Webster University
2023 Annual Security Report
LACKLAND AFB Campus

QUICK REFERENCE RESOURCES

Emergency Contacts	
Emergency	911
Lackland AFB Security Forces	210-671-2018

in Webster Groves, Missouri; however, staff members can assist callers remotely or make appropriate referrals to local resources.

Webster Alerts encouraged to add a personal email address and mobile number to their account Connections and clicking on the Webster Alerts banner.

The following telephone numbers connect callers with personnel at the main campus; however, staff and administrators at the main campus can either assist callers at branch campuses remotely or make appropriate local referrals.

University Title IX Coordinator University Title IX Coordinator	314-246-7780
Other Campus Resources Dean of Students Office	314-968-6980
Academic Resource Center	314-246-7620
Financial Aid Office	314-968-6992
Counseling Services	314-968-7030
Immigration/Visa Information	314-246-7860

LACKLAND AFB CAMPUS ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

This section of the Annual Security Report explains what type of crimes institutions are directed to include under the Clery Act, as

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

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table 2020-2022 (Lackland AFB Campus):

Offense	On-Campus Property			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle The	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

In addition to the statistics presented in the Reporting Tables on the preceding pages, institutions are required to report the statistics for hate crimes. There were no reported Hate Crimes during 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded Crimes

Institutions are also required to disclose whether any crime reports were “unfounded” and subsequently withheld from crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

There were no unfounded crimes in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

CAMPUS SAFETY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section of the Annual Security Report includes information about Webster University's Department of Public Safety, how to report crimes or suspicious activity to the University, and how the University communicates important safety information to its students, faculty, and staff.

Campus Safety

whether a Timely Warning[3] needs to be issued to the campus community and consider whether the incident should be included annual crime statistics.

The University also strongly

Webster Alerts accounts is provided in new student, faculty and staff orientation materials. Account

holderscanedit their current contactinformation andcampuspreferencesat anytime simplyby logging onto Connections and clicking on the Webster Alerts banner.

TimelyWarningPoliciesand Procedures

What Are TimelyWarnings?

It is the University's policy to issue Timely Warnings to the campus community any time a campus security authority (or local law enforcement agency) receives a report of a Clery Act crime that has

for developing the content of the Campus Safety Alert; however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) or Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at Webster Groves campus are also authorized to draft Alerts if necessary.

The content of Campus Safety Alerts varies depending on what information is known at the time and the type of offense involved; however, the following information (if known) is typically including unless it could potentially compromise law enforcement efforts or victim confidentiality:

- Date/time/location of the crime;
- Brief

When Are Emergency Notifications Issued?

Any time the Campus Director is notified about a potential emergency or dangerous situation on the University's Clery Act Geography, the Campus Director will then reach out to the appropriate University administrators, DPS personnel on the main campus, local first responders and/or the National Weather Service to quickly gather enough basic information to evaluate whether the situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff at that time. If the Campus Director confirms that there is not a

with WebsterAlerts; broadcast announcements through all IP phones located on campus; and alerts posted on the University's official website and social media pages.

The University may also choose, on a case-by-case basis, to supplement the primary methods of issuing Emergency Notifications with one or more of the following additional methods of communication: alerts posted to digital signage across campus; and desktop alerts to any computers on campus which are connected to the University's network.

The Campus Director has primary responsibility for disseminating the Emergency Notifications in the primary and secondary methods described above; however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) and Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to disseminate Notifications via any of these methods if necessary.

Communicating Emergency Notifications to the Larger Community

help acquire knowledge/skills. Exercises are generally larger in scale and are formal events and are designed to be as close to "real life" as possible. They are typically not stopped or interrupted to make corrections except for safety concerns or real incidents that could impact the participants. The exercises have a debriefing and a critique at the conclusion. The purpose of exercises is to test the knowledge/skills of the participants.

For example, Public Safety on the Webster Groves campus works collaboratively with other departments to annually test the University's Webster Alerts systems. The University also conducts annual tabletop exercises involving a different hypothetical emergency or crisis to test its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

After each the conclusion of each drill or exercise conducted by

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety. The University's full Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at: https://www.webster.edu/student-handbook/index.php. Select portions of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy and the associated education programs are explained in this section of the Annual Security Report.

University Alcohol Policy

The University expects its students to observe all federal, state and local laws, including those related to the possession, use, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Campus Director and the Dean of Students Office at the main campus in Webster Groves work collaboratively to enforce these laws.

The Dean of Students Office, other offices and departments in Student Affairs, and the Campus Director work together to maintain standards governing the allowable use of alcohol on campus and at campus events. When on campus, students who are 21 years of age or older may consume alcoholic beverages

counseling didactics in substance abuse education and prevention, 100 hours of supervision, and candidates must successfully pass a national exam.

Drug and Alcohol programs are coordinated through the collective efforts of Student Affairs on the Webster Groves campus, which includes the key offices of the Dean of Students Office, Counseling/Life Development, Student Health Services, Housing and Residential Life, Multicultural Center and International Student Affairs (MCISA), First-Year Experience Program (FYE), Office of Student Engagement, the University Center, and Campus Dining. Collectively, Student Affairs supports and promotes healthy decision-making that leads to a healthy learning environment.

Specifically, our efforts included developing programs associated with student involvement, relationships, personal development, social responsibility and the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Some of the program elements related to drug or alcohol-abuse education programs include:

Counseling/Life Development: Counseling/Life Development at the main campus is available to assist students at branch campuses with alcohol/drug issues. Professional counselors provide treatment for substance abuse. Specifically, Counseling staff engage the University community in the following ways:

- Counseling/Life Development provides an on-line self-evaluation for alcohol that can be accessed worldwide through the counseling/life development website. This evaluation will provide

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

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence[10] committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

- Fear for her, his, or others' safety; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts 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.
- Reasonable person means a

- Fondling: The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: Sexual Intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual Intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

While all sexual assaults reported to a Campus Security Authority or DPS are included in the annual crime statistics without regard to the issue of consent, the definition of consent (both in regard to the

The Title IX Coordinator has ultimate oversight responsibility and works with a Deputy Title IX Coordinator and investigators who assist in fulfilling the Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities. Members of the Title IX Office receive training at least on an annual basis related to carrying out their roles and responsibilities. Contact information for Ms. Bynum-Smith appears below. Ms. Bynum-Smith is located at the Webster Groves main campus, but she handles Title IX at all of the University's U.S. branch campuses.

Designated Title IX Coordinator

Kimberley Bynum-Smith
Office for Civil Rights Compliance & Title IX Coordinator
200 Hazel Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63119
314-246-7780
kimberleybynumsmith@webster.edu

Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University offers individuals a number of reporting options which are outlined below; however, the University strongly encourages reporting to the Sexual Offense Advocate. The Sexual Offense Advocate

simultaneously, however, reporting parties

University's Clery Act Geography associated with this campus will be included in this campus' annual crime statistics and may result in a Timely Warning (Campus Safety Alert). However, the annual crime statistics and Timely Warnings never include any personally identifying information[13] about the reporting party.

Other Considerations Regarding Incidents of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Seeking Prompt Medical Attention

Regardless of whether (or to whom) an individual chooses to make a report, the University strongly encourages anyone who has experienced sexual intrusion, sexual penetration, dating or domestic violence to seek prompt medical attention. A medical examination can identify any internal trauma, test for sexually transmitted diseases, as well as obtain appropriate medical evidence should one choose to pursue legal charges at some later date. In the event that an individual chooses not to participate in forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.[14]

The section of this Report titled "Community Resources Available to Reporting Parties" contains local resources which can provide information about sexual assault and forensic exams, including referrals to medical providers. The Sexual Offense Advocate can also assist individuals with finding local medical resources.

Preserving Evidence

Regardless of when and to whom an individual chooses report to, it is important that a reporting party immediately preserve any evidence that may assist in establishing the facts of the alleged violation so that authorities and relevant administrators may ultimately take appropriate action against the responding party. The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Such evidence may include, but is not necessarily limited to, physical evidence or electronic or written communications.

Preserving Physical Evidence through a Forensic Exam

Any individual who believes he or she may wish to pursue legal charges are advised not to bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted (if the offense

[13] The term personally identifying information is defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 1395(1)(20)).

[14] Under the Violence Against Women and Department of

always have the right to decline to notify local law enforcement authorities. Similarly, the University never requires reporting parties to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding.

The University strictly prohibits retaliation, including intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the Title IX Regulations, or because the individual has made a report or complainant, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under such regulations.

Any time a student or employee reports to the University that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options, including:

- the procedures affected individuals should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of reporting parties and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about support services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request interim protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Anytime a reporting party is referred to the Title IX Office, the Title IX Coordinator will also provide the reporting party with the same written explanation of rights and options.

Orders of Protection

Webster University encourages reporting parties of sexual misconduct to make a formal report to the appropriate local law enforcement authorities for the purpose of filing a criminal complaint and/or seeking and enforcing a no contact, restraining or similar Court Order. The University Sexual Offense advocate (314-252-8304/24 hours a day) or one of the contacts listed below in the "Community Resources Available to Reporting Parties" section of this Report can assist individuals with information regarding obtaining a protective order under applicable state law.

Members of the Webster University community who receive a lawful order of protection (including ex parte orders) should provide a copy to the Campus Director and to the MC /P<</MCID [(2)-1

Students or staff also have the right to request that their campus directory information on file be removed from public sources by directing a request to the Office of the Registrar, Loretto Hall 63, Webster Groves Main Campus, 314-968-7450/800-987-3447, registraroffice@webster.edu

Interim Protective Measures

The University provides written notification to reporting parties about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The institution will provide such protective measures if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

Whenever an individual reports a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the written explanation of the reporting party's rights and options provided by the University will include information regarding how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures; and the University is obligated to comply with any reasonable requests following a report of an alleged sexual assault, incident of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of such measures.

These options include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures, if requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to file a formal report. No contact measures may also be implemented.

Any interim protective measures imposed should avoid any lasting negative effects on the any party before any findings of responsibility are made as much as is possible in the circumstances presented.

The University maintains the confidentiality of any protective measures provided to any involved party to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the ability of the University to provide the measures. The University will promptly address any violation of protective measures.

General Information Regarding Institutional Disciplinary Proceedings Related to Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

As explained below, the University offers reporting parties the option of either an Administrative or Hearing Board Process. However, the information in this section applies to all University disciplinary proceedings resulting from a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking.

The University will take disciplinary action against an individual found to have engaged in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. The type and severity of disciplinary action taken will depend upon the specific violation(s) and the specific circumstances of each case. A person may be found responsible for violating more than one section of the University's Title IX Policy.

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations under the Title IX Policy. The University's disciplinary process is consistent with the University's policy, transparent to the reporting party and responding party and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. All reports received by the Title IX Coordinator are handled consistent with the Title IX Policy regarding investigation, adjudication, and resolution.

The Title IX Policy states that both parties will be n.6(le)-3(n)2.3(c)- y

University Disciplinary Processes

This section of the Report provides information from the University's Policy on Sex Discrimination, Including Sexual Harassment (Title IX Policy), including the process followed when filing a formal complaint, and the process followed when choosing to use the informal resolution process.

COMPLAINT, INVESTIGATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

A. Governing Procedures. Reports and formal complaints of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, occurring against a person in the United States will be handled in a manner consistent with the procedures set forth in this Section VII of this Policy. These procedures provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by Title IX Regulations. Furthermore, this Policy provides for a grievance process for

(4) Formal complaintThe term “formal complaint” means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a

(3) Prompt Efforts to Contact the Complainant. Upon actual knowledge of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant promptly (i) to discuss the availability of supportive measures, (ii) to consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, (iii) to inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and (iv) to explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

(4) Scope of the University's Responsibility to Respond. For purposes of this Policy, the phrase "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University. The phrase "education program or activity" also encompasses conduct occurring on the University's computer and internet

F. Responding to a Formal Complaint

(1) Application of Grievance Process

investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education program or activity; how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. The University will also ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. The University will ensure that investigators receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Materials used to train the University's Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process will not rely on sex stereotypes and will promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment.

(3) Investigation Process. The investigation of any formal

(ix)

professional decorum is not maintained by that party (or that party's advisor).

(v) Rulings on Witness Questions. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker shall determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Advisors may interpose objections to any question to present arguments regarding whether such question should be permitted, and in the event any such objection is made; however, any such objection should be made prior to the witness's answer being given. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent. The decision-maker's rulings on questions posed to parties and witnesses are not subject to challenge by a party or the party's advisor during the hearing.

(vi) Relevance. A decision-maker shall apply the same standard of relevance as is

involvement is required by law, e.g., an interpreter for a party who suffers from a disability that necessitates the participation of an interpreter) shall be

All parties have the right to be assisted in their presentation by an advisor of their choice. The advisor may be, but is not limited to, a friend, a fellow student, or faculty member. The advisor may speak

Appeals

Grounds for appeals:

- Procedural error
- New evidence
- Excessive sanction

Limits of appeal and sequence of appeal:

A student found in violation of a stated policy may appeal a disciplinary decision only once, based on one or more of the criteria cited above. The appeal may take place in one of the following stages:

Appeal of a decision by / Appeal to:

- Community Director in Residential Life / Associate Dean of Students
- Dean of Students or Coordinator of Student Affairs / University Student Conduct Board
- Academic Dean (or designee) / Provost

Policy Regarding Educational Programs and Campaigns to Prevent Dating Violence Domestic Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault

Webster University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that are comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking – that

1. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
2. Consider

violence. Information on risk reduction is included in all Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and

Texas Sex Offender Registry

In response to Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921), the Texas Department of Public Safety maintains a sex offender database and a web site on the Internet that is accessible to the public. This database can be accessed at:

APPENDIX A – CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

- Fondling:

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

Drug Abuse Violations: the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Hate crimes: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

The Department of Education directs institutions to report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter; Sexual Assault; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; Arson. These definitions are provided above.

Institutions must also report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses which are not otherwise included in the annual crime statistics:

- Larceny: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or

Types of Bias reportable under the Clery Act:

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

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

- Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

- Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

- Gender I 0 Tw .88 0 TdJ 0 Tc 4.7.6(ti)2.8(v)-2.8(i)-8(oyT0 45)]TJ 0 Tc 0 Tw .eivni.o9(a).9(t)-4.-.005.1(e)-3

APPENDIX B – CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

While Webster University and DPS make every effort to provide a safe campus, students, faculty, and staff must also do their part to help us maintain a safe environment. To this end, Webster University encourages all individuals who attend, work or visit the campus and satellite campuses to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures for yourself and for those around you. Please review the following tips on preventing crime and keeping yourself and your property safe and secure.

Tips for Securing Valuables in an Office

- Always lock your office, even when you are away for a few minutes.
- If you have valuables stored in your office, do not leave them overnight.
- Never leave purses or other valuables unattended. Take them with you or lock them in a secure cabinet.
- Keep your desk and files locked when you are away.
- Never store money in your desk drawers or file cabinets
- Report all losses to DPS immediately.

Tips for Securing Valuables in Residences

- Conspicuously mark items of value with a unique identifier making the items more difficult to sell and making it easier for law enforcement officials to return lost or stolen property.

Personal Safety Tips

- When walking alone after dark, walk on well-lighted, well-traveled walkways and plan your

the scope of the contract;

(4) a person the actor knows is a security officer while the officer is performing a duty as a security officer;

(5) a person the actor knows is emergency services personnel while the person is providing emergency services;

(6) a person the actor knows is a process server while the person is performing a duty as a process server;

(7) a pregnant individual to force the individual to have an abortion; or

(8) a person the actor knows is pregnant at the time of the offense.

(b-1) Notwithstanding Subsection (b), an offense under Subsection (a)(1) is a felony of the third degree if the offense is committed:

(1) while the actor is committed to a civil commitment facility; and

(2) against:

(A) an officer or employee of the Texas Civil Commitment Office:

(i) while the officer or employee is lawfully discharging an official duty at a civil commitment facility; or

(ii) in retaliation for or on account of an exercise of official power or performance of an official duty by the officer or employee; or

(B) a person who contracts with y 2023 -

(3) a Class A misdemeanor if the offense is committed against a pregnant individual to force the individual to have an abortion.

(d) For purposes of Subsection (b), the actor is presumed to have known the person assaulted was a public servant, a security officer, or emergency services personnel if the person was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating the person's employment as a public servant or status as security officer or emergency services personnel.

(e) In this section:

(1) "Emergency services personnel" includes firefighters, emergency medical services personnel as defined by Section 773.003, Health and Safety Code, emergency room personnel, and other individuals who, in the course and scope of employment or as a volunteer, provide services for the benefit of the general public during emergency situations.

(2) "Process server" has the meaning assigned by Section 156.001, Government Code.

(3) "Security officer" means a commissioned security officer as defined by Section 1702.002, Occupations Code, or a noncommissioned security officer registered under Section 1702.221, Occupations Code.

(4) "Sports participant" means a person who participates in any official capacity with respect to an interscholastic, intercollegiate, or other organized amateur or professional athletic competition and includes an athlete, referee, umpire, linesman, coach, instructor, administrator, or staff member.

(f) For the purposes of Subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b-3)(2):

(1) a defendant has been previously convicted of an offense listed in those subsections committed against a person whose relationship to or association with the defendant is described by Section 71.0021(b), 71.003, or 71.005, Family Code, if the defendant was adjudged guilty of the offense or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in return for a grant of deferred adjudication, regardless of whether the sentence for the offense was ever imposed or whether the sentence was probated and the defendant was subsequently discharged from community supervision; and

(2) a conviction under the laws of another state for an offense containing elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense listed in those subsections is a conviction of the offense listed.

(g) If conduct constituting an offense under this section

Tex. Penal Code Sec. 22.02.

Tex.FamilyCodeSec.71.0021.DatingViolence.

(1) "Datingviolence"meansanact, other than adefensivemeasureto protect oneself,by an actor that:iscommittedagainsta victim or applicantfor a protectiveorder:

(A) with whom the actor hasor hashad a datingrelationship;or

(B)becauseof the victim'ng

(7) sends repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another; or

(8) publishes on an Internet website, including a social media platform, repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to cause emotional distress, abuse, or torment to

annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and

(3) would cause a reasonable person to:

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

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

(C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or

(D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended.

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

(1) the laws of another state;

(2) the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe;

(3) the laws of a territory of the United States; or

(4) federal law.

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

(d) In this section:

(1) "Dating relationship," "family," "household," and "member of a household" have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.

(2) "Property" includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code.