

ANNUAL CAMPUS FIRE & SAFETY REPORT 2016



Information in Compliance with the Clery Act
And
The Higher Education Opportunity Act

INDEX

Introduction and Overview.....	5
Campus Procedures for Reporting Crimes or Emergency.....	5
Emergency Response and Evacuation.....	7
Procedures for Testing Emergency Response.....	8
Timely Warnings.....	8
Missing Student Notification.....	8
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities.....	9
Law Enforcement Authority and Interagency Relations.....	10
Crime Statistics.....	10
Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics.....	11
Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity Off-Campus.....	12
Security Awareness Programs Policy Statement.....	12
Crime Prevention Programs.....	13
Crime Prevention on Campus.....	13
Sex Offenses.....	14
Registered Sex Offender Policy.....	16
Clery Act ASR to comply with VAWA section 304.....	17
Sexual Misconduct.....	17
What is Title IX.....	17
Who is covered by Title IX.....	17
Who to contact.....	17
Failure to Comply with Title IX.....	18

Who Enforces Title IX.....	18
Legal Definitions.....	22
Other Sexual Offenses.....	23
Sexual Harassment.....	24
Campus Procedures for Addressing sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, and other acts of sex and gender discrimination.....	25
Health Risks of Alcohol and Drugs.....	29
Campus Penalties.....	32
Available Drug Counseling or Rehabilitation Services.....	33
Common Texas Offenses and Punishments.....	35
TJC Clery Crime Statistics.....	36
Annual Fire Safety Report.....	44

About TJC

TJC is one of the largest community colleges in Texas, with 306 full-time faculty members and 248 part-time faculty members, approximately 11,000 students enrolled per semester, and 1,011 May graduates.

90 years of excellence

For 90 years, TJC has embodied the true sense of the term “community college,” as reflected in its foundational promises to provide students with a quality education, a vibrant student life and opportunities for service to the community.

Comprehensive academic programs

With more than 120 degree and certificate programs, plus extensive training and technical programs, TJC is the best first step for any student, whether they plan to transfer to a four-year institution or gain the skills they need to go directly into the workforce. When students step onto the 137-acre campus, they are immediately part of the TJC experience, which includes rigorous academics, 52 national championships in athletics; stellar fine and performing arts programs; modern residential facilities; and organizations and clubs that reflect student diversity. Additionally, more than 2,100 high school students are earning college credit each year while in high school because of dual enrollment opportunities at TJC.



Distinguished and dedicated faculty

TJC faculty and students consistently excel in their respective fields, and this history of excellence has focused national recognition on the college and has earned the respect of its peers. The Aspen Institute College Excellence Program named TJC as one of the nation’s top 150 community colleges—from over 1,108 community colleges nationwide—honoring institutions that achieve exceptional levels of success for all students.

TJC students excel in and out of the classroom

TJC has produced nine decades of exceptional graduates, including a former deputy director of the CIA; Grammy and Academy Award-winners; playwrights, actors and actresses; professional athletes; prominent political figures; health care specialists; educators; and business professionals. In a recent survey of current students, 75 percent said TJC was their first choice for college, and 94 percent said they would choose TJC again based on their experience so far.

The community's generosity led to the founding of the college in 1926. Thanks to the wonderful, ongoing support from the community, alumni, parents, students, and friends of this great institution, TJC has flourished for 90 years. As it looks to the future, TJC will continue to expand opportunities for student success and reinforce its role as The College of East Texas.

TJC Mission Statement

To provide a comprehensive collegiate experience that is anchored in the rich traditions of a quality education, vibrant student life and community service.

TJC Vision Statement

To be a premier institution of higher education recognized for its academic and workforce programs, student life and community engagement.

Introduction and Overview

Tyler Junior College makes available to you the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act report. Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department collects and publishes specific information on campus crime statistics, security policies and services. This information is summarized in this document. The Tyler Junior Campus Police department is service-oriented, trained in professional standards and dedicated to the safety and comfort of our students, employees and visitors. Our primary concern is to protect life and property to allow the educational process to evolve safely. Members of the campus community should call (903) 510-2222 and/or 911 to report an emergency or crime.

Campus Procedures for Reporting Crimes or Emergencies

All criminal offenses that occur on campus should be reported immediately to the Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department. The Tyler Junior College Campus Police department is operational twenty-four hours a day, year around. To report an emergency or a criminal incident call (903) 510-2222 and/or 911. For non-emergencies contact the Tyler Junior College Campus Police at 903 510-2258, or by going to the Campus Police Building, located at 1020 South Baxter Street. This location is clearly marked on Campus maps. Campus police officers are trained to respond to criminal actions or other emergencies that may occur on campus. Campus Police Officers are licensed Texas peace officers. Officers are dispatched on a priority basis according to the seriousness of the calls received. Calls of an emergency nature are dispatched immediately. A person reporting a non-emergency incident may expect to experience a short delay.

To report crime tips or questionable activity anonymously, text to 79516. Enter "tjctip". Enter a space and your message. Your name, phone number, and location will not be reported to Campus Police- only your message. For an emergency call Campus Police at 903 510-2222.

Fire Alarm

If you hear a FIRE ALARM:

- Turn off electrical equipment
- Close door against fire
- Do NOT use elevators
- Use fire exit stairwell
- CALMLY evacuate to an open area 100 yards away from the affected building

If you discover a FIRE:

- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station
- Notify Campus Police (903) 510-2222 and/or call 911
- Notify others in your area
- CALMLY evacuate to an open area 100 yards away from the affected building

Bomb Threat

If you receive a BOMB THREAT:

- Elicit as much information as possible
- Calmly notify others in your area
- Notify Campus Police (510-2222) and/or dial 911
- Check your immediate area for suspicious objects
- **Do not handle any object found.**
- Calmly evacuate to an open area 300 yards away from the affected building

Medical Emergency

If you experience a MEDICAL EMERGENCY:

- Notify Campus Police (903) 510-2222 and/ or 911 for emergency medical assistance
- An employee should also report the injury to his or her supervisor

Weather Emergency

In the event of a WEATHER EMERGENCY:

- Take cover in designated “safe areas” or under heavy furniture on the ground floor in the center of a building, away from the outside walls and windows
- If outside, take cover and lie flat in the nearest drainage ditch, excavation or ravine
- Avoid auditoriums, lecture halls, laboratories, studios and hazardous chemical storage areas
- The Campus Police department will monitor the reports from the National Weather Service. In a severe weather alert, the City of Tyler sounds sirens to indicate the need for safety measures to be implemented. If the sirens are sounded during normal business hours, Campus Police will activate the Ramey Tower Alarm System (located at Jenkins Hall), which is similar to the wail siren from the City of Tyler. With the activation of this system all persons will need to take cover.

- Under a tornado warning proceed to a designated safe area as indicated. If no safe areas are indicated, proceed to interior hallways, basements or interior walls avoiding windows and open areas. Individuals should remain in these safe areas until notification is given over the campus outdoor warning system, the City of Tyler's warning system, or by an informed college representative.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Tyler Junior College has guidelines in place for general emergency situations that may threaten the safety and security of students, faculty, staff, and visitors on our campuses. Emergency Response and Evacuation procedures are published in the Crisis Management Plan (Emergency Response Guide), the multi-colored flip chart posted in every office and classroom on campus. Rapid and timely communication of information to the campus community and the public during emergency situations is critical. There is a campus crisis management team that will assist the President during an emergency by providing support and care for employees, students, and visitors.

Administrative Assessment & Response team members include:

1. President
2. Provost, Vice President of Academic Affairs
3. Vice President, Financial and Administrative Affairs
4. Assistant Vice President Student Affairs
5. Dean, Nursing and Health Sciences
6. Dean, Professional and Technical Programs
7. Dean, Continuing Studies
8. Dean, Humanities, Communication and Fine Arts
9. Dean, Engineering, Mathematics and Sciences
10. Coordinator, Student Conduct
11. Executive Director, Facilities and Construction
12. Director, Campus Police
13. Executive Director Marketing, Media and Communications

Tyler Junior College utilizes several means of communication in managing varying levels of incidents. The emergency notification methods are tested annually. Emergency notifications methods include:

1. Send out an "Everyone" email to faculty/staff and students
2. Press release from Director, Public Affairs and Grant Development to each news media outlet.
3. Campus Police will send out a text message via Apache Alerts.
4. College website will be updated.
5. Message changes will be made to the Inclement Weather Information telephone line. (903 510-3000).
6. Creation of a slide for cable educational access station.

7. Announcements will be added to Apache Access.
8. Announcements via the TJC Immediate Notification Telephone network.
9. Announcements over the campus loudspeaker located in Ramey Tower.
10. Announcements over the mobile PA system in Campus Police vehicles.
11. Priority emails to the cell phones of campus administrators
12. Announcements over the Simplex-Grinnell fire alarm life safety systems.

Procedures for Testing Emergency Response:

The Tyler Junior College Police Department along with the City of Tyler, and University of Texas at Tyler conduct a monthly test of the Emergency Warning Systems. Tests are conducted the first Tuesday of each month at 11:00 am.

Timely Warnings

Tyler Junior College Police will develop timely warning notices for our campus community to notify members of the community about serious crime against people that occur on campus when it is determined that the incident will pose a continuing threat to members of the TJC community. These warnings will be distributed if an incident is reported either to Campus Police directly or indirectly through a local police agency. Timely warnings will be issued for offenses that are included in Clery Act crimes, for offenses that occurred in specified geographic areas, or an offense that represents a serious or continuing threat to a member of our campus community. Timely warnings are disseminated to promote safety, to allow individuals to protect themselves, and to state the time, location, and type of crime. Timely warnings will be made without delay.

Missing Student Notification

Policy Statement:

It is the policy of Tyler Junior College to follow approved procedures and guidelines when a residential student is reported or declared missing.

Facts of Interest:

Each resident will be informed regarding the Missing Student Notification procedures upon check-in at their residence hall. Each resident will provide the name and contact number of an individual(s) that should be contacted in case of an emergency. Upon determination that a student is missing, Campus Police and the Assistant Vice President, Student Affairs will be notified immediately. The individual identified on the Residential Life and Housing Emergency Contact form will be contacted no later than 24 hours after the time the student is determined missing, in accordance with official notification procedures established by the College.

For any resident under the age of 18, who is not emancipated, the institution will notify a custodial parent, guardian, or contact person no later than 24 hours after the time that the resident is determined to be missing by College staff. A student's missing person contact information is considered registered and confidential. When a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student is missing, all possible efforts will be made immediately to locate the student to determine his or her condition.

Procedures:

Once the Assistant Vice President, Student Affairs has confirmed that a student is missing, the following steps will be taken:

1. Notifies the Provost, President and appropriate staff and faculty that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours.
2. Files a missing person report with Campus Police, who in turn notifies Tyler Police Department.
3. Notifies the person designated as an emergency contact on the Resident Hall Student Information form.
4. If the student is under 18, and not an emancipated individual, the student's custodial or legal guardian is notified.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Section 51.209 of the Texas Educational Code states "The governing board of a state institution of higher education or its authorized representatives may refuse to allow persons having no legitimate business to enter on property under the board's control, and may eject any unauthorized person from the property on his refusal to leave peaceably on request. Identification may be required of any person on the property". It is advised that members of the Campus community should have their Campus issued identification card with them at all times. The Tyler Junior College Campus Police officers have been vested with the above authority by the Board of Trustees.

Campus Police personnel routinely check doors, lights and the grounds for defects and unsafe conditions. All safety concerns are directed to the Facilities and Construction department for corrections. In addition, the Safety Committee receives on campus reports of safety issues discovered in relation to the security of the campus. These issues are brought to the attention of the Director, Environmental Health and Safety Compliance.

Parking lots and campus buildings are patrolled by Campus Police to ensure the safety of students, employees and visitors. Safety issues such as poor lighting, excessive vegetation and shrubbery growth are reported. Students and employees may also assist by reporting any safety or security hazard.

Recommendations are forwarded to the Director, Campus Police and to the Executive Director, Facilities and Construction.

Law Enforcement Authority and Interagency Relations

The Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department is recognized as a police agency throughout the State of Texas. Campus Police is comprised of licensed police officers. The Campus Police Department is located at the northeast corner of Baxter and Lake Streets.

The Tyler Junior College Police Department is a full-service law enforcement agency. The police officers of the department are vested with all the powers and immunities as other peace officers in the State of Texas. Tyler Junior College police officers have the authority to make arrests, issue traffic citations and enforce parking and traffic regulations on the Tyler Junior College campus and public streets.

Tyler Junior College police officers are certified peace officers and have passed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) licensing examination for police officers. TJC Police officers must also receive at least forty hours of in-service training every two years in order to comply with the State of Texas licensing requirements. The primary jurisdiction of the Campus Police Department is the five campuses of our college.

Campus Police receives its primary support from the City of Tyler Police Department; and it also receives support from the Smith County Sheriff's Department, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Campus Police enjoy a good relationship with other local and regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. There is a written Inter-Local Agreement in place between the Tyler Junior College Police Department and the City of Tyler Police Department for campus emergencies and the investigation of serious criminal offenses.

Crime Statistics

The information below provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the Tyler Junior College community obtained from the following sources: Tyler Junior College Police Department, the Tyler Police Department, the Lindale Police Department, the Jacksonville Police Department, Rusk State Hospital Security, and non-police officials. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. Statistical information is requested and provided to Tyler Junior College Police Department by the employees at the Tyler Junior College Counseling Center and Student Health Center, even though they are not

required by law to provide statistics for the compliance document. Offenses reported include those brought to and discussed by the college's Behavioral Intervention Team. All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the TJC community via this publication. Tyler Junior College Police Department submits the annual crime statistics published in this document to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website. TJC sends notification to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The notification includes a brief summary of the contents of the publication. The notification also includes the address for the Campus Police website where the publication can be found online <http://www.tjc.edu/campuspolice/reports> and information about how to request a hard copy of the document.

Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics

The statistics in this document are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the *FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* and the relevant federal law (the Clery Act). The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart. The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart. In cases of Motor Vehicle Theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic. In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics. The statistics captured under the "Referred for Disciplinary Action" section for Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations indicate the number of students referred to the Coordinator Student Conduct for disciplinary action for violations of those specific laws. The statistics in the Hate Crime charts are separated by category of prejudice. The numbers for most of the specific crime categories are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exceptions to this are the addition of Simple Assault, Intimidation, and any other crime that involves bodily injury that is not already included in the required reporting categories. If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving Intimidation, Vandalism, Larceny, Simple Assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document. Note: A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against

the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc., the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

In March 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Among other provisions it amended the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to including certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports.

Statistics for "Residential Facilities" are also counted in the "On-Campus" crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of "On-Campus" crimes that occur in residential facilities. Statistics under the heading of "Disciplinary Action" include those individuals referred to the Coordinator Student Conduct for disciplinary action. The numbers include incidents that are reported via Campus Police incident reports and reports provided directly to the Coordinator Student Conduct and from other members of the TJC community. Referrals include the number of people referred for disciplinary action and found responsible for violating those specific laws.

Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity Off-Campus

Local law enforcement agencies may notify the Campus Police about criminal activity which occurs off campus and involving TJC students; however, there are no official policies in place requiring that local law enforcement agencies do so. Students in these cases are subject to arrest by the local law enforcement agencies, and these cases may be forwarded to the Coordinator Student Conduct for review. There are no off-campus locations for student organizations recognized by Tyler Junior College.

Security Awareness Programs Policy Statement.

Inspections of campus facilities by supervisory personnel of the Facilities and Construction department are made regularly so repairs affecting safety and security can be made. An electronic security fire alarm system is monitored by Campus Police as well as video cameras located in various areas of the campus.

A Campus Civility Task Force meets weekly to discuss civility, security, and safety issues. The Task Force made up of representatives from all aspects of campus, including a student representative have helped initiate things, large and small, that have transformed the college. Recommendations resulted in installation of cameras, put police on bicycles, banned smoking, trimmed landscaping, adopted a student creed, installed decorative wrought iron in places that invited loitering, improved lighting, required the wearing of student I.D.s, created outdoor study areas, utilized retirees as "Ambassadors" who stroll the campus as greeters while assisting campus police, and much more.

Crime Prevention Programs

Campus Police place a high priority on crime prevention. While it is impossible to prevent all crimes, Campus Police believe that persons can be made aware of ways to reduce their chances of becoming victims.

Campus Police provide the following information and programs:

- **Crime Prevention Materials and Presentations:** These are available at the Campus Police Office upon request.
- **Texas Crime Victim's Compensation Act:** Information is available at the Campus Police Office and is given to anyone who is a victim of a violent crime or a relative of a victim of a violent crime.
- **External Awareness:** Crime prevention statistics and information are distributed through the Campus Police web-site, campus newspaper, bulletin boards, and annual reports.
- **Security Surveys:** Performed regularly to assure that the physical elements that contribute to crime are reduced, i.e., doors are locked, vegetation is under control and internal and external lighting is appropriate. Officers participate with students in the annual residential student Night Walk during which students walk the campus and make suggestions on lighting and other areas of concern.
- **Escort Service:** Upon request, Campus Police provide students and employees an escort to their vehicles after dark.
- **Operation ID:** Electronic etching pencils are available for check out at Campus Police office if students and employees wish to engrave their driver's license number on their property. This method is valuable in the identification of stolen items.

Crime Prevention on Campus

If a crime is to be committed, the offender must have the desire, ability, and opportunity to commit the crime. Law enforcement can do little to remove the offender's desire and ability to commit crimes, but together WE can remove the element of opportunity. **THIS IS CRIME PREVENTION.** Together we can remove the temptation of opportunity by taking a few simple precautions.

Protect Your Property:

1. Lock your residence every time you leave, even for a short time. This includes your motor vehicle.
2. Do not leave valuables lying out in the open or in unlocked vehicles.
3. Engrave your driver's license number on all valuable property.
4. Record the serial numbers and brand names of all property of value.

Protect Your Self:

1. Lock your doors when you take a nap or retire for the evening. Do not block open entry doors to residence halls after hours.
2. Require identification before admitting someone unfamiliar into your residence or your vehicle.
3. Avoid walking alone at night, if possible, and stay on lighted routes.
4. Report suspicious persons or circumstances. This could stop a crime before it happens.
5. You may offer confidential assistance and information to Campus Police.

Crime prevention is important to the campus community and you can help by reporting any crime or suspected crime to your Campus Police immediately. By doing so, you may be preventing someone from becoming a victim of a serious crime.

Sex Offenses

Tyler Junior College is committed to maintaining an environment free from all exploitation and intimidation based on sex. We are committed to providing an institutional environment where all persons may pursue their studies, careers, duties, and activities in an atmosphere free of threat of unwelcome and unwanted sexual actions. Tyler Junior College will not tolerate sexual assault or sexual harassment in any form.

It is the policy of Tyler Junior College that sexual assault, including rape and other offenses, is a violation of the Board Policy Manual, the Student Code of Conduct, and the Texas Penal code.

Tyler Junior College provides various programming to enhance sexual assault awareness and prevention throughout the year. Specific emphasis is given during Apache (freshman) Orientation and Residential Life Hall meetings. Selected faculty and staff members and community experts give presentations and provide resources upon request. Informational pamphlets are provided upon request through Campus Police, at the Visitor Information Center, and at the Counseling Center.

If the allegations are against an employee, Campus Police, Human Resources Department, and the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a concurrent investigation. If the subject of the inquiry is suspended without pay or dismissed as a result of the investigation, those actions will be in accordance with procedures outlined in the Board Policy Manual. However, any disciplinary action decided upon will not preclude the continuance or subsequent outcome of the Campus Police investigation, including the filing of criminal charges against the subject unless directed to do otherwise by the complainant and/or the District Attorney's office. Parties to any sex-related offense (forcible and non-forcible) are entitled to and will be given results of any disciplinary actions taken.

Any sex-related offense (forcible or non-forcible) alleged to have been committed by a student will be investigated by Campus Police. Campus Police Officers will investigate and take action on violations of federal, state, and local laws. Campus Police will assist when requested with violations of the Student Code of Conduct anywhere on campus. Campus Police will refer their actions and reports to the Coordinator, Student Conduct. The Coordinator, Student Conduct will be notified and kept informed of the progress in the investigation. Possible sanctions against a student found guilty of sexual assault through on-campus proceedings include expulsion, suspension, and probation. Students whose presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disruption to the academic process may be immediately removed from the College with loss of all college privileges. The accuser and the accused perpetrator are entitled to have an adviser or advocate present during campus disciplinary proceedings. Parties to any sex-related offense (forcible and non-forcible) are entitled to and will be given results of any disciplinary actions taken.

Complaints of sex-related offenses (forcible or non-forcible) committed while on Tyler Junior College property by persons other than students or employees will be investigated by Campus Police and arrests made and charges filed according to law.

In those instances where sexual assault is alleged, the victim is strongly encouraged to report the incident to a law enforcement agency. A sexual assault victim may seek on-campus assistance by contacting Campus Police weekdays (903) 510-2258, nights and weekends (903) 510-2222; or by visiting the Campus Police Office at 1020 S. Baxter; or by contacting the Tyler Junior College Counseling Office located in the Rogers Student Center weekdays (903) 510-2389. To file an emergency sexual assault report off-campus call the City of Tyler Police Department at 911 or (903) 531-1000; or the East Texas Crisis Center at (903) 509-2526. Upon request by the victim of a sexual assault, College personnel will assist in notifying these authorities. Victims can avail themselves of various professional referral programs located on campus and off campus. Other private organizations can be identified upon request. Students should refer to the Student Handbook for more information. Employees should refer to the Board Policy Manual for further details. A comprehensive list of agencies that provide counseling, mental health, or other social services are published in the Student Handbook.

Reporting an assault does not mean that the victim must press charges or take the case to criminal trial or a college disciplinary hearing. If you prefer anonymity, Campus Police can report the crime under a pseudonym and the crime will be prosecuted without revealing your name. Even if a victim has not decided whether to press charges, calling the police and going to the hospital will allow for his/her emotional or medical needs to be cared for and will preserve the option of the victim to press charges.

Should an assault occur off-campus, call the local law enforcement authorities as soon as possible. If the assault occurs on campus, contact Campus Police as soon as possible. If an assault occurs, don't change clothes or bathe. All physical evidence, including seminal fluids, hair, blood types, and scrapings of flesh from the victim's nails may be used in court.

After reporting a sexual assault, a victim has the option for, and may request assistance in, changing academic, living conditions, or employment situations. A student victim may request assistance from Campus Police, Coordinator Student Conduct, Title IX Coordinator, or Residential Life. If the victim is a faculty or staff member, assistance may be obtained from Campus Police, the Executive Director, Human Resources, and the appropriate supervisor. Accommodations will be made only if so requested by the victim, and only if such changes are reasonably available.

Counseling and referral information for survivors of sexual assault is available on campus through the Counseling Center and off-campus through the East Texas Crisis Center.

Registered Sex Offender Policy

In accordance to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the College is providing a link to the Texas State Sex Offender Registry. Law enforcement agency Information provided by the State regarding Registered Sexual Offenders may be obtained by accessing the sexual offender database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Texas Department of Public Safety's website is: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/>

All sex offenders are required to register in the state of Texas and to provide notice of each institution of higher education in Texas at which the person is employed, carries out a vocation, or is a student. In addition to the above notice to the State of Texas, all sex offenders are required to deliver written notice of their status as a sex offender to the College's Campus Police no later than three (3) business days prior to their enrollment in, employment with, volunteering at, or residence in the College. Such notification may be disseminated by the College to, and for the safety and well-being of, the College community, and may be considered by the College for enrollment and discipline purposes

CLERY ACT Annual Security Report TO COMPLY WITH VAWA SECTION 304

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Policies regarding sexual misconduct or matters regarding Title IX may be found at www.tjc.edu/TitleIX

Title IX

Tyler Junior College gives equal consideration to all applicants for admission, employment and participation in its programs and activities without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, marital status, disability, veteran status or limited English proficiency (LEP). Tyler Junior College respects the legal rights of each person to work and learn in an environment that is free from unlawful sexual discrimination including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

What is Title IX?

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681) is an all-encompassing federal law that prohibits discrimination based on the gender of students and employees of educational institutions which receive federal financial assistance.

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance..." 20 U.S.C. § 1681

Under Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex can include sexual harassment, rape, and sexual assault. A college or university that receives federal funds may be held legally responsible when it knows about and ignores sexual harassment or assault in its programs or activities. The university can be held responsible in court whether the harassment is committed by a faculty member, staff or student.

Who is Covered by Title IX?

Educational institutions that receive federal financial assistance are covered by Title IX. If only one of the institution's programs or activities receives federal funding, all of the programs within the institution must comply with Title IX regulations. In compliance with Title IX, Tyler Junior College prohibits discrimination in employment as well as in all programs and activities on the basis of sex.

Who to Contact:

Any person (student, faculty, staff, or guest) who believes that discriminatory practices have been engaged in based upon gender may discuss their concerns

and file informal or formal complaints of possible violations of Title IX with the following Title IX Coordinators:

Andrew Cantey, Coordinator

Compliance Officer, Human Resources
Tyler Junior College
1327 South Baxter Ave
Tyler, Texas 75701
Telephone: 903-510-2186
Email: acan2@tjc.edu

Inquiries may be made externally to:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100
Customer Service Hotline # 800-421-3481
Facsimile (202) 453-6012
TDD# (877) 521-2172
Email: OCR@ed.gov Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

A complaint form can be found on the related downloads page.

Failure to Comply with Title IX:

The penalty for failure to comply with Title IX in the most extreme circumstances can include the termination of all or part of an institution's federal funding. This includes grants, subsidies, and other program funds from the federal government. In addition to the loss of federal funds, universities and colleges may be sued by those seeking redress for violations of Title IX. It is essential that institutions receiving federal financial assistance operate in a nondiscriminatory manner. To ensure the College's compliance with the law, adherence to Title IX regulations is everyone's responsibility.

Who Enforces Title IX?

The United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is in charge of enforcing Title IX. Information regarding OCR can be found at www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html.

Tyler Junior College Student Code of Conduct prohibits sexually violent acts, termed "Sexual Misconduct", which can be crimes as well. Sexual misconduct includes non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, interpersonal/relationship violence, sex/gender-based stalking, and sexual harassment. While Tyler Junior College utilizes different standards and definitions than the Texas Penal Code, sexual misconduct often overlaps with the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. Victims of these behaviors are protected

by federal laws, specifically Title IX www.tjc.edu/TitleIX, and the Clery Act, which mandates the contents of this report.

It is the policy of Tyler Junior College to notify campus law enforcement when sexual misconduct occurs, typically without providing identifying information about the incident, unless a victim wishes that information to be shared, or an emergency requires disclosure. Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly, or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to campus or local law enforcement, but may also respect a victim's request not to do so.

In an effort to reduce the risk of sexual misconduct as well as the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence occurring among its students, the College utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to promote awareness, educational, risk reduction, and prevention programming.

It is the policy of the College to offer programming to identify and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault (including stranger and known offender assaults), and stalking each year. Educational programs are offered to raise awareness for all incoming students and employees, and are often conducted during new student and new employee orientation and throughout an incoming student's first semester. Programs and other campaigns offered throughout the year to all students and employees include strong messages regarding not just awareness, but also primary prevention (including normative messaging, environmental management, and bystander intervention), and discuss institutional policies on sexual misconduct as well as the State of Texas definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity. Programs also offer information on risk reduction that strives to empower victims, how to recognize warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks, and do so without victim-blaming approaches. Programs are informed by evidence-based research and/or are assessed for their effectiveness.

Bystander engagement is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies, and/or creating distractions. Bystander empowerment training highlights the need for those who intervene to ensure their own safety in the intervention techniques they choose, and motivates them to intervene as stakeholders in the safety of the community when others might choose to be bystanders.

In the event that sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence do occur, the College takes the matter very seriously. The College employs interim protection measures such as interim suspensions and/or no contact orders in any case where

a student's behavior represents a risk of violence, threat, pattern, or predation. If a student is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, s/he is subject to action in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct. A student wishing to officially report such an incident may do so by contacting Campus Police weekdays 903 510-2258, nights and weekends 903 510-2222; or by visiting the Campus Police office at 1020 S. Baxter; or by contacting the Tyler Junior College Counseling Office located in the Rogers Student Center weekdays 903 510-2401 or 903 510-2878. To file an emergency sexual assault report off-campus call the City of Tyler Police Department at 911 or 903 531-1000; or the East Texas Crisis Center at 903 509-2526. Upon request by the victim of the sexual assault, College personnel will assist in notifying these authorities. Anyone with knowledge about sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately. Protective measures for victims are available from the campus whether a victim chooses to report to local and/or campus law enforcement, and irrespective of whether a victim pursues a formal complaint through the College resolution process.

If you are the victim of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, contact Tyler Junior College Police Department at 903 510-2222 if you are on campus or call 911 if you are off campus.
2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
3. If you are on campus during regular business hours, you may go to the College counseling center on the third floor at Rogers Student Center for counseling services, as well as to the Coordinator, Student Conduct in room T-110 of Pirtle Technology, phone 903 533-5434 for support and guidance. These are both confidential resources. After regular business hours, or in any situation where a victim wishes, local resources are also available and may be able to provide confidential assistance from the East Texas Crisis Center 2401 Old Noonday Rd, phone 903 509-2526.
4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination at no charge or can work with you to arrange state reimbursement.

- ☐ To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.
 - ☐ Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean **paper** bag or clean sheet to avoid contamination.
 - ☐ If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.
 - ☐ Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
 - ☐ Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.
 - ☐ If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify Campus Police or the campus Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from the TJC Counseling Services, Rogers Student Center 3rd floor, the TJC Coordinator Student Conduct, Pirtle T-110, phone 903 533-5434, and/or the East Texas Crisis Center 2401 Old Noonday Rd, phone 903 509-2526. .
 6. Contact the Coordinator, Student Conduct located in Pirtle T-110, phone 903 533-5434 if you need assistance with College-related concerns, such as no-contact orders or other protective measures. The Title IX Coordinator located in the Campus Services building, 903 510-2186 will also assist in any needed advocacy for students who wish to obtain protective or restraining orders from local authorities. The College is able to offer reasonable academic supports, changes to living arrangements, transportation resources or modifications, escorts, no contact orders, counseling services access, and other supports and resources as needed by a victim. The College is able to offer information about legal assistance,

visa/immigration assistance, and student financial aid considerations for victims.

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

Rape is generally defined by states as forced sexual intercourse. It may also include situations where the victim is incapable of giving consent due to incapacitation by means of disability or alcohol or other drugs. Many rapes are committed by someone the victim knows, such as a date or friend.

Under Texas Penal Code 22.011, Sexual Assault is defined as sexual intercourse against the will of the victim that can occur under a variety of circumstances, including:

- Where the victim is prevented from resisting due to alcohol or drugs.
- Where the assailant uses physical force or the threat of force to overpower and control the victim.
- Where the victim fears that s/he or another will be injured if the victim does not submit.
- Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the assailant.
- Where the victim is incapable of giving legal consent due to a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the assailant.
- Where the act is accomplished by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another person.
- Where the assailant uses duress, such as a direct or implied threat of hardship or retribution, to coerce the victim.
- Where the assailant uses force, fear, or threats to accomplish sexual intercourse against the will of the spouse. This provision of the law is known as the “spousal rape law.”

The complete Texas rape and sexual assault offense definitions are found in Texas Penal Code section 22.011. A person commits an offense if the person:

1. Intentionally and 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 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.....

A sexual assault is without 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 present ability to execute the threat.
3. The other person has not consented and the actor knows that 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 that 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 person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge.

OTHER SEXUAL OFFENSES

Other sexual offenses include the following: sodomy (forced anal intercourse); oral copulation (forced oral-genital contact); rape by a foreign object (forced penetration by a foreign object, including a finger); and sexual battery (the unwanted touching of an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal).

The Tyler Junior College Code of Conduct #22, published in the Student Handbook contains the college policies defining prohibited sexual conduct.

22. Conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of self or others, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Acts such as physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, and/or coercion.
 - b. Intentional or reckless conduct which endangers the health or safety of self or others.
 - c. Behavior that disrupts the normal operation of the College, including its students, faculty and/or staff.
 - d. Obstruction or disruption of teaching, administration, or other College activities.
 - e. Racial discrimination.
 - f. Sexual discrimination.

- g. Excessive pressure, threats or any form of conduct, coercive tactics or unwanted mental coercion techniques used to retain or recruit a student for membership in an organization

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of misconduct that undermines the integrity of the academic environment. It is the policy of the College that sexual harassment is prohibited. All members of the College community, especially officers, faculty, and other individuals who exercise supervisory authority, have an obligation to promote an environment that is free of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is defined and prohibited under Tyler Junior College Code of Conduct #23, published in the Student Handbook.

- 23. Sexual Harassment including but not limited to:
 - a. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that expressly or implicitly imposes conditions upon, threatens, interferes with, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or demeaning environment for an individual's academic pursuits, College employment, participation in activities sponsored by the College or groups related to the College, or opportunities to benefit from other aspects of College life.
 - b. Sexual assault is the oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by a sexual organ of another or anal/vaginal penetration by any means against the victim's will or without his/her consent. An individual who is mentally incapacitated, unconscious, or unaware that the sexual assault 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.
 - c. Attempting or making sexual contact, including but not limited to inappropriate touching or fondling, against the person's will, or in circumstances where the person is physically, mentally or legally unable to give consent.

Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student by an officer, faculty member, or staff member should be brought to the immediate attention of Campus Police and/or Title IX Coordinator Andrew Cantey, 903 510-2186. Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student by another student should be brought to the immediate attention of Campus Police, Coordinator Student Conduct, and/or Title IX Coordinator Andrew Cantey, 903 510-2186. The College will investigate such claims promptly and thoroughly. If, for any reason, a student wishes to complain or inquire regarding sexual harassment, but feels it would not be appropriate to raise such issues with the Title IX Coordinator the student may inquire or complain to any Department Chair or any officer of the College at the level of Assistant Vice President or above, and

such inquiries or complaints will receive a prompt and thorough investigation. If harassment is established, the College will discipline the offender. Disciplinary action for violations of this policy can range from verbal or written warnings, up to and including immediate termination from employment or dismissal from the College for serious or repeated violations.

CAMPUS PROCEDURES FOR ADDRESSING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, AND OTHER ACTS OF SEX AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

The Texas Family Code, Section 71.0021 defines “Dating Violence” as 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.

The Texas Family Code, Section 71.004 defines “Family Violence” as

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.

The Texas Penal Code, Section 42.072 defines “Stalking” as

- (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 of Harassment (as defined in Section 42.07) or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening:
 - A. bodily injury or death for the other person
 - 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.

For offenses including sexual misconduct or other gender based violence, which typically include the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and stalking, sanctions range from warning to expulsion. Serious and violent incidents and acts of non-consensual sexual intercourse (the policy equivalent to the crime of rape) usually result in suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment. Lying to investigators (and/or failing to participate in an investigation) can result in additional consequences under the Code of Student Conduct. The Student Handbook may be found on-line at www.tjc.edu/studenthandbook

Procedurally, when the College receives a report of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or other sex or gender discrimination, the campus Title IX Coordinator is notified. If the victim wishes to access local community agencies and/or law enforcement for support, the College will assist the victim in making these contacts. The Title IX Coordinator will offer assistance to victims in the form of interim or long-term measures such as opportunities for academic accommodations; changes in housing for the victim or the responding student; visa and immigration assistance; changes in working situations; and other assistance as may be appropriate and available on campus or in the community (such as no contact orders, campus escorts, transportation assistance, targeted interventions, etc.). If the victim so desires, that individual will be connected with a counselor on- or off-campus, as well as an on- or off-campus victim's advocate. No victim is required to take advantage of these services and resources, but the College provides them in the hopes of offering help and support without condition or qualification. A summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures, in the form of this document, is provided to all victims, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors.

When appropriate upon receipt of notice, the Title IX Coordinator will cause a prompt, fair, and impartial process to be initiated, commencing with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions based upon a preponderance of evidence (what is more likely than not), upon a responding student or other accused individual. Procedures detailing the investigation and resolution processes of the College can be found online

here: www.tjc.edu/TitleIX. The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for assuring in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, the College acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the victim and the community are remedied. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for assuring that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers that encompass a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Training will focus on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX and Clery Act. Training will help those decision-makers in the process of protecting the safety of victims and promoting accountability for those who commit offenses.

The investigation and records of the resolution conducted by the College are maintained confidentially. Information is shared internally between administrators who need to know, but a tight circle is kept. Where information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the person bringing the accusation will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with Texas law and the federal FERPA statute. Any public release of information needed to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not include the names of victim or information that could easily lead to a victim's identification. Additionally, the College maintains privacy in relation to any accommodations or protective measures afforded to a victim, except to the extent necessary to provide the accommodations and/or protective measures. Typically, if faculty members or administrators are asked to provide accommodations for a specific student, they are told that such accommodations are necessary under Title IX or the Clery Act, but they are not given any details of the incident, or what kind of incident it is. Irrespective of state law or public records access provisions, information about victims is maintained privately in accordance with Title IX and FERPA.

In any complaint of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or other sex or gender-based discrimination covered under the federal law, Title IX, the person bringing the accusation and the responding party are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person of their choice throughout and to fully participate in the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing, appeal, or other procedural action. The role of advisors is described in detail here www.tjc.edu/TitleIX. Once complete, the parties will be informed, in writing, of the outcome, including the finding, the sanctions (if any), and the rationale therefor. Delivery of this outcome to the parties will occur without undue delay between notifications. All parties will be informed of the College's appeal processes, and their rights to exercise a request for appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing, and will be notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

Both Title IX and the Clery Act provide protections for whistleblowers who bring allegations of non-compliance with the Clery Act and/or Title IX to the attention of appropriate campus administrators. The College does not retaliate against those who raise concerns of non-compliance. Any concerns should be brought to the immediate attention of the campus Title IX Coordinator Andrew Cantey 903 510-2186 and/or to officials of the U.S. Department of Education.

Reporting of statistics under the Clery Act uses federal offenses definitions that allow comparability across campuses, regardless of the state in which the campus is located. These definitions are as follows:

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

- A. *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.
- B. *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.

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.

- A. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- B. For the purposes of this definition:
 - i. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- C. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- A. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- B. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- C. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- D. 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
- E. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected

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

- A. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- B. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- C. For the purposes of this definition, *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.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low amounts significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to driving a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high levels of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high levels cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower levels of alcohol use can lead to dependence on alcohol. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucination, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Prolonged alcohol abuse causes bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas, and damage to the bone

marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs are usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is 10 times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Females who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

Tobacco (Nicotine). The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy poses serious risk such as spontaneous abortion, pre-term birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths. Because nicotine is highly addictive, addicts find it very difficult to stop smoking. Fewer than 20 percent of typical smokers succeed in stopping on the first try.

Designer Drugs. Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines (MDMA, X, speed). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Cocaine. Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can increase the risk of AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within ten seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increases pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

Other Stimulants. Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Anabolic Steroids. Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne, as well as psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior known as “road rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Hallucinogens or Psychedelics. Lysergic Acid (LSD), mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or “angel dust”) cause illusions and hallucinations, and their use impairs and distorts one’s perception of surrounding, causes bizarre mood changes and results in visual hallucinations that involve geometric forms, colors, and persons or objects. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperatures, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. It is common to have bad psychological reactions to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Users who discontinue use experience “flashback” consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation for long periods after discontinued use. Mood disorders, such as depression, anxiety and violent behavior, also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

Solvent Inhalants, e.g. glue, lacquers, plastic cement. The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation,

violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeating sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system. Fumes from these substances cause problems similar to alcohol. Incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage are more frequent.

Marijuana (Cannabis). All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are “high”. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

Narcotics. Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may increase the risk of such diseases as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

CAMPUS PENALTIES

Students. The Campus will impose a minimum disciplinary penalty of suspension for a specified period of time or suspension of rights and privileges, or both, for conduct related to the use, possession or distribution of drugs that are prohibited by state, federal, or local law. Other penalties that may be imposed for conduct related to the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol include disciplinary probation, payment for damage to or misappropriation of property, suspension of rights and privileges, suspension for a specified period of time, expulsion, or such other penalty as may be deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Employees. The unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol will result in a disciplinary penalty of disciplinary probation, demotion, suspension without pay, or termination, depending upon the circumstances.

AVAILABLE DRUG COUNSELING OR REHABILITATION SERVICES

Campus Services, Students. Several campus offices provide print and video materials upon request to interested students. This information includes the characteristics and types of drugs/symptoms of drug abuse, dysfunctional family systems and other topics. Offices where this information is available include the Center for Student Life and Involvement office, TJC Counseling Office all located in the Rogers Student Center. Information is available at the on-campus health clinic located in the Rogers Nursing and Health Science Center. Additional reference materials on the subject of alcohol and drug abuse are available in the Vaughn Learning Resources Center.

Education, assessment, intervention and referral services are available through the TJC counseling office. Classes and workshops may be presented to student groups on signs of addiction and abuse among college students, types and characteristics of drugs, and other topics as requested. Assessment services are provided without charge for students interested in determining the level of their use/abuse and what appropriate actions would be indicated to reduce their risk or emotional, legal or health-related consequences from continued use. Intervention and referral services are available in connection with community resources for students needing specialized assistance with their own or another's substance abuse problems.

Employees. The Tyler Junior College group health insurance program provides for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse for all benefits eligible employees. Human Resources Department will provide assistance to employees seeking treatment for drug or alcohol abuse.

Community Services. Several sources of assistance are available in the local community for students and others experiencing problems associated with their use or abuse of alcohol or other drugs. In some cases, assistance is free or nominal, but the student must determine the cost involved for themselves. If requested, the College will assist a student through a formal referral to sources listed below or other sources which may be available.

Specific sources of assistance include:

Alcoholics Anonymous/AI-Anon
Central Services Office
401 East Front Street
Tyler, Texas 75702
597-1796

Provides information about meetings and programs of 12-step groups in the local area, as well as general topics.

The Beginning
4717 Troup Highway
Tyler, Texas 75703
581-4472

An intensive outpatient substance abuse program operated in conjunction with Mental Health/Mental Retardation Office

Smith County Council on Alcoholism
And Drug Abuse (SCCADA)
4519 Troup Highway
Tyler, Texas 75703
561-7933

Education/assessment and
referral for substance abuse,
with specific programs for
adolescents and children of
abuse, with wide range of
printed and video materials

Tyler Drug Abuse Program (TDAP)
1203 North Broadway
Tyler, Texas 75702
533-8299

12-step groups for drug
abusers and
significant others

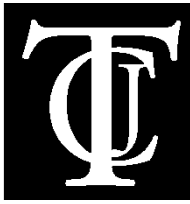
East Texas Medical Center
Behavioral Center
4101 University Boulevard
Tyler, Texas
566-8666

Chemical dependency
treatment unit for adults
and adolescents in a
psychiatric hospital

Additional sources of information and assistance within the community may be available.
Please contact the student development office for more information.

COMMON TEXAS OFFENSES AND PUNISHMENTS

OFFENSE/AUTHORITY	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
<p>Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)</p> <p>Health & Safety Code § 481.113</p>	<p>Confinement in State Jail for a term of not more than 2 years or less than 180 days. In addition to confinement an individual may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.</p>	<p>Imprisonment in the Institutional Division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000.</p>
<p>Possession of controlled substances (drugs)</p> <p>Health & Safety Code § 481.115</p>	<p>Confinement a State Jail for any term of not more than 180 days. In addition to confinement, an individual may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.</p>	<p>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000.</p>
<p>Delivery of Marijuana</p> <p>Health & Safety Code § 481.120</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days; or both such fine and confinement.</p>	<p>Imprisonment in institutional division TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000.</p>
<p>Possession of Marijuana</p> <p>Health & Safety Code § 481.121</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, or both such fine and confinement.</p>	<p>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years, and a fine not to exceed \$50,000.</p>
<p>Driving While Intoxicated (Includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both)</p> <p>Penal Code § 49.04, 49.09, and 12.34</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days or less than 72 hours; both such fine and confinement.</p>	<p>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for any term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years; and by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.</p>
<p>Public Intoxication § 49.02</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$200. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$200. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.</p>
<p>Purchase of alcohol by a minor.</p> <p>Consumption of alcohol by a minor.</p> <p>Possession of alcohol by a minor.</p> <p>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.02, 106.04, 106.05</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$200. Performance of Community Service for not less than 8 or more than 12 hours. Suspension of driver's license for a period of 30 days. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.</p>	<p>Upon third conviction: a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. Performance of Community Service for not less than 20 or more than 40 hours. Suspension of driver's license for a period of up to 180 days. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.</p>
<p>Sale of alcohol to a minor.</p> <p>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.03</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$4,000; confinement in jail not to exceed 1 year; or both such fine and confinement.</p>	<p>A fine not to exceed \$4,000; confinement in jail not to exceed 1 year; or both such fine and confinement</p>



**Tyler Junior College
Police Department
Crime Statistics**

Tyler Junior College makes available to you the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Tyler Junior Campus Police Department collects and reports campus crime statistics. These statistics reflect offenses that have been reported to Campus Police, the City of Tyler Police Department, Lindale Police Department, Jacksonville Police Department, and Rusk State Hospital Security.

2015 Statistics Tyler main campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	1	1	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	0	0	0
BURGLARY	4	3	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
CRIMES UNFOUNDED	0			

2015 Statistics Tyler (West Campus)

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
CRIMES UNFOUNDED	0			

2015 Statistics Lindale Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
CRIMES UNFOUNDED	0			

2015 Statistics Jacksonville Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	1	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	3	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	2	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
CRIMES UNFOUNDED	0			

2015 Statistics Rusk Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
CRIMES UNFOUNDED	0			

2014 Statistics Tyler (main campus)

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2	2	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	5	2	1	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2	1	0	0
Intimidation	2	1	0	0

2014 Statistics Tyler (West Campus)

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2014 Statistics Lindale Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2014 Statistics Jacksonville Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	3	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	1	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2014 Statistics Rusk Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2013 Statistics Tyler (main campus)

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0		0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	5	0	0	0

2013 Statistics Tyler (West Campus)

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	1	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2013 Statistics Lindale Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0

Intimidation	0	0	0	0
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2013 Statistics Jacksonville Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2013 Statistics Rusk Campus

Types Of Crimes	On Campus	Dorms	Public Property	Non-campus
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
Murder and Non-negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Murder	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES				
Forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0

Intimidation	0	0	0	0
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BURGLARY	4	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS	2	2	13	0
HATE CRIMES	0	0	0	0

Note: The Public Property figures reflect the crime statistics from the City of Tyler for areas surrounding the Tyler Junior College Campus and the West Campus; and are not the statistics for the College campus itself.

The reported area(s) surrounding the campus are outlined by the following border streets:

1000-1400 S. Baxter	1000-1100 Blackwell	2800 Robertson
1200-1800 E. Fifth	900-1200 Porter	1500 N. Haynie
1100-1400 Magnolia	1700 Adair	1200-1400 Flieshel
1300-1900 Devine	1600 Apache Pass	1000-1400 Mahon
1200-1400 E. Lake	1000-1400 Palmer	1400-1500 SSW Loop 323

Note: The public property figures for the Lindale campus reflect the City of Lindale's crime statistics for 2800 Blk S. Main St and surrounding areas. The public property figures for the Jacksonville campus reflect the City of Jacksonville's crime statistics for 501S. Ragsdale St. and surrounding areas. The public property figures for TJC Rusk are those around 805 N. Dickinson.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

All fires should be reported to the Campus Police Department and 911. To report fires to the Campus Police call 903 510-2222. Fire alarms should be sounded in areas where they are available. Buildings should be evacuated immediately for large uncontrolled fires or heavy smoke. All doors should be closed after building is evacuated. Once outside the building, individuals should proceed to safe areas at least 200 feet from the building, with care taken not to block passageways and roadways so accessibility can be maintained for rescue personnel. Employees and students should not return to the building until appropriate authorities at the scene declare an all-safe condition. In the event of injuries, Campus Police will render fire aid and call for Emergency Medical Service (EMS) assistance.

APPLIANCES: The following are lists of items to bring and items to leave at home. Only plug the items to bring into surge protectors or directly into an outlet, no extension cords.

Items to Bring:

Computer
Radio
Television
Blender

Small Lamp
Small Refrigerator (1.8 amps is max)
Hair Dryer
Shaver
Curlers/Curling Iron
Coffee Maker
Clock
Iron

Items to Leave at Home:

Candles/Incense/Warmers
Microwave (provided in each hall lobby)
Hot pots/Crock Pot
Toasters/Toaster Ovens
Extension cords
Halogen Lamps
BBQ grill
Weapons
Neon Sign
Hot Plate/Frying Skillet
Cooking Appliance

FIRE SAFETY:

Prohibited Conduct includes:

- A. Tampering or playing with fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, exit lights, or emergency lights. Because it is imperative that fire and safety equipment functions properly when it is needed, the following acts are prohibited:
 - B. Tampering with or pulling a fire alarm under false pretense.
 - C. Removing smoke detector batteries or otherwise rendering a smoke detector inoperative.
 - D. Propping open stairwell fire doors.
 - E. Obstructing halls and stairwells with furniture, debris and/or other items.
- Residents who jeopardize the security or safety of any resident will be subject to severe disciplinary action. Tampering with fire equipment or acts of arson can result in civil prosecution, and disciplinary measures.

2015 Statistics and Information Regarding Fires in Tyler Junior College Residential Facilities

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in each building	Fire number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire
Bateman	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Claridge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Holley	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hudnall	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lewis	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas East	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas West	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sledge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vaughn	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Crossroads	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Residential Facilities	# of injuries that required treatment at a medical facility	# of deaths related to fire	Value of Property damaged caused by fire
Bateman	0	0	0
Claridge	0	0	0
Holley	0	0	0
Hudnall	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0
Ornelas East	0	0	0
Ornelas West	0	0	0
Sledge	0	0	0
Vaughn	0	0	0
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	0
Crossroads	0	0	0

2014 Statistics and Information Regarding Fires in Tyler Junior College Residential Facilities

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in each building	Fire number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire
Bateman	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Claridge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Holley	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hudnall	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lewis	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas East	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas West	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sledge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vaughn	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Residential Facilities	# of injuries that required treatment at a medical facility	# of deaths related to fire	Value of Property damaged caused by fire
Bateman	0	0	0
Claridge	0	0	0
Holley	0	0	0
Hudnall	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0
Ornelas East	0	0	0
Ornelas West	0	0	0
Sledge	0	0	0
Vaughn	0	0	0
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	0

2013 Statistics and Information Regarding Fires in Tyler Junior College Residential Facilities

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in each building	Fire number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire
Bateman	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Claridge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Holley	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hudnall	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lewis	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas East	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ornelas West	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sledge	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vaughn	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Residential Facilities	# of injuries that required treatment at a medical facility	# of deaths related to fire	Value of Property damaged caused by fire
Bateman	0	0	0
Claridge	0	0	0
Holley	0	0	0
Hudnall	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0
Ornelas East	0	0	0
Ornelas West	0	0	0
Sledge	0	0	0
Vaughn	0	0	0
Wesley (formerly West)	0	0	0

Fire Safety Amenities in Tyler Junior College Facilities

Residential Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring off site by alarm company	Partial Sprinkler System *1	Full Sprinkler System *2	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	# of evacuations (fire) drills each academic year
Bateman	x			x	x	x	4
Claridge	x			x	x	x	4
Holley	x			x	x	x	4
Hudnall	x			x	x	x	4
Lewis	x			x	x	x	4
Ornelas East	x		x	x	x	x	4
Ornelas West	x		x	x	x	x	4
Sledge	x			x	x	x	4
Vaughn	x			x	x	x	4
Wesley (formerly West)	x			x	x	x	4
Crossroads	x		x	x	x	x	4

*1. Partial Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in the common areas only.

*2. Full Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual rooms