar.

Campus Law Enforcement Telephone Directory

Website: <https://www.qatar.tamu.edu/other/safety-and-security>

TAMUQ Security – Engineering Building	+974 4423- 0333	TAMUQ Security – Control Room	+974 4423- 0333
QF Security	+974 4454- 0999		

Reporting Crimes

Incident Reporting and Response

Students, faculty, staff, community members, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to QF Security and TAMUQ Security in an accurate and timely manner when the victim of such crimes elects or is unable to make such a report. Crimes and emergencies can be reported at any time of day or night seven days a week by calling the QF main security control room at +974 4454-0999, or the TAMUQ security control room at 333 from a building landline or +974 4423-0333 from a mobile phone or line outside of the TAMUQ Engineering Building. In addition, TAMUQ employs security contractors who are available within the TAMUQ Engineering Building on a 24/7 basis. Crimes and emergencies can be reported to them by contacting the security control room. Crimes and emergencies can be reported in person at the TAMUQ Engineering Building main security control room on the ground floor, room 015, or at QF main security control room at the Central Plant Building, ground floor, Room G-04.

QF Security and TAMUQ contract officers will respond as quickly and safely as possible to any request for assistance, whether it is an emergency or not. Response time is based on current activity and severity of the

call. Crimes in progress, alarms, traffic accidents with injuries, and medical assists have a higher priority than other types of calls. Security officers will assist and may be contacted directly. For non-campus offenses, we encourage prompt reporting to the proper local law enforcement agency.

All new faculty, staff and students are provided with awareness training that highlights procedures for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus. In addition to the awareness training, the TAMUQ Emergency Response Flip Chart is made available to all employees for use in their offices and laboratories. The flipchart is a quick reference for procedures to be followed in case of an emergency. The flip chart also provides reporting instructions for the following emergencies:

- Power/Utility Failures
- Weather and Natural Disaster Emergencies
- Crime in Progress
- Fire and/or Smoke
- Chemical Spill or Release
- Employee/Student Injury or Illness
- Building Evacuations/Shelter-In-Place Strategies
- Explosive Device or Bioterrorism Threat
- Evacuation Rendezvous Points

Reporting Criminal Offenses to University Officials: Campus Security Authorities

TAMUQ recognizes it is the victim's or witness's choice to report a criminal incident to local law enforcement and it is the victim's choice to pursue charges or any other type of formal remedy. To further encourage the timely reporting of crimes on campus and other emergencies, the following persons have been designated as "campus security authorities" to whom incidents may also be reported:

- Student Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) Line: (+974)4423-0333
- TAMUQ Building Duty Officer: (+974)4423-0333
- Rosalie Nickles – Assistant Dean for Finance & Administrative Services: (+974)4423-0472
- Dr. Troy Bickham - Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs: (+974)4423-0179
- Damian Medina, Assistant Director of Student Affairs: (+974)4423-0255

Crime reports provided to campus security authorities are used by TAMUQ to fulfill its responsibility to annually disclose accurate crime statistics and to issue or facilitate the issuance of timely warnings or emergency notifications.

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting of Crimes

TAMUQ campus security authorities accept voluntary reports of crimes in cases where the victim or witness of a crime does not wish to pursue judicial and/or disciplinary action. Campus security authority crime reports should include sufficient detail such as dates and locations, and where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information, if available. All such reports are included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics and crime log confidentially, i.e. without personally identifying information.

In addition, professional counselors are available to students and employees and are exempt from reporting requirements of the Clery Act. Professional counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to refer the students they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics and the crime log, especially if the incident may pose an ongoing threat to the campus community. As the counseling services for employees are generated through referral using a network

of providers, there are no institutional procedures in place for them to encourage voluntary, confidential crime reporting for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

TAMUQ does not have pastoral counselors.

Timely Warning Policy

To inform the community on crime and/or safety issues, the TAMUQ Dean and COO, often working with the TAMUQ Crisis Management Team and in conjunction with the QF HSSE Director, will write and issue alerts to ensure that students, faculty and staff are made aware of serious crimes. Members of the community, who know of a crime, or other serious incident, are encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible to university administrators so that the appropriate type of alert can be issued if warranted. Timely Warnings (Crime Alerts) are issued to advise the community about individual crimes against persons (e.g., an assault or robbery), or a series of crimes against property (e.g., multiple office thefts or burglaries in residence areas), in which the university itself or a member of the university community is a victim. University administrators work closely with individuals reporting serious crimes to ensure a victim's privacy, while also ensuring that the community has adequate information regarding potential risks. If victims are involved in a crime considered to be a threat to TAMUQ students or employees, victim names and other identifying information of victims will be withheld as confidential from any Crime Alerts distributed by TAMUQ officials.

The circumstances in which a Crime Alert will be generated include, but are not limited to, the receipt of a report from the QF HSSE Department, a report from TAMUQ contract security, or any report to the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE of a crime reportable under the Clery Act that poses a serious or continuing threat to the TAMUQ community. The Dean and COO, or his delegate, is responsible for determining if a Crime Alert will be issued. Crimes reportable under the Clery Act that may warrant a Crime Alert include, but are not limited to, major incidents of arson, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offenses, or other crimes as determined necessary by the Dean and COO, or his designee. The determination will be made on a case-by-case basis after due consideration of all available facts of the crime, such as the nature of the crime and whether or not a continuing danger to the campus community exists. If the QF HSSE Department, the Office of Building Operations and HSSE, TAMUQ Contract Security, or other campus security authority are not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow timely notice a Crime Alert may not be issued, depending on the circumstances. All situations will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Anyone with information warranting a Crime Alert should report the circumstances immediately to the TAMUQ Security (by phone at 333 from a building landline or +974 4423-0333 from a mobile phone or line outside of the TAMUQ Engineering Building), in person at the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE located in suite 225 of the TAMUQ Engineering Building, or to the TAMUQ Engineering Building main security control room on the ground floor, room 015. Reports can also be made directly to QF HSSE, by phone at +974 4454-0999.

Crime Alerts are provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Crime Alerts will typically be issued according to steps outlined in the TAMUQ Crisis Contingency Plan and will include notification through a posting to TAMUQ email distributions lists. In addition, as warranted by the emergency, the TAMUQ Internal Calling Tree may be activated, whereby individuals will receive an SMS on their mobile phone alerting them that the Calling Tree has been activated and an email and/or telephone call with full details will be arriving shortly. The emergency SMS system can be used to issue short detailed instructions to the community during an emergency for individuals to follow. The Crime Alert will generally include:

- A readily understandable description of the type of crime or occurrence.
- The general location, date and time of the offense.
- A physical description of the suspect(s) or composite picture.
- Possible connection to other incidents.
- Date and time the alert was issued.
- Suggested measures which members of the university community can take to help protect themselves.

Victim names and other identifying information of victims are never included in Crime Alerts issued by TAMUQ officials.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy

TAMUQ has emergency response and evacuation procedures for significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on the TAMUQ campus. The procedures disclosed in this section apply to emergency situations occurring on the campus of TAMUQ, i.e. on-campus property. The institution does not have separate procedures for emergency situations occurring on non-campus property. Details regarding the procedures follow.

Emergency Notification System

TAMUQ will immediately notify the TAMUQ community should local authorities alert TAMUQ of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring anywhere on campus and also in areas within Education City. Notification will occur as described below and within the TAMUQ Crisis Contingency Plan.

Aggie Alert is TAMUQ's emergency notification system that gives the university the ability to communicate health and emergency information by either SMS text message, TAMUQ Email, or both. This system can also be tied into a digital signage system in the Engineering Building to allow messages to be broadcast on the screens located throughout the building.

TAMUQ uses the system only to provide official notification of critical emergencies (i.e., situations that pose an imminent threat to the community). It is the policy of TAMUQ to immediately notify the campus community, via the Aggie Alert Emergency Notification System, upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. The TAMUQ Dean and COO working with the TAMUQ Crisis Management Team and the QF HSSE Director coordinate to determine whether or not a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists by evaluating information received from entities which may include, but are not limited to: law enforcement, Civil Defense, or other personnel from Environmental Health and Safety.

The Aggie Alert emergency notification system and Crime Alerts differ in that the Crime Alert requirement applies only to Clery reportable crimes, while the emergency notification system addresses these crimes and a much wider range of threats (i.e. gas leaks, tornadoes, etc.). If an emergency notification is issued, TAMUQ is not required to issue a Crime Alert based on the same circumstances. Victim names and other identifying information of victims are withheld from emergency notifications.

The generation of an Aggie Alert emergency alert message and activation of the notification system is the responsibility of the Office of Building Operations and HSSE at TAMUQ. A designated individual from the Office of Building Operations and HSSE is on call 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Upon notification from one of the individuals authorized to issue an Aggie Alert, the Office of Building Operations and

HSSE, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determines the content of the notification and initiates the notification system; unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Personnel authorized to make a final determination of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, and to issue an Aggie Alert are: the Dean and COO or members of the TAMUQ Crisis Management Team. Aggie Alerts are issued to the entire campus community, rather than to specific segments of the campus population. Aggie Alert has the ability to be launched from remote locations. Individuals receiving the emergency notification will also be advised with updated information, as needed, using the same method(s) as the original notification. TAMUQ conducts announced or unannounced pre-scheduled testing of the emergency notification system at least once every calendar year. These periodic tests are launched by the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE. After each test, or actual alert, the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE analyzes the results and follows up on all failed notifications.

Registering for Emergency Notifications

The Aggie Alert emergency notification system is populated from employee data in the Human Resources Information System (HRIS). The information in HRIS is entered by the employee. The Aggie Alert emergency notification system is populated with student data obtained during new student conferences. Reminders to update employee and student contact information are sent out periodically throughout the year for inclusion in the emergency notification system. The public does not have access to Aggie Alert.

Disseminating Information to the Larger Community

TAMUQ maintains an emergency website at <http://emergency.qatar.tamu.edu/> which is open to the public and updated with information as needed. TAMUQ Marketing and Communications updates this website with information as determined by the Dean and COO working with the TAMUQ Crisis Management Team.

Emergency Preparedness

TAMUQ maintains an extensive Crisis Contingency Plan which outlines the crisis response and provides guidance on how TAMUQ will respond to medical and security situations as well as natural disasters affecting employees, students and operations. This plan establishes a response protocol including travel to and from other areas and provides for continuation of operations in the event of an emergency. This plan establishes a Crisis Management Team (CMTQ) to guide response activities during emergencies; defines phases of emergencies and actions to take in each of those; includes information on evacuation authorization and establishes an Emergency Operation Center to centralize communication and coordinate activities. TAMUQ conducts announced and unannounced testing of the Crisis Contingency Plan that is designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Testing includes one tabletop exercise or drill at least annually to assess the effectiveness of the Crisis Contingency Plan. Full scale exercises are conducted at least once every two years. Documentation on these exercises and the associated debriefing sessions is kept within the TAMUQ Building Operations and HSSE Department. The test documentation includes a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, the time the test started and ended, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

The Crisis Contingency Plan is provided to employees as part of new employee training and all employees are reminded on a regular basis through email communications. Students are provided Crisis Contingency Plan information at new student orientation. All students are provided regular emails related to building evacuation and can observe building evacuation information through elevator postings and digital signage.

The Daily Crime Log

TAMUQ Security (or other trained personnel) tracks incidents in a Daily Crime Log that is available free of charge by request in person at the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE located in suite 225 of the TAMUQ Engineering Building or by email to facilities@qatar.tamu.edu. This summary identifies the nature of the crime, location, date and time occurred, date the crime was reported to TAMUQ Security, and disposition. A hard copy is available daily and open to public inspection in suite 225 of the TAMUQ Engineering Building.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

General Provisions

Students and employees are issued identification cards, which they are asked to display at all times. The cards are encoded to provide access to authorized locations based on an access control matrix administered by the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE.

Residence Halls

Student residence facilities located in Education City for TAMUQ students are under the control of the QF. Pursuant to QF practices, a security guard is at the entrance of every residence hall. The front door of the building is open, and security is seated immediately inside. Resident students are issued a personal entry device that allows them to enter the facility. Visitors must present ID and can only enter if escorted by a resident. The residence halls are gender segregated; males are not allowed to visit the female residence halls and vice versa. In addition, overnight guests are not permitted.

Parking Garages

TAMUQ has one underground parking garage. The access to the garage is controlled and is only accessible by authorized persons. There are other QF controlled parking garages under construction.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

Access to the TAMUQ Engineering Building, including all laboratories, offices, mechanical rooms, machine and electrical shops, and storage rooms is controlled through these ID cards with the exception of the main entrance door, which is manned by a security guard 24-hours per day, 7 days per week. Contractors and visitors are granted entry according to a defined contractor and visitor policy which requires a sign-in and sign-out procedure with assigned security guards and requiring contractors and visitors to wear applicable badges when signed in to the TAMUQ Engineering Building.

The TAMUQ Engineering Building is controlled 24-hours per day by a manned security team that is provided by QF, but that works in coordination with the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE staff to ensure security of building assets as well as compliance with emergency first response requirements of TAMUQ. In addition, security contractors are present in the TAMUQ Engineering Building on a 24/7 basis for managing initial emergency response activities, if needed. QF security guards and TAMUQ security contractors routinely patrol the exterior and interior of the building and centrally monitor closed-circuit cameras that are located throughout the building (interior and exterior).

QF security guards not working directly in the TAMUQ Engineering Building are also assigned to patrol throughout the Education City complex, including the TAMUQ Business Operations non-campus location within the complex, on a 24/7 basis.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner minimizing hazardous conditions. The maintenance of the campus is the responsibility of QF Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Department. The QF HSSE Department reports to O&M, in writing, conditions that could be hazardous. Additionally, lighting is monitored by QF HSSE officers, and any lights that may not be working are reported to the O&M Department. Problems reported by visitors, students, faculty, staff, or custodians are sent to QF HSSE Department for action.

Alcoholic Beverages, Illegal Drugs, and Weapons

All members of the TAMUQ community are expected to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities pursuant to university policy as well as the laws of the State of Qatar.

Education Programs

TAMUQ students are educated on the risks of alcohol and drug abuse through counseling and private discourse with a counselor and health and wellness specialist, mindful of the culture and social structures in the Middle East. The service includes substance abuse assessment, referrals, intervention, and limited recovery counseling for students through TAMUQ Student Affairs. Information and appointments are available at 4423-0136 or Stephen.wilson@qatar.tamu.edu. TAMUQ's Employee Assistance Program (3364-8655 or Supervisionma@yahoo.com) is available for employees, including psychological counseling in Qatar if issues including alcohol and drug abuse should arise. Additionally, according to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, TAMUQ reviews its programs, services, and policies to prevent unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. The results are included with the Texas A&M University Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Biennial Review, which is published at: <http://urc.tamu.edu/media/628893/DFSCA.pdf>

Alcohol Policy

Faculty, staff and students at TAMUQ are expected to be acquainted with and abide by all applicable laws and university regulations regarding alcohol and drugs and to be aware of the social, physiological and psychological consequences of excessive drinking in order to make responsible and informed decisions about the serving and consumption of alcohol. Alcohol consumption is heavily regulated in the State of Qatar and forbidden for all Muslims. There are also strict laws that must be followed with respect to the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages by non-Muslims and these requirements are administered by the State of Qatar. Also, in order to purchase packaged alcoholic beverages, members of the TAMUQ community are required to obtain a permit that allows alcoholic beverages to be purchased from State of Qatar authorized vendors.

Additionally, in accordance with [Texas A&M University Student Rules, Appendix VIII](#) and [University Rule 34.03.01.M1 Alcoholic Beverages](#), alcohol possession and use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited on Texas A&M University premises and university sponsored events unless expressly authorized by University Rule 34.03.01.M1. Service of alcoholic beverages (including sales) is prohibited on the TAMUQ campus in accordance with University Rule 34.03.01.M1. Consequences for policy violations could result in sanctions by the university and/or criminal charges.

Illegal Drugs Policy

Drugs are illegal in the State of Qatar. All members of the TAMUQ community are required to respect and follow these requirements. University Student Rules prohibit using, possessing, being under the influence of, manufacturing, or distributing (sale of) illegal drugs or illegally obtained/possessed controlled substances. Alleged violations of law may result in criminal charges and may also be adjudicated through university

disciplinary procedure. ([Texas A&M University Student Rules, Appendix VII; System Policy 34.02, Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Rehabilitation](#))

Weapons Policy

The laws of the State of Qatar govern possession of weapons at TAMUQ. Illegal or unauthorized use, or possession of fireworks or explosive, other weapons, or dangerous chemicals on the TAMUQ campus or at any TAMUQ-sponsored activity or use of any such item, even if legally possessed, in a manner that harms, threatens or causes fear to others is prohibited. Illegal or unauthorized use or storage of any weapon is prohibited. The term weapon may be defined as any object or substance designed to inflict a wound, cause injury or pain, or to incapacitate. Weapons may include, but are not limited to, all firearms, pellet guns, tasers, stun guns, slingshots, martial arts devices, switchblade knives and clubs. ([Texas A&M University Student Rules, Student Conduct Code 24.4.14, Weapons and explosives](#))

Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

In accordance with federal law, [System Regulation 08.01.01 Civil Rights Compliance](#), and TAMUQ community standards, TAMUQ prohibits illegal discrimination on the basis of sex and prohibits sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking (as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act), and/or related retaliation. The following are statements of policy that address sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, whether it occurs on or off campus, when it is reported to a university official. The policies in this section also apply to the other forms of sexual harassment² as defined in System Regulation 08.01.01, Civil Rights Compliance.

Procedures for Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Retaliation

A student should, and an employee must, promptly report incidents of illegal discrimination, sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and/or related retaliation that they become aware of, experience, or observe. A third party should also promptly report incidents. At TAMUQ, the information should be reported to an official university contact, in accordance with the table below, including the university's Title IX Coordinator (+1.979-845-0977, TitleIX.Coordinator@tamu.edu). The TAMUQ Title IX Campus Coordinator (+974-4423-0333, rosalie@tamu.edu) is also an official contact who can receive reports. Depending on the circumstances, the contacts will coordinate responsibilities when necessary.

² Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct is so severe, persistent or pervasive that it explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or educational performance, or creates an intimidating or hostile work or educational environment. Unwelcome means that an individual did not request or invite it and considers the conduct to be undesirable or offensive. Submission to the conduct or failure to complain does not always mean that the conduct was welcome. Sexual harassment may be quid pro quo ("this for that") or may constitute a hostile environment. Sexual harassment includes non-consensual sexual contact, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence when based on sex.

Table 1 – Official Contacts

If the alleged offender is a:	• Student	• Faculty	• Staff • Third party	Any complaints can be reported to the TAMUQ Title IX Campus Coordinator or Title IX Coordinator
Then the official contact is:	Director of Student Affairs Texas A&M University at Qatar 338 E053 Engineering Building damian.medina@qatar.tamu.edu +974 4423-0333	Assistant Dean of Academic Affairs Texas A&M University at Qatar Suite 253 Engineering Building ioannis.economou@qatar.tamu.edu +974 4423-0333 OR Associate Dean of Faculties Texas A&M University TAMU 1126 108 YMCA Building College Station, TX 77843-1126 USA dofinvestigations@tamu.edu +1 979 845-4274	Director of Human Resources Texas A&M University at Qatar Suite 340 Engineering Building jeannie.laird@qatar.tamu.edu +974 4423-0333	Associate Dean for Finance, Room 253L Engineering Building rosalie@tamu.edu +974 4423-0333 OR Title IX Coordinator, 750 Agronomy Rd., Suite 2101, College Station, TX 77843-1280, +1 979 845-0977, TitleIX.Coordinator@tamu.edu

TAMUQ has procedures in place to inform individuals in writing of their rights to file criminal charges as well as the availability of services on and off campus. The official contact or designee will make an immediate assessment of any risk of harm to individuals or to the campus community and will take steps necessary to address those risks. These steps include access to medical care, assistance in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities if the individual so chooses (including the option to decline to notify such authorities), and other interim protective measures to provide for the safety of the individual and campus community. The official contact or designee will also take steps to address the conduct, protect and assist the individual reporting, and remediate effects. The investigation process initiated by the official contact allows for resolution of the conduct to include rendering a final result regarding the complaint and, if the complaint is found to have merit, taking action to prevent the recurrence of the conduct and related retaliation.

The official contacts provide a written explanation of rights and options to each individual reporting sexual misconduct including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking (whether the offense occurred on or off campus) regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident to local law enforcement. The handout includes information regarding:

- the importance of preserving physical evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order;
- procedures about how and to whom the alleged offense should be reported;
- the individual's option to notify proper law enforcement authorities including local police;
- the individual's option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the individual chooses;
- the individual's option to decline to notify such authorities;

- the rights of individuals and the institution's responsibilities for orders of protection, no contact orders (no contact restrictions), restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal, civil, or tribal court or the institution;
- information about how the institution will protect confidentiality;
- existing on-campus and community resources/contacts (counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to students, faculty and staff)
- options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures;
- protection from retaliation; and
- an explanation of procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Consider contacting local law enforcement in conjunction with TAMUQ officials. TAMUQ personnel will assist in contacting the applicable authorities should an individual chose. For assistance, contact the Assistant Dean of Academic and Student Affairs or the Assistant Director of Student Affairs or the TAMUQ counseling staff. Regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident to law enforcement, there are disciplinary procedures at TAMUQ. An individual can discuss on-campus procedures by calling the Assistant Director of Student Affairs at +974 4423-0047.

Guidelines or Suggestions to Follow After an Incident of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking (as applicable to the specific incident)

- Go to a safe place as soon as you can.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible to make sure you are physically well and to collect important evidence in the event you may later wish to take legal action. For assistance in obtaining medical attention please contact:
 - Crisis Intervention Services: +974 4423-0333
 - Hamad Women's Hospital: +974 4439-6666
 - Qatar Foundation Medical Clinic: +974 4454-1244
- Try to preserve all physical evidence. Do not wash, use the toilet, or change clothing if you can avoid it. If you do change clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the attack in a paper, not plastic, bag. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense (including domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault or stalking). Steps to be taken to preserve evidence can be obtained from the Department of Student Affairs.
- Preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, communications, pictures, or other documents, if any, that would be useful to police or investigators.
- Personnel are available to help explain your options, give you information, and provide emotional support. Personnel include: any official contact listed in Table 1-Official Contacts and the TAMUQ Building Duty Officer +974 4423-0333. Consider contacting a counselor. Counseling services are available through the Department of Student Affairs at +974 4423-0047.

Medical Treatment (as applicable to the specific incident)

It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons: first, to assess and treat any physical injuries you may have sustained; second, to test for sexually transmitted infections or pregnancy and treat or take preventive measures; and third, to gather and preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. Physical evidence should be collected immediately, ideally within the first 24 hours. It may be collected later

than this, but the quality and quantity of the evidence may be diminished. If individuals do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infection.

Confidentiality/Privacy

If possible, before a student, faculty, or staff member reveals information that he or she may wish to keep confidential, inform them of your obligations to report and who they should contact for confidential reporting. Students and employees have the option to disclose confidentially. Licensed counselors and licensed health care personnel, who receive reports when acting in this capacity as part of their official employment, may keep reports of violations confidential. However, for the purposes of reporting and maintaining public safety, the individuals to whom disclosures occur may share information about an incident in a way that does not identify the individuals concerned. Publically available recordkeeping, for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures such as the annual security report and the daily crime log, will be made without inclusion of personally identifying information³ about the complainant. A student can reach a counselor who is licensed in the United States by contacting Student Affairs at 974 4423-0047. A staff or faculty member can contact a licensed counselor associated with the Employee Assistance Program, Mary Allen, at Supervisionma@yahoo.com, +974 3364-8655. TAMUQ does not provide licensed health care personnel.

Persons gathering information, seeking guidance, or filing a complaint may be concerned about the confidentiality of the information they are sharing. While the university wishes to create an environment in which individuals feel free to discuss concerns and make complaints, the university may be obligated to take action when its officials are informed that sexual harassment may be occurring. Information is considered private but not confidential when shared with university personnel and officials who do not possess a legal confidentiality exemption. Although the confidentiality of the information received, the privacy of the individuals involved, and the wishes of the reporting party, complainant, and/or alleged offender cannot be guaranteed, they will be protected to as great a degree as is legally possible.

The university is committed to protecting the privacy of reporting parties, complainants, and alleged offenders. Given the sensitive nature of reports, information will be maintained in a secure manner and will only be disclosed to school officials who are responsible for handling the university's response. The expressed wishes of the reporting party, complainant, and/or alleged offender regarding privacy will be considered by the official contact in the context of TAMUQ's obligation to act upon the complaint and the right of the charged party to be informed about the charges against him/her. The official contact or designee is responsible for evaluating requests for privacy. If the individual does not disclose any identifying information about him/herself or any other party involved (e.g. names, department, or unit), response on the part of the university may be limited.

Individuals reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are not required to file criminal charges or seek disciplinary actions through the university grievance or conduct process (although the university may be obligated to take action).

³ Personally identifying information is defined as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including a first and last name; a home or other physical address; contact information (including a postal, email, or internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number); a social security number, a driver's license number, passport number or student identification number; and any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

Resources, Rights, and Options

Following an allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or related retaliation the individual reporting, the alleged offender, and other affected individuals have certain resources, rights, and options available to them. Parties with an inquiry of complaint are informed of resources, rights, and options in writing when official contacts receive notification of an incident whether it occurred on or off campus and regardless of whether the individual elects to pursue a criminal complaint. Available assistance is also covered through prevention and awareness education. Additional information about any of the resources, rights, and options discussed in this section can be requested from the official contacts listed in Table 1 – Official Contacts.

The following are on-campus and community resources available to complainants, alleged offenders, and others in Qatar.

Law Enforcement

Name	Phone
Qatar Police Non-Emergency	+974 4433-0000
Education City Security	+974 4454-0999 or +974 5556-4701
Non-Emergency Contacts On Call Crisis Manager	+974 4423-0333
Non-Emergency Contacts TAMUQ Human Resources	+974 4423-0049

Counseling and Mental Health

Name	Phone	Address
Student Counseling	+974 4423-0136	338E TAMUQ Engineering Building
Employee Counseling	+974 4423-0049	Contact TAMUQ HR for contact information on employee counselors
No off campus counseling and mental health resources are in place near TAMUQ.		

Medical and Health Services

Name	Phone	Address
Hamad General Hospital	+974 4439-4444	Hamad Medical City
Hamad Women's Hospital	+974 4439-6666	Hamad Medical City, Bldg 5
Qatar Foundation Medical Clinic	+974 4454-1244	Hamad bin Khalifa Student Center

Name	Phone	Address
No on campus medical and health services are in place at TAMUQ		

Support, Advocacy, Legal Assistance, and Other Resources

Name	Phone	Address	Email
Critical Incident Response Team (suicide, life threatening injury/illness, sexual assault, mental health crisis, drug/alcohol abuse)	+974 4423-0333	Student Affairs Suite	damian.medina@qatar.tamu.edu
Crisis Intervention Services	+974 4423-0333	338 E TAMUQ Engineering Building	stephen.wilson@qatar.tamu.edu
No off campus support, advocacy, or legal assistance is in place near TAMUQ. No on campus legal assistance is in place at TAMUQ.			

Visa and Immigration Assistance

Name	Phone	Address	Email
Jan Sweis, Department of Student Affairs	+974 4423-0236	338 E TAMUQ Engineering Building	jan.sweis@qatar.tamu.edu
No off campus visa and immigration assistance is in place near TAMUQ.			

Student Financial Aid

Name	Phone	Address	Email
Scholarships & Financial Aid	+974 4423-0221	148C TAMUQ Engineering Building	amanda.mather@qatar.tamu.edu
No off campus student financial aid resources are in place near TAMUQ.			

Institutional Rights and Options (Interim Measures)

The institution is obligated to offer and provide assistance to the complainant, the alleged offender, and other affected individuals in obtaining a range of accommodations, interim protective measures, and remedies. The institution is obligated to comply with the individual's reasonable request for a living and/or academic situation change following an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Upon the request of a student involved with the report, the Office of the Assistant Dean for Academic and Student Services +974 4423-0457 can assist with issues including, but not limited to, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations and obtaining no contact restrictions. The various options are provided if requested, appropriate, and reasonably available, regardless of whether the individual chooses to report the incident to law enforcement. Human Resources and the Office of the Vice Dean +974 4423-0049 provide similar assistance to employees.

When an allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking is made, the institution will take prompt to provide interim measures or remedies before the completion of the investigation. In

determining which institutional interim measures to impose and the reasonableness of the related measures, the official contact considers the request; the safety of the parties involved and the university community; the specific needs of the individuals; the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations; continuing effects; sharing of residence halls, dining halls, classes, transportation, or job locations; other judicial measures already in place; and other factors as appropriate. Measures provided by the institution vary and may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Changing on-campus living situations including obtaining emergency housing or moving into another residential facility
- Addressing academic concerns such as transferring, withdrawing, or retaking classes and rescheduling exams or assignments
- Changing work schedules, job assignments, or other arrangements
- Obtaining a voluntary leave of absence
- Dealing with financial concerns including providing financial aid guidance
- Transportation assistance
- Limiting an individual's access to certain campus facilities or activities
- Assistance in obtaining access to medical, legal (protective orders, criminal trespass warnings), and counseling support
- Imposing an institutional no contact restriction (described below)

No contact restrictions: A no contact restriction is an interim protective measure issued by the institution that prohibits two parties from contacting one another through any means. No contact restrictions can be issued in addition to court ordered protection but may also serve as an alternative for those who do not want to seek a court order. A complainant or an alleged offender can request a no contact restriction directed at a student through the Office of the Assistant Dean for Academic and Student Services +974 4423-0457. A restriction may be issued at any time prior to or during a conduct investigation based on information provided by the requestor. A no contact restriction may also be implemented as a sanction subsequent to a finding of responsibility. If good cause for a no contact restriction is determined, both parties are notified of the restrictions in writing. Records are maintained in the student conduct system.

No contact restrictions directed at employees can be requested from Human Resources and the Office of the Vice Dean +974 4423-0049 (staff) and from the Dean of Faculties Office at 979 845-4274 (faculty).

Individuals should be aware that direct contact, refusal to leave a protected area, appearing at a location one reasonably knows the protected party is at, third party contact, or even an anonymous contact are all potential violations of a no contact restriction. Violations should be reported to the office that issued the restriction and may result in further disciplinary action.

Confidentiality/Privacy of Accommodations and Protective Measures: Information is considered private but not confidential when shared with university personnel and officials who do not possess a legal confidentiality exemption. Although the confidentiality of information received, the privacy of the individuals involved, and the wishes of the reporting party, complainant, and/or alleged offender cannot be guaranteed, they will be protected to as great a degree as is legally possible. TAMUQ will maintain as private any accommodations or protective measures provided to the extent that maintaining such privacy would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The official contacts are responsible for determining what information and to whom information will be disclosed based on the circumstances of the allegation, the individuals involved, and related safety needs. Official contacts use discretion and only disclose information to key officials at the institution who perform the tasks necessary for obtaining or providing the particular accommodation or protective measure. Areas receiving information may include, but are not limited

to: Student Affairs, academic departments (direct supervisor, Dean, Vice Dean or Assistant Dean, Dean), Office of Building Operations, or non-academic departments (direct supervisor, Vice President, or designee). Prior to disclosure, the official contact will inform the individual of the information that will be shared, with whom it will be shared, and why.

Legal Rights and Options

The institution provides information and assistance to the complainant, the alleged offender, and other affected individuals in obtaining lawful orders issued by criminal, civil, or tribal court as they exist under Qatari law as discussed below. Failure to comply with any of the terms of lawful interim protective measures may be considered a separate violation in the institutional disciplinary process.

Protective Orders:

A person lodging a complaint of assault or attempted assault in Qatar may request that the Public Prosecutor issue a “stay away undertaking” to be signed by the alleged offender. The public prosecutor’s office will invoke this requirement if it determined that sufficient evidence exists for the assault or attempted assault to have been committed by the alleged offender.

Under Article 110 of the Criminal Procedures Law in Qatar, the Public Prosecutor has the authority to issue an order for an alleged offender’s “precautionary detention” if sufficient evidence is found of the alleged offender’s guilt. In lieu of precautionary detention, the Public Prosecutor can also issue an order prohibiting the alleged offender from attending certain places or participating in certain activities.

Criminal Trespass Warning:

All parties entering the TAMUQ Engineering Building are required to present identification to QF Security personnel who control access at building entrances. Individuals barred from entry due to protective orders, administrative prohibitions (i.e. termination of employment, academic misconduct, etc.), no contact restrictions, or absent legitimate university business will not be permitted entry. In the event that such individuals attempt entry by force, or by guile, security personnel will implement procedures to control the individual and, as needed, escalate the response to involve Ministry of Interior police forces. Depending on severity, violations may result in detention and/or deportation from the State of Qatar.

Investigations and Disciplinary Proceedings⁴ for Sexual Assault, Dating violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Retaliation

A student should, and an employee must, promptly report incidents of illegal discrimination, sexual harassment, and/or related retaliation that they become aware of, experience, or observe. A third party should also promptly report incidents. Once an individual discloses information to an official contact, according to Table 1 – Official Contacts (in person, electronically, or by phone), they will be considered to have filed a complaint with the university, and the investigation process is initiated regardless of whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges. A written statement of events may be requested at the time the complaint is filed. The official contact will promptly notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee and the System Ethics and Compliance Office of the allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. The university responds to complaints in a prompt and equitably manner. Due diligence is exercised in determining what occurred and further action that may be warranted based on the information provided.

⁴ For the purposes of this section, proceeding means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and complainant, the alleged offender, and other affected individuals concerning accommodations or protective measures.

The complaint is reviewed to determine if there is sufficient information to proceed with an investigation or if additional information is needed. If the information is insufficient the official contact or designee may, in consultation with the Office of General Counsel, conduct an inquiry into the circumstances of the complaint. If information is sufficient, the official contact or designee will appoint the investigative authority to initiate the investigation. In assigning investigators to cases, the official contact examines the relationships of those involved so that proceedings are conducted by investigators who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the alleged offender. Investigators may also decline the assignment if they feel they cannot render an unbiased decision. Individuals conducting investigations, at a minimum, receive training annually which covers grievance models that address sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of individuals involved and promotes accountability through prompt and equitable treatment.

Proceedings from an allegation of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are provided in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner from the initial investigation to the final result, including appeals. They are consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the complainant⁵ and alleged offender. A preponderance of the evidence standard⁶ (more likely than not) is used. Proceedings provide both the complainant and alleged offender the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor (any individual who provides the complainant or alleged offender support, guidance or advice) of their choice. The choice or presence of an advisor is not limited for either the complainant or the alleged offender in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding, however, restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings may be established and applied equally to both parties. All parties, including advisors, are informed of participation restrictions before a proceeding is conducted so that parties understand and respect the limitations. Proceedings provide both parties with the right to present evidence and witnesses and the right to be informed of the outcome of the investigation. Following are the university's investigation procedures which are conducted in the manner prescribed in [System Regulation 08.01.01, *Civil Rights Compliance*](#) and the Student Rules and University SAPs that are noted after each section below.

If the alleged offender is a student

Students are notified of the investigation via their TAMUQ email and/or phone. The investigative authority, composed of one or more people, will review the complaint, interview the complainant, the alleged offender, and witnesses, if applicable, and ascertain details and circumstances associated with the complaint. Investigations are intended to collect and provide an investigation report with detailed information in connection with a reported incident involving Texas A&M University students. The purpose of an investigation is three fold: to provide the Assistant Director of Student Affairs sufficient information to determine if the incident warrants further university action; to collect information (not determine responsibility); and to determine departmental jurisdiction. Conducting an investigation is not a process that is designed to "prove" a student did something wrong or to find a student responsible for a student rule violation.

After the investigative authority completes the investigation report, the Office of General Counsel reviews and approves it for legal sufficiency. The investigation report is provided to the official contact. The official contact

⁵ For the purposes of this section, "Investigations and Disciplinary Proceedings for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking", the complainant is assumed to be the victim. A non-victim complainant may not be afforded all the rights described in this section. Non-victim complainants are provided protection against retaliation for making a complaint.

⁶ System Regulation 08.01.01 *Civil Rights Compliance* specifies a standard used to determine the merits of the allegation(s) as the preponderance of the evidence, i.e. more likely than not. Student conduct proceedings use this standard and identify it as "preponderance of information."

reviews the report and makes the determination to investigate further, complete the investigation and initiate a student conduct conference, or dismiss the complaint. If further investigation or a conduct conference is warranted, the alleged offender and the complainant are informed of the allegations and information surrounding the allegations. If warranted based on the information from the investigation, the student conduct conference is initiated to determine whether a violation of student rules occurred. The student conduct conference is facilitated by the Student Conduct Administrator and a student conduct panel who are authorized and established by the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee to conduct proceedings. The student conduct process provides that:

- Timely and equal access to any information that will be used after the investigation but during formal and informal conduct conferences will be provided to the complainant, alleged offender, and appropriate officials.
- During the student conduct process the alleged offender and complainant have timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or alleged offender, or both, may be present. However, the student conduct panel may accommodate concerns for personal safety, well-being, and/or fears of confrontation of the complainant, alleged offender, and/or other witnesses during the conference at the discretion of the Student Conduct Administrator. The complainant is not required to attend the student conduct conference.
- The complainant and alleged offender have the right to be assisted by an advisor of their choice at their own expense. However, the complainant and the alleged offender are responsible for presenting their own information. Students who are charged in the same fact pattern, or who are not in good standing with the university are not eligible to serve as an advisor at conduct proceedings. Admission of any other person to the student conduct conference shall be at the discretion of the Student Conduct Administrator.

After the student conduct conference, a result is reached/rendered by the student conduct panel. Sanctions are determined by the student conduct panel. One or any combination of the following sanctions may be imposed for a student conduct code violation related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking: expulsion, suspension, conduct probation for a definite or indefinite period, conduct review, restrictions, community or university service, educational requirements, reprimand, required counseling, no contact restriction, and letter of enrollment block. Potential sanctions do not differ between dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. If a conduct suspension is imposed, the student is eligible to apply for reenrollment after the suspension period has elapsed. Actual readmission to the university will be determined by the academic rules in place at the time of application for reenrollment. As part of the reenrollment process, the student must submit a request for reinstatement in writing to the TAMUQ Student Conduct Office. If admitted, the student is required to attend a mandatory meeting with a staff member from the Student Affairs Office (+974 4423-0047) within one month of reenrollment to discuss personal and educational progress. For more detail, see [Texas A&M University Student Rule 27, Sanctions](#).

The range of the sanctions that can be applied vary significantly. When the Student Conduct Administrator or Student Conduct Panel is determining the most appropriate sanction or combination of sanctions, an assessment is done on a case by case basis and the following factors may be considered.

- Nature of the violation (seriousness of the violation, harm caused, effects of the violation)
- Prior violations/previous disciplinary history of the alleged offender on record with student conduct (only used in the sanctioning phase, not in the finding of responsibility)
- Mitigating/aggravating circumstances surrounding the incident (mitigating means reasons the sanction should be lessened and aggravating means reasons the sanction should be more severe)
- Motivation for the behavior (why the student engaged in the behavior, evidence of malicious intent)

- Developmental and educational impact for the individual and community (perception to the student and community, what the sanction can teach the student, how the sanction can help the student develop as a community member and individual)

The goal is to resolve complaints in a reasonably prompt timeframe of approximately 55 business days excluding any appeal period; however, extenuating circumstances requiring additional time may necessitate an extension with good cause. Extensions are granted by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. Written notice of the delay and the reason for the delay is provided to the complainant and the alleged offender. Results⁷, including any sanctions, are provided simultaneously and in writing to both the complainant and alleged offender. Appeals⁸ may be made by the complainant and/or the alleged offender. Appeals must be filed within 5 business days from receipt of the results. Procedures for the complainant and/or the alleged offender to appeal are provided with the documentation of results. Changes occurring based on appeal and when such results become final are provided to both the complainant and alleged offender simultaneously and in writing. For more detail, see [Texas A&M University Student Rule 47, Investigation and Resolution of Complaints Against Texas A&M Students for Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Retaliation](#).

If the alleged offender is faculty

Upon receipt of the complaint, the official contact notifies the alleged offender that a complaint has been filed against him/her. The investigative authority meets with the complainant to confirm the allegations and notifies the alleged offender of the basis of the allegation. At any point in the investigation process, the alleged offender may be suspended with pay, reassigned, and/or placed in another type of temporary status pending completion of the investigation. The investigative authority⁹ will review the complaint and interview the complainant, the alleged offender, and witnesses, if applicable, to determine what occurred. The investigation is conducted in a manner that includes timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or alleged offender, or both, may be present. Timely and equal access to any information that will be used during the investigation is provided to the complainant, the alleged offender, and appropriate officials.

After the investigative authority completes the investigation report, the Office of General Counsel reviews and approves it for legal sufficiency. The investigation report is then provided to the Dean of Faculties. The report may contain a listing of allegations, requested relief, a description of relevant documentation reviewed, a list of witnesses interviewed, an analysis of each allegation based on interviews, and conclusions and rationale. The Dean of Faculties or designee reviews the report and renders a decision in writing on the merits of the complaint and any sanctions (if applicable). The result specifies whether the allegations are substantiated, not substantiated, or there is insufficient evidence to make that determination. The Dean of Faculties or designee considers only information contained in the investigation report. If the report is incomplete or otherwise

⁷ Result means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the result must also include the rationale for the decision and the sanctions, i.e. how the institution weighted the evidence and information presented during the proceeding, how the evidence and information support the decision and sanctions, and how the institution's standard of evidence was applied.

⁸ Results (decision and/or sanctions) can be appealed on the following bases, as applicable: (a) a procedural error or omission that significantly impacted the outcome; (b) new evidence, unknown or unavailable during the investigation that could have significantly impacted the outcome; or (c) the appropriateness or severity of the sanctions.

⁹ If the alleged offender is faculty, the investigative authority consists of two members of the Academic Civil Rights Investigation Committee (ACRIC), a standing committee of faculty members appointed by the deans of the colleges, schools, libraries, and branch campuses and the Dean of Faculties and Associate Provost.

insufficient, the Dean of Faculties or designee will return the report to the investigative authority to address any unresolved issues.

One or any combination of the following sanctions may be imposed in response to a finding of misconduct related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking: written warning or reprimand, required training and/or counseling, no contact restriction, probation for a definite or indefinite period, and dismissal/employment termination. Potential sanctions do not differ between dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The range of the sanctions that can be applied vary significantly. When the Dean of Faculties or designee is determining the most appropriate sanction or combination of sanctions, an assessment is done on a case by case basis and the following factors may be considered.

- Nature of the misconduct (seriousness of the misconduct, harm caused, effects of the misconduct)
- Prior misconduct/previous disciplinary history of the alleged offender on record with the Dean of Faculties Office (only used in the sanctioning phase, not in the finding of responsibility)
- Mitigating/aggravating circumstances surrounding the incident (mitigating means reasons the sanction should be lessened and aggravating means reasons the sanction should be more severe)
- Motivation for the behavior (why the individual engaged in the behavior, evidence of malicious intent)
- Developmental and educational impact for the individual and community (perception to the individual and community, what the sanction can teach the individual, how the sanction can help the individual develop as a community member)

The goal is to resolve complaints in a reasonably prompt timeframe of approximately 55 business days excluding any appeal period, however, extenuating circumstances requiring additional time may necessitate an extension with good cause. Extensions are granted by the Dean of Faculties. Written notice of the delay and the reason for the delay is provided to the complainant and the alleged offender. Results (see footnote 7), including any sanctions, are provided simultaneously and in writing to both the complainant and alleged offender by the Office of the Dean of Faculties. Results are also be provided to the investigative authority.

Appeals (see footnote 8) may be made by the complainant and/or the alleged offender. Appeals must be filed within 10 business days from receipt of the results. Procedures for the complainant and the alleged offender to appeal are provided with the documentation of results. Changes occurring based on appeal and when such results become final are provided to both the complainant and alleged offender simultaneously and in writing. For more detail, see [University SAP 08.01.01.M1.02, Investigation and Resolution of Complaints Against Faculty Members for Illegal Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, or Related Retaliation Charges](#).

If the alleged offender is staff or a third party

When a complaint is reported and sufficient information determined, the alleged offender (if an employee) is informed of the allegations and the facts surrounding the allegations. At any point in the investigation process, the alleged offender (if an employee) may be suspended with pay, reassigned, and/or placed in another type of temporary status pending completion of the investigation and final resolution of the allegations. The investigative authority will review the complaint, and interview the complainant, the alleged offender, and witnesses, if applicable, to determine what occurred. The investigation is conducted in a manner that includes timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or alleged offender, or both, may be present. Timely and equal access to any information that will be used during the investigation is provided to the complainant, the alleged offender, and appropriate officials.

After the investigative authority completes the investigation report, the Office of General Counsel reviews and approves it for legal sufficiency. The investigation report is then finalized by the investigative authority. The report includes a statement of allegations, a list of witnesses interviewed, relevant documents, and may

conclude that each allegation is substantiated, unsubstantiated, or there is insufficient evidence to make that determination. The investigative authority forwards the finalized report to the Vice President for Human Resources and Organizational Effectiveness (VPHROE) or designee who renders a final decision, including any sanctions (if applicable). The VPHROE or designee considers only information contained in the investigation report. If the report is incomplete or otherwise insufficient, the VPHROE or designee will return the report to the investigative authority to address any unresolved issues.

One or any combination of the following sanctions may be imposed in response to a finding of misconduct related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking: written warning or reprimand, required training and/or counseling, no contact restriction, probation for a definite or indefinite period, suspension, and dismissal/employment termination. Potential sanctions do not differ between dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. If a suspension is imposed, the staff member is employed without pay during the suspension period and eligible for reinstatement to their prior position after the suspension period has elapsed. The length of suspension is determined on a case by case basis.

The range of the sanctions that can be applied vary significantly. When the VPHROE or designee is determining the most appropriate sanction or combination of sanctions, an assessment is done on a case by case basis and the following factors may be considered.

- Nature of the misconduct (seriousness of the misconduct, harm caused, effects of the misconduct)
- Prior misconduct/previous disciplinary history of the alleged offender on record with the Human Resources Office (only used in the sanctioning phase, not in the finding of responsibility)
- Mitigating/aggravating circumstances surrounding the incident (mitigating means reasons the sanction should be lessened and aggravating means reasons the sanction should be more severe)
- Motivation for the behavior (why the individual engaged in the behavior, evidence of malicious intent)
- Developmental and educational impact for the individual and community (perception to the individual and community, what the sanction can teach the individual, how the sanction can help the individual develop as a community member)

The goal is to resolve complaints in a reasonably prompt timeframe of approximately 55 business days excluding any appeal period, however, extenuating circumstances requiring additional time may necessitate an extension with good cause. Extensions are granted by the VPHROE. The Title IX Coordinator or designee is also notified of an extension request when sent to the VPHROE. Written notice of the delay and the reason for the delay is provided to the complainant and the alleged offender. Results (see footnote 7), including any sanctions, are provided simultaneously and in writing to both the complainant and the alleged offender. Results are also provided to the investigative authority, the official contact, and the supervisor and department head(s) of the alleged offender, if applicable.

Appeals (see footnote 8) may be made by the complainant and/or the alleged offender. Appeals must be filed within 10 business days of the date the decision was rendered. Procedures for the complainant and the alleged offender to appeal are provided with the documentation of results. Changes occurring based on appeal and when such results become final are provided to both the complainant and the alleged offender simultaneously and in writing. For more detail, see [University SAP 08.01.01.M1.01, Investigation and Resolution of Complaints Against Non-faculty Employees and Third Parties for Illegal Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, or Related Retaliation Charges](#)

For all investigations and disciplinary proceedings

Throughout the process, individuals are provided information which defines retaliation, retaliation reporting procedures, and possible protective actions such as no contact restrictions. TAMUQ will take reasonable

action to protect the complainant, the alleged offender, and those providing witness statements on behalf of either party or supporting either party in other ways from related retaliation. Actions may come prior to, during, or following an investigation of a complaint. Instances of related retaliation are prohibited, will be investigated, and may result in conduct charges or disciplinary actions.

The official contact will follow-up on situations in which violations are found to see if there have been any new incidents or retaliation and will respond promptly to address continuing or new problems.

Prevention and Awareness Programs¹⁰

Primary prevention programs are directed at incoming students and new employees. The primary programs are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

TAMUQ provides culturally relevant, inclusive primary prevention and awareness education for incoming students and new employees to clearly define sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent. The programs identify sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as prohibited conduct and provide information regarding bystander intervention, risk reduction in recognizing warning signs of abusive behavior, ways to avoid potential attacks, and individual's rights and options. The training includes procedures individuals should follow if sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurs and procedures the institution will follow when one of these crimes is reported. This includes, but is not limited to, the importance of preserving evidence; options for notifying law enforcement and campus authorities; procedures for institutional disciplinary action and conduct proceedings; possible sanctions following a proceeding; on-campus and community resources; rights and options for obtaining lawful orders; assistance in receiving interim measures and remedial action; how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties; and protection from retaliation.

Student Affairs includes primary prevention and awareness information in discussions at Fall Student Orientation for new students. New employees receive primary prevention information through a web-based *Creating a Discrimination Free Workplace* training mandated by The Texas A&M University System. Employees are required to complete the training every two years thereafter.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are directed at students and employees. The ongoing campaigns are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking using a range of strategies with audiences throughout TAMUQ. The same information included in TAMUQ's primary prevention and awareness programs are incorporated into ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns. TAMUQ supports ongoing campaigns for students and employees as described below.

¹⁰ For the purposes of this section awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking means comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

TAMUQ maintains a webpage (<http://www.qatar.tamu.edu/tell-somebody/>) which describes resources, assistance, and reporting procedures for students impacted by discrimination and sexual harassment including sexual violence. The Human Resources Department also offers training for employees regarding violence and sexual harassment in the workplace that covers employee rights, responsibilities, and strategies for preventing sexual violence and reporting complaints.

A notice of non-discrimination and abuse is sent to all employees and students by TAMUQ at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters regarding reporting procedures and requirements related to incidents of illegal discrimination, sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking), and related retaliation.

A written notification is distributed to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services and resources available for individuals both on-campus at TAMUQ and in the Qatar community. TAMUQ administration distributes the information as part of new student conferences and school kick off each year. Human Resources provides a similar email distribution to all employees annually.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction¹¹

Everyone has a role in changing community knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. Change happens as each person is able to identify risky situations and take action to confront, interrupt, or prevent acts of sexual violence. Bystander intervention programs can help individuals observe a situation and determine an appropriate intervention where someone could use some help. At TAMUQ, bystander intervention means just that; people taking care of others. If you find a friend in a situation that concerns you, consider the following strategies to intervene safely and effectively:

- Create a distraction to interrupt the flow of events
- Involve others to help you
- Make an excuse to remove a friend from the situation
- Point out the unwanted behavior in a safe and respectful manner
- Call for help, if needed

Sexual assault is never a victim's fault. However, there are ways that may reduce the risk of being sexually assaulted including being prepared, alert, and assertive. Consider the following tips:

- Be aware of your surroundings
- Practice responsible drinking; alcohol is a factor in many sexual assaults
- Never leave your drink unattended
- Don't accept drinks from someone you don't know or trust
- Stay with your friends and make sure your friends stay with you
- Be careful of online relationships
- Trust your instincts

¹¹ For the purposes of this section bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

We are reminded to think about relationships, specifically relationships that may be, or become abusive. Be aware of the signs:

- Is one of the partners verbally and emotionally abusive?
- Is one of the partners isolating the other from friends and family?
- Is one of the partners controlling, intimidating or always jealous?
- Is there a threat of harm?

Other Considerations

Retaliation

TAMUQ prohibits retaliation. An officer, employee, or agent of TAMUQ may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Clery Act.

Victim Notification

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, upon written request, TAMUQ will disclose to the alleged victim of any crime of violence, or non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense with respect to such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of this paragraph.

Institutions are required to provide both the alleged offender and the complainant with simultaneous written notification of any result of any institutional conduct proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In these cases, it is not necessary for the victim to make a written request.

Sex Offender Registry

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The State of Qatar does not maintain a sex offender registry.

Definitions of Clery Act Offenses

Murder and 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.

Qatar does not define the terms sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity. The TAMUQ annual security report policy statements incorporate definitions applicable to Texas as the Texas A&M University main campus is located in Texas. Definitions originate from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (federal), the State of Texas, and Texas A&M University institutional policies.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. 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 (see consent section below).

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

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

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

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Consent:

Texas A&M University Student Conduct Code

According to the [Texas A&M University Student Life Rules, 24. Student Conduct Code](#), attendance at a university is not compulsory. The voluntary attendance of a student at a university is a voluntary entrance into the academic community. By such voluntary entrance, the student voluntarily assumes obligations of performance and behavior reasonably imposed by the university. These obligations are generally much higher than those imposed on all citizens by the civil and criminal law. A university may discipline students to secure compliance with these higher obligations as a teaching method or to sever the student from the academic community. Definitions in the Student Conduct Code are used only for the purposes of the Student Conduct Code. The Vice President for Student Affairs or designee reserves the right to interpret and enforce this Code of Conduct.

According to the [Texas A&M University Student Life Rules, 24. Student Conduct Code 24.1.6](#) the term consent, solely for the purposes of the Sexual Misconduct policy, means clear, voluntary, and positive verbal or non-verbal communication that all participants have agreed to the sexual activity. Consent must occur prior to or at the same times as the sexual activity. Consent must remain clear, voluntary, and positive throughout the sexual activity. Consent must be given for the current sexual contact. The existence of a prior relationship or prior sexual activity does not automatically ensure consent for current or future sexual contact. There must be consent for each specific type of sexual contact throughout the sexual activity. Consent must be given by each participant involved. A person must be 17 years of age or older to be able to consent to sexual activity if the other participant(s) involved are more than three years of age older than that person. A person who is clearly or visibly incapacitated is not able to give consent to sexual activity. According to the [Texas A&M University Student Life Rules, 24. Student Conduct Code 24.4.20.1](#), an individual who is mentally incapacitated, unconscious, or unaware that the sexual abuse is occurring is considered unable to give consent. The type of force employed may involve physical force, coercion, intentional impairment of an individual's ability to appraise the situation through the administering of any substance, or threat of harm to the victim.

Texas A&M University System Regulation

[System Regulation 08.01.01, Civil Rights Compliance](#) provides guidance in complying with local, state and federal civil rights laws and regulations. This regulation applies to complaints and/or appeals of employment or disciplinary actions made by faculty, administrators, staff, students and/or third parties alleging illegal discrimination, sexual harassment and/or related retaliation.

According to [System Regulation 08.01.01, Civil Rights Compliance](#), consent is clear and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity. A person who was asleep or mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, or whose agreement was made under duress or by threat, coercion, or force, cannot give consent.

Texas Penal Code

According to the [Texas Penal Code, Sec. 1.02. Objectives of Code](#), the general purposes of the Texas Penal Code are to establish a system of prohibitions, penalties, and correctional measures to deal with conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably causes or threatens harm to those individual or public interests for which state protection is appropriate.

Consent is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 1.07\(11\)](#) as assent in fact, whether express or apparent. Without consent is also defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 22.011\(b\)](#) within the definition of sexual assault (see below).

Sexual Assault is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 22.011](#) as follows.

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person:
 - (1) intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
 - (2) intentionally or knowingly:
 - (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means;
 - (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor;
 - (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor;
 - (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or
 - (E) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor.
- (b) A sexual assault under Subsection (a)(1) is without the consent of the other person if:
 - (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force or violence;
 - (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat;
 - (3) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist;
 - (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;
 - (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring;
 - (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge;
 - (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat;
 - (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate;

- (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor;
- (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; or
- (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code.
- (c) In this section:
- (1) "Child" means a person younger than 17 years of age.
 - (2) "Spouse" means a person who is legally married to another.
 - (3) "Health care services provider" means:
 - (A) a physician licensed under Subtitle B, Title 3, Occupations Code;
 - (B) a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 201, Occupations Code;
 - (C) a physical therapist licensed under Chapter 453, Occupations Code;
 - (D) a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 204, Occupations Code; or
 - (E) a registered nurse, a vocational nurse, or an advanced practice nurse licensed under Chapter 301, Occupations Code.
 - (4) "Mental health services provider" means an individual, licensed or unlicensed, who performs or purports to perform mental health services, including a:
 - (A) licensed social worker as defined by Section 505.002, Occupations Code;
 - (B) chemical dependency counselor as defined by Section 504.001, Occupations Code;
 - (C) licensed professional counselor as defined by Section 503.002, Occupations Code;
 - (D) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined by Section 502.002, Occupations Code;
 - (E) member of the clergy;
 - (F) psychologist offering psychological services as defined by Section 501.003, Occupations Code; or
 - (G) special officer for mental health assignment certified under Section 1701.404, Occupations Code.
 - (5) "Employee of a facility" means a person who is an employee of a facility defined by Section 250.001, Health and Safety Code, or any other person who provides services for a facility for compensation, including a contract laborer.
- (d) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(2) that the conduct consisted of medical care for the child and did not include any contact between the anus or sexual organ of the child and the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of the actor or a third party.
- (e) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(2):
- (1) that the actor was the spouse of the child at the time of the offense; or
 - (2) that:
 - (A) the actor was not more than three years older than the victim and at the time of the offense:
 - (i) was not required under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, to register for life as a sex offender; or
 - (ii) was not a person who under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, had a reportable conviction or adjudication for an offense under this section; and
 - (B) the victim:
 - (i) was a child of 14 years of age or older; and
 - (ii) was not a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section 25.01.

(f) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree, except that an offense under this section is a felony of the first degree if the victim was a person whom the actor was prohibited from marrying or purporting to marry or with whom the actor was prohibited from living under the appearance of being married under Section 25.01.

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 based upon the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence is defined in the [Texas Family Code, Section 71.0021](#) as follows.

- (a) "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:
- (1) is committed against a victim:
 - (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or
 - (B) because of the victim'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 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 does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b).

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Family Violence is defined by the [Texas Family Code, Section 71.004](#) as follows.

- (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 Sections 261.001(1)(C), (E), and (G), 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 Section 71.0021.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Any incident meeting this definition is considered to be a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking is defined in the [Texas Penal Code, Section 42.072](#) as follows.

(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 specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that:

(1) constitutes an offense under [Section 42.07](#) (see below), 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;

(B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or

(C) that an offense will be committed against 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 to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and

(3) would cause a reasonable person to:

(A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself;

(B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for 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, 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, 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 Section 121.002, Human Resources Code.

Sec. 42.07. Harassment.

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

- (1) initiates communication and in the course of the communication makes a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene;
 - (2) threatens, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
 - (3) conveys, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury;
 - (4) causes the telephone of another to ring repeatedly or makes repeated telephone communications anonymously or in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;
 - (5) makes a telephone call and intentionally fails to hang up or disengage the connection;
 - (6) knowingly permits a telephone under the person's control to be used by another to commit an offense under this section; or
 - (7) sends repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another.
- (b) In this section:
- (1) "Electronic communication" means a transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photo-optical system. The term includes:
 - (A) a communication initiated by electronic mail, instant message, network call, or facsimile machine; and
 - (B) a communication made to a pager.
 - (2) "Family" and "household" have the meaning assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.
 - (3) "Obscene" means containing a patently offensive description of or a solicitation to commit an ultimate sex act, including sexual intercourse, masturbation, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anilingus, or a description of an excretory function.
- (c) An offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor, except that the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if the actor has previously been convicted under this section.

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or 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, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding).

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

Hate Crime: A criminal offense reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against a victim. For Clery Act purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Following are the bias categories.

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

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.

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. Muslims, 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, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person (or group of persons) based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g. bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals (a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society).

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

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

Additional Hate Crime Definitions:

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

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"): To willfully or maliciously damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action: Arrest is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons. Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Clery Act statistics are disclosed for arrests and referrals regarding state local violations of liquor, drug abuse, and weapons laws. Only violations of the law resulting in arrest or referral are disclosed. Violations of institutional policy alone are not included in Clery Act statistics.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Classify as a weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. violation: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed (except as permitted by state law and institutional policy through state law) or openly; using, manufacturing, etc. of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

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. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine). Classify as a drug abuse violation: all drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law where your institution is located and all illegally obtained prescription 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. Classify as a liquor law violation: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc. of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Definitions of Clery Act Locations

On-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls. This also includes any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the geographic area that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Non-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. This also includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution.

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

On-campus Student Housing Facilities (Residential Facilities): Residential facilities for TAMUQ students are not under the ownership or control of TAMUQ, therefore, student housing statistics are not required to be disclosed.

Texas A&M University, Qatar - Reportable Crimes

Criminal Offenses					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes [§]
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Burglary of Structure	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Arson	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes [§]
Hate Crimes *	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) Offenses					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes [§]
Domestic Violence	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
	2016	1	0	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals					
Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes [§]
Arrests: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0

The following are in reference to the reportable crimes table on the previous page.

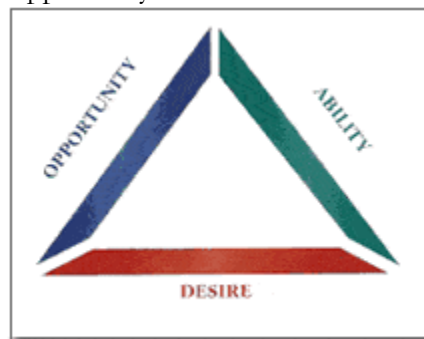
* In 2014, 2015, and 2016 there were no reported criminal incidents involving hate/bias.

§Unfounded crimes (those that a commissioned peace officer has investigated and found to be false or baseless and are subsequently withheld from the crime statistic) are required to be disclosed beginning in calendar year 2014.

Calendar years 2014-2015 crime statistics included in this report were determined in accordance with the Cley federal register (34 C.F.R.668.46) as of October 20, 2014, and guidance in the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting (Handbook) published by the U.S. Department of Education in February 2011 which was effective when the crimes occurred and statistics were collected. Subsequently, the Handbook was updated in June 2016 and is used for reporting Cley crime statistics for calendar year 2016.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness

It is important for all of us to understand our role in the reduction of crime. A conceptual aid often employed by crime prevention practitioners is referred to as the Crime Triangle. For any crime to occur three elements must be present: desire, ability, and opportunity.



Members of the TAMUQ community easily recognize there is little that can be done to control the criminal's ability and desire. The TAMUQ community's greatest strength in the prevention of crime is our initiative to reduce or eliminate the opportunity for a crime to occur.

A primary goal of TAMUQ security is the prevention of crime before it occurs. Because security personnel cannot be everywhere all the time, they need the help of all members of the TAMUQ community to take an active role in their personal safety and property protection. Crime prevention is important to the campus community and you can help by reporting any crime or suspected crime immediately to TAMUQ or QF security. By doing so, you may be preventing someone else from becoming a victim of a more serious crime. The programs described below are designed to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

All new faculty and staff, upon arrival to their assignment at the TAMUQ campus, experience a new employee orientation that includes a security and awareness presentation by the TAMUQ Office of Building Operations and HSSE, and the TAMUQ Office of Human Resources, covering a broad spectrum of issues. Included in the presentation are specific recommendations applicable to living and working within Education City and the State of Qatar. Also, information is provided regarding campus security procedures and practices. In addition, TAMUQ maintains a webpage that provides information to employees and students concerning compliance information and reporting. The information on this webpage covers all aspects of nondiscrimination and abuse and includes reporting advice as well as awareness information pertaining to violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and related retaliation on campus. The webpage can be accessed at <https://www.qatar.tamu.edu/other/notice-of-nondiscrimination-and-abuse>.

Given the social and cultural mores of the people of the Middle East and the State of Qatar, the approach on the part of TAMUQ differs somewhat from the Texas A&M University College Station campus for students. Rather than offering public programs and workshops, the Department of Student Affairs offers opportunities for counseling and discourse by means of private educational sessions and counseling to students on various personal health and wellness matters ranging from drug and substance abuse to sexual harassment and personal safety on an ongoing basis.

Important Telephone Numbers

Country Code +974 (for all numbers listed below)

Emergencies-from off campus phone / Cell phones Police/Fire/Medical	999	Emergencies-from on campus phone Police/Fire/Medical	9-999
		Campus Information	4423-0201
Qatar Foundation Security-from on campus phone	4454-0999	Counseling & Referral, Alcohol & other Drugs	4423-0316
TAMUQ Building Security	4423-0333	Student Health Services (Qatar Foundation Care Clinic)	4454-1244 4454-1240
Building Operations 24 Hour Number	4423-0333	Student Conduct	4423-0255
Environmental Health & Safety	4423-0585	Student Counseling Services	4423-0316

Other Annual Security Reports and Annual Fire Safety Reports

Annual Security Reports and Annual Fire Safety Reports for other Texas A&M University locations are as follows and are available at the following Texas A&M University Risk and Compliance website:

<http://urc.tamu.edu/clery-act/clery-annual-reports/>.

Other Texas A&M University Annual Security Reports

Texas A&M University College Station

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157075/CSAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University O.D. Butler, Jr. Animal Science Complex and University Farm

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1492363/UnivFarmAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University RELIS Campus

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1492354/RELLISAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University at Galveston

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157087/GalvestonAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Mays Business School at CityCentre

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157078/MaysAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University School of Law

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157084/LawAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Bryan

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157090/HSCBryanAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Dallas

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157093/HSCDallasAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Houston

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157096/HSCHoustonAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Kingsville

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157099/HCKingsvilleAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center McAllen

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157102/HSCMcAllenAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Round Rock

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157069/HSCRRAAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Temple

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157072/HSCTempleAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Higher Education Center at McAllen

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1492360/HECMcAllenAnnualSecurityReport.pdf>

Other Texas A&M University Annual Fire Safety Reports

Texas A&M University College Station

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157614/CSAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University at Galveston

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1157611/GalvestonAnnualFireReport.pdf>

Texas A&M University Health Science Center Kingsville

<http://urc.tamu.edu/media/1197453/KingsvilleAnnualFireReport.pdf>