

TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Institutional Values. The Texas State University System (TSUS), its colleges, and universities (collectively referred to as “System” and/or “Components” and used interchangeably herein) are committed to creating and maintaining educational communities in which each individual is respected, appreciated, and valued. The System’s focus on tolerance, openness, and respect is key in providing every member of the TSUS community with basic human dignity free from all forms of Sexual Misconduct, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. Any report of behavior that threatens our institutional values and breaches this Policy shall be promptly investigated and remediated in accordance with principles of law, fairness, and equity to all Parties involved.
- 1.2. Purpose of Policy. The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that:
 - 1.2.1. Sexual Misconduct is not tolerated on any System property or in any System Education Program or Activity;
 - 1.2.2. System offices and Components maintain an environment that promotes prompt reporting of all forms of Sexual Misconduct and the timely and fair resolution of Sexual Misconduct Complaints or Reports;
 - 1.2.3. Components take prompt and appropriate action to eliminate Sexual Misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects;
 - 1.2.4. System offices and Components comply with all applicable federal and state laws regarding Sexual Misconduct – including sexual discrimination – in higher education; and,
 - 1.2.5. The System and Components have a uniform Policy that defines and describes prohibited sexual conduct, establishes procedures for processing Complaints or Reports of Sexual Misconduct, permits appropriate sanctions, and identifies available resources.
- 1.3. Notice of Sexual Misconduct Violations. Sexual Misconduct as

education. Constitutionally protected expression cannot be considered Sexual Misconduct under this Policy.

- 1.8. Biennial Policy Review. This Policy shall be reviewed each biennium and, with approval of the System’s governing board, shall be revised as necessary.
- 1.9. Notice of Non-Discrimination. The System complies with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in Education Programs or Activities; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), which prohibits sex discrimination in employment; Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVe); Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); and the Clery Act. Sexual Misconduct constitutes a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX and Title VII.
- 1.10. Extent of Authority. This Policy applies to all incidents of Sexual Misconduct. However, provisions of the Policy that do not apply to Title IX Sexual Harassment are so indicated, as are provisions of the Policy that are exclusive to Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- 1.11. Employment at Will. Nothing herein to the contrary shall be construed in derogation of the Texas State University System Board of Regents’ employment-at-will policy.

2. Definitions

A Glossary with definitions of Title IX and Non-Title IX-related offenses and other terms used in this Policy is attached.

3. Provisions Applicable to the Title IX Sexual Harassment & Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Grievance Processes

- 3.1. Equitable Treatment. A Component’s response to an allegation of

- 3.2.1. Presumption of Non-Responsibility. Any person accused of Sexual Misconduct under this Policy is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- 3.2.2. Preponderance of the Evidence Standard. The Decision Maker will weigh the admissible evidence using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
- 3.3. Conflicts of Interest. Any individual designated by a Component as a Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, Decision Maker, Informal Resolution Facilitator, Appellate Authority, or Campus Administrator may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or against an individual Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator shall not serve as Decision Maker, Informal Resolution Facilitator, or Appellate Authority.
- 3.4. Promptness. The Component shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the resolution of a Sexual Misconduct Complaint or Report occurs in as efficient a manner as possible, with an expectation that the process (exclusive of any appeal procedures) will generally be completed within one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days of the date a Complaint or Report is submitted.
- 3.5. Modification of Deadlines. The Title IX Coordinator may modify any deadlines contained in this Policy as necessary to accomplish the purposes stated and for good cause, including, but not limited to, complexity of the investigation and to accommodate semester deait.5.

- 3.6.3. the violation of the code of conduct is not punishable by suspension or expulsion; and,
- 3.6.4. the person is not reporting his or her own commission or assistance in the commission of Sexual Misconduct.
- 3.7. Prohibition on Providing False Information. Any individual who knowingly makes a false Complaint or Report under this Policy, or knowingly provides false information to Component officials, or who intentionally misleads Component officials who are involved in the investigation or resolution of a Complaint or Report shall be subject to disciplinary action. Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this Policy does not constitute retaliation prohibited by Section 3.14 herein. A determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any Party made a materially false statement in bad faith.
- 3.8. Supportive Measures.
 - 3.8.1. Generally. When an incident of Sexual Misconduct is reported, the Component will consider Supportive Measures while the incident is investigated and adjudicated. The determination of appropriate Supportive Measures in a given situation must be based on the facts and circumstances of that situation. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures, and the duration of such measures. Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to:
 - 3.8.1.1. Counseling provided by a counselor who does not provide counseling to any other person involved in the incident, including a person who reports an incident of Sexual Misconduct, as long as the Component employs a sufficient number of counselors;
 - 3.8.1.2. extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments;
 - 3.8.1.3. without any academic penalty, modifications of work or class schedules or assignments, including the option of dropping a course in which both Parties are enrolled;

- 3.8.1.4. campus escort or transportation services;
- 3.8.1.5. mutual restricti

Component's inability to take disciplinary action against an alleged Respondent because of a Complainant's insistence on anonymity will not restrict the Component's ability to provide appropriate measures for the reasonable safety of the Component community.

3.8.7. Unreasonable Burden. Supportive Measures may not impose an unreasonable burden on the other Party.

3.8.8. Failure to Adhere to Supportive Measures. Failure to adhere to the parameters of any Supportive Measures may be considered a separate violation of this Policy and may result in disciplinary sanctions.

3.9. Informal Resolution

3.9.1. Eligibility for Informal Resolution. Informal Resolution is available after a Formal Complaint has been filed in a Title IX Sexual Harassment incident or a Report has been received in a Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct incident. Informal Resolution may be pursued if:

3.9.1.1. both Parties are willing to engage in Informal Resolution and consent to do so in writing;

3.9.1.2. the Complainant and the Respondent are both Students or are both Employees of the Component;

3.9.1.3. the Title IX Coordinator agrees that Informal Resolution is an appropriate mechanism for resolving the Complaint; and

3.9.1.4. the Component provides written notice to the Parties in accordance with Section 3.9.2.1.

3.9.2. Informal Resolution Procedures.

3.9.2.1. Notice

Complaint arising from the same allegations;

3.9.2.1.3. any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared; and,

3.9.2.1.4. the Parties' right to withdraw consent to informal resolution at any time prior to reaching an agreement, and resume the grievance process.

3.9.2.2. Scheduling. When a Sexual Misconduct Complaint or Report meets the requirements for informal

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condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of Formal Complaints of Sexual Misconduct consistent with this Policy.

3.9.2.6. No Recording and no use of statements. No recording of the informal resolution will be made and all statements made during the informal resolution process may not be used for or against either Party should the Parties be unable to reach an informal resolution and resume the grievance process. Failure to comply with an informal resolution agreement may result in disciplinary action.

3.10. Withholding of Transcript. The Component may not issue a transcript to a student Respondent until the institution makes a final determination of responsibility.

3.11. Remedies. Remedies for a Finding of a violation of this Policy must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the Component's Education Program or Activity to the Complainant. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described in Section 3.8 as "Supportive Measures"; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent.

3.11.1. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of remedies.

3.11.2. Any remedy that does not directly affect the Respondent must not be disclosed to the Respondent.

3.12. Sanctions. Sanctions for a Finding of a Policy violation will depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct and/or any record of prior discipline for Sexual Misconduct. Sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following:

3.12.1. Students

3.12.1.1. no-contact orders;

3.12.1.2. probation (including disciplinary and academic

- probation);
 - 3.12.1.3. expulsion from campus housing;
 - 3.12.1.4. restricted access to activities or facilities;
 - 3.12.1.5. mandated counseling (this may include, but not be limited to education programs and batterer intervention);
 - 3.12.1.6. disqualification from student employment positions;
 - 3.12.1.7. revocation of admission and/or degree;
 - 3.12.1.8. withholding of official transcript or degree;
 - 3.12.1.9. bar against readmission;
 - 3.12.1.10. monetary restitution;
 - 3.12.1.11. withdrawing from a course with a grade of W, F, or WF;
 - 3.12.1.12. relevant training;
 - 3.12.1.13. suspension;
 - 3.12.1.14. deferred suspension
 - 3.12.1.15. written warning; or
 - 3.12.1.16. expulsion.
- 3.12.2. Employees
- 3.12.2.1. withholding a promotion or pay increase;
 - 3.12.2.2. reassigning employment, including, but not limited to demotion in rank;
 - 3.12.2.3. terminating employment;
 - 3.12.2.4. barring future employment from System or Component;
 - 3.12.2.5. temporary suspension without pay;
 - 3.12.2.6. compensation adjustments;
 - 3.12.2.7. no-contact orders;
 - 3.12.2.8. relevant training; or,
 - 3.12.2.9. recommendation to revoke tenure.

- Component concerning such an incident;
- 3.15.1.4. a person who participated in the Component's investigation of such an incident; or,
- 3.15.1.5. a person who is alleged to have committed or assisted in the commission of Sexual Misconduct, provided that after completion of the investigation, the Component determines the Complaint or Report to be unsubstantiated or without merit.
- 3.15.2. The identity of the individual(s) referenced in Section 3.15.1 may only be disclosed to the following:
 - 3.15.2.1. a Component, as necessary to conduct an investigation and resolution of the investigation;
 - 3.15.2.2. the person or persons alleged to have perpetrated the incident of Sexual Misconduct defined in this Policy, to the extent required by other law;
 - 3.15.2.3. a law enforcement officer, as necessary to conduct a criminal investigation;
 - 3.15.2.4. potential witnesses to the incident, as necessary to conduct an investigation; or,
 - 3.15.2.5. a health care provider in an emergency situation, as determined necessary by the Component.
- 3.15.3. Information reported to a health care provider or other medical provider employed by a Component is confidential, and may be shared by the provider only with the Complainant's consent. The provider must provide aggregate data or other non-identifying information.

- 3.15.5. Release of information to the individuals referenced in Section 3.15.2 shall not be construed as a voluntary disclosure for purposes of the Texas Public Information Act.
- 3.15.6. If there is a direct conflict between the requirements of FERPA and the requirements of Title IX, such that enforcement of FERPA would interfere with the primary purpose of Title IX to eliminate sex-based discrimination in

Authority. A Report to an Official with Authority will impose Actual Knowledge on the Component provided the reported incident of Sexual Misconduct meets the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Each Component will identify and provide contact information of the Official with Authority in various locations, including but not limited to the Component's website and the applicable online handbooks.

4.2.4. Component Police or Security. An individual may report an incident of Sexual Misconduct to the Component police or security. Although the Component strongly encourages reporting Sexual Misconduct to the police, a victim may request administrative action by the Component with or without filing a police report. Filing a police report does not obligate the victim to continue with criminal proceedings or Component disciplinary action. Components shall provide to the victim the contact information for the campus police or security personnel.

4.2.5. Campus Security Authority. A Report of Sexual Misconduct may be made to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) as defined in each Component's Annual Security Report. All CSAs will promptly inform the Title IX Coordinator of the Complaint or Report and comply with all other reporting obligations required by the Clery Act.

4.2.6. Local Law Enforcement. An individual may, but is not required to, report an incident of Sexual Misconduct directly with local law enforcement agencies. At the victim's request, the Component will assist the victim with reporting the incident of Sexual Misconduct to law enforcement.

- 4.2.7.2. be easily accessible through a clearly identifiable link on the Component's internet website home page. (For more information on anonymity, see Section 4.2.8 and Section 4.8.)
- 4.2.8. Anonymous Reports. Individuals who chose to file anonymous reports are advised that:
 - 4.2.8.1. it may be very difficult, and in some cases, not possible for the Component to investigate an anonymous Report; and
 - 4.2.8.2. filing a Report is not necessary in order to secure Supportive Measures through the Component.
- 4.3. Preservation of Evidence. Preservation of evidence is critical in incidents of Sexual Misconduct. If you experience sexual violence, you are encouraged to seek immediate medical care. Also, preserving DNA evidence can be key to identifying the perpetrator in a sexual violence case. Victims can undergo a medical exam to preserve physical evidence with or without police involvement. If possible, this should be done immediately. If an immediate medical exam is not possible, individuals who have experienced a sexual assault may have a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) within 4 days of the incident. With the victim's consent, the physical evidence collected during this medical exam can be used in a criminal investigation; however, a person may undergo a SAFE even without contacting, or intending to contact, the police. To undergo a SAFE, go directly to the emergency department of the nearest hospital that provides SAFE services.
- 4.4. Employee Mandatory Reporting. A Responsible Employee who has knowledge of Sexual Misconduct must report promptly to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details known to the Employee about the alleged Sexual Misconduct shared by the Complainant or Reporting Party. A Responsible Employee must share all information relevant to the investigation, and if applicable, redress of the incident, including whether the Complainant has expressed a desire for confidentiality in reporting the incident.

6. Title IX Coordinator’s Role during Pre-investigation of Sexual Misconduct.

6.1. Receipt of Allegation. Upon receipt of an allegation of Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator shall:

- 6.1.1. promptly contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures, Complainant’s wishes with respect to Supportive Measures, and the availability of Supportive Measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint or Report;
- 6.1.2. explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint or Report;
- 6.1.3. provide an electronic and/or hard copy of this Policy which explains the process and rights of all Parties;
- 6.1.4. request additional information regarding the reported incident;
- 6.1.5. explain the investigatory process;
- 6.1.6. explain the options for reporting to law enforcement authorities, whether on campus or local police;
- 6.1.7. discuss Complainant’s request for anonymity and confidentiality, if such has been requested, and explain that confidentiality may impact the Component’s ability to investigate fully;
- 6.1.8. discuss the Parties’ consent to release and share documents and/or the need for non-disclosure agreements;
- 6.1.9. determine whether the Complainant wishes to pursue informal resolution; and,
- 6.1.10. refer the Complainant, as appropriate, to the counseling center or other resources, including but are not limited to, law enforcement, medical assistance, psychological counseling, victim advocacy resources, legal resources, student financial aid, alternative disciplinary processes, and visa and immigration assistance.

6.2. Complainant’s Request Not to Investigate an Incident of Sexual

Misconduct

7.1.

choice to any related meeting, interview, or proceeding. The Advisor may be, but need not be, an attorney who may provide support, guidance, or advice to the Party. The Advisor may not otherwise directly participate in any meeting, interview, or proceeding except for the limited purpose of conducting cross-examination (as more fully explained in Section 7.11.3) at a live hearing, if any.

7.4.2. If a Party does not have an Advisor to conduct cross-examination at the live hearing, the Component will provide the Party with an Advisor, who need not be an attorney, for the limited purpose of conducting cross-examination at the live hearing.

7.4.3. Each Party's Advisor is requested to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss hearing procedure and protocols prior to the live hearing, if any.

7.5. Informal Resolution. Informal Resolution of Formal Complaints shall be in accordance with Section 3.9 herein.

7.6. Consolidation of Complaints

7.6.1. A Component may consolidate Formal Complaints as to allegations involving the same circumstances.

7.6.2. A Component may consolidate Formal Complaints involving allegations against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against the other Party, where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

7.7. Investigation

7.7.1. Scheduling. An assigned Investigator will provide written notice to a Party whose participation is invited or expected, of the date, time, location, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the Party to prepare to participate.

7.7.2. Information Gathering. Investigator will gather and review information from Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses. Investigator shall conduct a site inspection, if necessary, and obtain other information as appropriate.

7.7.3. Equal Opportunity to Present Evidence and Witnesses. All

Section 5.4 shall have a live hearing. The following are the participants at a live hearing:

- 7.11.1. Decision Maker. The Decision Maker determines the relevancy of all questions asked during the hearing, may ask questions of any witness or Party during the hearing, and ultimately issues the written decision of responsibility and sanction, if any, after the hearing. The Component's Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator who conducted the investigation or prepared the Investigative Report may not serve as Decision Maker.
- 7.11.2. Parties. The Parties are the Complainant and Respondent. Each Party may give a statement, answer questions, present evidence, and witnesses, and cross-examine the other Party and witnesses through their Advisor.
- 7.11.3. Advisor. Each Party is entitled to have an Advisor of their choice at the hearing. Each Party must have an Advisor to conduct cross-examination of the other Party and witnesses. An Advisor may, but is not required to be, an attorney. In addition to cross-examination, the Advisor may provide support, guidance, or advice to Complainant or Respondent, but may not otherwise directly participate in the hearing.
 - 7.11.3.1. If a Party does not have an Advisor, the Component will appoint an Advisor of the Component's choice, without fee or cost to the Party, for the limited purpose of conducting cross-examination, including questions challenging the Party or witness's credibility. A Component is not required to appoint an attorney as an Advisor.
- 7.11.4. Investigator. The Investigator will be present at the hearing, and may answer questions from either Party about the investigation and the summary of evidence in the Investigative Report.
- 7.11.5. Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator may be present at the live hearing.

7.12. Availability of Investigative Evidence. The Component must make all

evidence subject to the Parties' inspection and review available at any

hear each other or the witness answering questions, at all times while the hearing is in session.

- 7.19. Recording of Hearing Proceedings. Component shall create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make such recording or transcript available to the Parties for inspection and review.
- 7.20. Decision and Sanctions. Once the live hearing has concluded, the Decision Maker will issue a written determination, which shall be sent simultaneously to the Parties, along with information about how to appeal the determination. The contents of the decision will include:
 - 7.20.1. identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment;
 - 7.20.2. a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
 - 7.20.3. findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - 7.20.4. conclusions regarding the application of this Policy to the facts;
 - 7.20.5. a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the Component imposes on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the Component's Education Program or Activity will be provided by the Component to the Complainant;
 - 7.20.6. the Component's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal; and
 - 7.20.7. the identity and contact information of the appropriate Appellate Authority.
- 7.21. Appeals. Both Parties must be offered an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein.
 - 7.21.1. Grounds for Appeal. The only grounds for appeal are:

- 7.22. Implementation of Sanction. No sanction shall be implemented until the appeal, if any, has been concluded, or until the time for either Party to submit an appeal has elapsed.
- 7.23. Implementation of Remedies. Upon the issuance of the written determination and the conclusion of any appeal, if the Decision Maker determines remedies will be provided, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with Complainant separately to discuss what remedies are appropriate to restore or preserve the Complainant’s equal access to the Component’s Education Program or Activity.

8. Non-Title IX Grievance Process

- 8.1. Filing a Report. Incidents of Sexual Misconduct should be reported as per Section 4 of this Policy. Although the Component strongly encourages reporting Sexual Misconduct to the police, the Complainant may request administrative action by the Component

with or without filing a police report. 84 0.72 refBT3BT41 Tc 0.0c.1. (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), (b)(7)(G), (b)(7)(H), (b)(7)(I), (b)(7)(J), (b)(7)(K), (b)(7)(L), (b)(7)(M), (b)(7)(N), (b)(7)(O), (b)(7)(P), (b)(7)(Q), (b)(7)(R), (b)(7)(S), (b)(7)(T), (b)(7)(U), (b)(7)(V), (b)(7)(W), (b)(7)(X), (b)(7)(Y), (b)(7)(Z)

than not that Respondent violated this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate the Finding in writing to the Component Administrator with authority to determine and issue appropriate Sanctions.

8.5.3.3. When there is a Finding of a violation by a Respondent employed by the Component, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate administrative officials, will provide the Finding to additional individuals, with supervisory authority over the employee, who are not in the line of appellate review.

8.6. Sanction Decision. The responsible Component Administrator will issue written Sanctions promptly and send such Sanctions with a copy of the Findings to the Complainant, Respondent, Title IX Coordinator, and when appropriate, additional individuals with supervisory authority over either Party that are not in line of appellate review. Component Administrator shall inform Complainant of any Sanction(s) imposed on Respondent that directly relates to Complainant.

8.7. Administrators Responsible for Imposing Sanctions

8.7.1. Student Respondent Sanctions. The Dean of Students will issue Sanctions for Students. When Respondent is both a Student and an Employee, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the Respondent's status is that of Student, staff, or faculty for disciplinary purposes. When Respondent's status is determined to be that of a Student employed by the Component, the Dean of Students will consult with the appropriate Human Resources authority prior to issuing Sanctions.

8.7.2. Staff Respondents. The Respondent's supervisor, or other StuET198 .nt-8

disputed Findings and/or Sanction(s) are based on the preponderance of evidence standard.

8.8.1. Students. Student Complainants or Respondents must submit a written request for a hearing to the Title IX Coordinator within seven (7) calendar days. Procedures for the hearing are outlined in the System Rules and Regulations, Chapter VI §§ 5.7-5.9, with exceptions as follows:

8.8.1.1. The Component Representative for hearings related to the Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct shall be the Component's Title IX Coordinator;

8.8.1.2. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for arranging the hearing by notifying the Parties of the hearing dates, the availability of documents to be used at the hearing, the witnesses expected to provide information at the hearing, as well as deadlines for submission of questions.

8.8.1.3. Each Party shall receive a copy of the written request for hearing and notice of the hearing, and has a right to be present.

8.8.1.3.1. Neither Party shall be compelled to attend any hearing. The hearing may be conducted with all Parties and witnesses physically present in the same geographic location or, at the Component's discretion, any or all Parties, witnesses, or other participants may appear at the hearing virtually.

8.8.1.3.2. At the request of either Party, the Component shall provide for the entire hearing to occur with for t

witnesses to the Decision Maker. Such questions shall be submitted by the Parties in accordance with the

receiving the materials.

8.8.2.4. The Decision Maker may uphold, reject, modify, or remand the Decision. The Decision is final.

8.8.2.5. The Decision Maker will inform Complainant, Respondent, Title IX Coordinator, appropriate supervisor, and appropriate Campus Administrator of the Decision in writing.

8.8.3. Non-Tenured Faculty Dispute of Non-Reappointment or Termination After Expiration of Contract Period. Should the Sanction against a non-tenured faculty member result in the non-reappointment or termination of the faculty member after expiration of his/her contract period, faculty member may dispute the Findings and/or Sanctions as described herein. However, the faculty member is not entitled to a hearing.

8.8.3.1. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after the faculty member receives notice of the Finding and/or Sanction, he or she may request review from the President by submission of the grievance form prescribed by the Component together with any supporting materials.

8.8.3.2. The Component President shall designate a Hearing Officer to review.

8.8.3.3. The Hearing Officer shall provide a copy of the materials submitted to the other Party and the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) calendar days of appointment.

8.8.3.4. The Hearing Officer will meet with the faculty member at a mutually convenient time to review the dispute.

8.8.3.5. The Hearing Officer may secure any information the officer determines necessary to review the dispute.

8.8.3.6. The Hearing Officer shall make a written recommendation to the President to approve,

reject, modify, or remand the Finding and/or Sanction and shall provide a copy of the recommendation to the faculty member, the other Party, the Title IX Coordinator and Provost.

8.8.3.7. The Component President shall issue a written, final Decision and shall provide a copy of the Decision to the faculty member, the other Party, the Title IX Coordinator and the Provost.

8.8.4. Faculty Hearing. Tenured faculty receiving a 06 (04 -0 0 1ul) 18.5 sXS0 Td

and/or Sanction against faculty shall follow the procedures for Staff stated herein.

- 8.8.6. Third Parties. Third Party Complainants or Respondents have no right to dispute or appeal Findings or Sanctions.
- 8.8.7. Implementation of Sanction. No sanction shall be implemented until the appeal, if any, has been concluded, or until the time for either Party to submit an appeal has elapsed, unless, in the discretion of the Campus Administrator imposing the Sanction, good cause exists to implement the Sanction.
- 8.8.8. Implementation of Remedies. Upon the issuance of the written determination, if the Decision Maker determines remedies will be provided, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with Complainant separately to discuss what remedies are appropriate to restore or preserve the Complainant's equal access to the Component's Education Program or Activity.

9. Appeal of Non-Title IX Grievance Outcome

- 9.1. Right to Appeal. If a student or faculty member Complainant or Respondent is dissatisfied with the determination of a hearing, either Party may appeal.
- 9.2. Grounds for Appeal. Grounds for appeal are limited to the following:
 - 9.2.1. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - 9.2.2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made and that could affect the outcome of the matter;
 - 9.2.3. The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - 9.2.4. The Sanction is substantially disproportionate to the written decision.

9.3. Procedure for Student Appeals.

9.3.1. Appeals shall be made in writing and include the ground(s) for appeal. All information in support of the appeal must be included and submitted to the Chief Student Affairs Officer, or his or her designee (Appellate Authority), within five (5) calendar days of the hearing Decision.

9.3.2. The Appellate Authority shall provide a copy of the appeal submission(s) to the other Party and the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) calendar days of receipt.

9.3.3. The Party who has not filed an appeal, including the Component, may, but is not required to, submit a written response to the appeal within five (5) calendar days of receipt. The Appellate Authority shall provide a copy of the response, if any, to the other Party and the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) calendar days of receipt.

9.3.4. The Appellate Authority may approve, reject, modify, or remand the Decision. The Appellate Authority shall issue a written Decision and shall provide a copy to Complainant, Respondent, Title IX Coordinator, and Dean of Students. The Appellate Authority's Decision is final.

9.4. Procedure for Faculty Appeals. Appeals of faculty hearings are governed by *System Rules and Regulations, Chapter V. § 4.56* with exceptions as follows:

9.4.1. A faculty member must submit a written appeal stating grounds with any supporting documentation to the System Administration Office within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the President's decision.

9.4.2. The System Office shall provide a copy of the appeal concurrently with receipt to the non-appealing Par7 (a)3.6 (p)8.2 (po)8.2 (

member, the non- appealing Party, the President, and Title IX Coordinator. The Decision of the Board is final.

- 9.5. Modification of Deadlines. The Appellate Authority may modify the deadlines contained in this section, as necessary to accomplish the purposes stated and for good cause, including, but not limited to, the complexity of the appeal, semester breaks and time-sensitive considerations.

10. Administrative Requirements

- 10.1. Component Website Requirements. A Component shall create and maintain a web page dedicated solely to this Policy.
- 10.1.1. The web page shall be easily accessible through a clearly identifiable link on the Component’s internet website home page.
- 10.1.2. The Component’s internet website home page shall contain a clearly identifiable link to enable an individual to make an anonymous Report of an incident of Sexual Misconduct.
- 10.2. Comprehensive Prevention & Outreach Program. Each Component shall develop and implement a comprehensive prevention and outreach program on Sexual Misconduct. The comprehensive prevention and outreach program must address a range of strategies to prevent Sexual Misconduct. The program must also include a victim empowerment program, a public awareness campaign, primary prevention, bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies. The Component will engage in the risk reduction strategies outlined below to limit the risk of Sexual Misconduct for the campus community.
- 10.2.1. Primary Prevention Training. Primary prevention training programs shall be designed to promote awareness of sexual offenses, and to incorporate risk reduction strategies to enable community members to take a role in preventing and interrupting incidents of Sexual Misconduct.
- 10.2.1.1. The Component training will be based upon research and will be assessed periodically for effectiveness.
- 10.2.1.2. Specifically, training will include:
- 10.2.1.2.1. definitions of Sexual Misconduct offenses which are prohibited by the Component, as defined by

- applicable law;
- 10.2.1.2.2. definition of consent as defined by Texas law;
- 10.2.1.2.3. awareness and prevention of rape, acquaintance Rape, Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking;
- 10.2.1.2.4. risk reduction, such as recognition of warning signs of possible Sexual Misconduct, situational awareness, and safety planning;
- 10.2.1.2.5. bystander intervention, to encourage identification of situations that might lead to Sexual Misconduct, and promote safe intervention as a means to prevent the misconduct (bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene);
- 10.2.1.2.6. options for reporting Sexual Misconduct and the confidentiality that may attach to such reporting;
- 10.2.1.2.7. the grievance process for Sexual Misconduct, as described in this Policy;
- 10.2.1.2.8. procedures for accessing possible Sanctions for Sexual Misconduct, as described in this Policy;
- 10.2.1.2.9. campus and community resources

available to Complainants or Respondents;

10.2.1.2.10. interim safety measures available for Complainants; and,

10.2.1.2.11. descriptions of additional and ongoing Sexual Misconduct prevention and awareness campaigns and training.

10.2.1.3. Each entering freshman and undergraduate transfer Student, and New Employees shall attend an orientation regarding Sexual Misconduct and the Sexual Misconduct Policy during the first semester or term of enrollment or employment. The Component shall establish the format and content of the orientation, which may be provided online. The orientation must include the name, office location, and contact information of the Component's Title IX Coordinator. The orientation must contain a statement regarding:

10.2.1.3.1. the importance of a victim of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking

by the institution in reporting the crime to law enforcement, or to decline to report the crime to law enforcement.

10.2.2. Ongoing Sexual Misconduct Education. The Component's commitment to raising awareness of the dangers of Sexual Misconduct shall include ongoing education.

10.2.2.1. Ongoing education must include:

10.2.2.1.1. the same information as the primary training;

10.2.2.1.2. the name, office location and contact information of the Component's Title IX Coordinator, provided to Students by email at the beginning of each semester;

10.2.2.1.3. include a public awareness campaign; and,

10.2.2.1.4. include a victim empowerment program.

10.2.2.2. Ongoing education may include, but is not limited to:

10.2.2.2.1. annual training, lectures by faculty, staff, mental health professionals, and/or trained non-Component personnel;

10.2.2.2.2. dissemination of informational materials regarding the awareness and prevention of Sexual Misconduct; and,

10.2.2.2.3. event programming, both campus-wide, and coordinated with and delivered to individual groups on campus.

10.2.3. Training of Title IX Personnel. Title IX personnel includes

Title IX Coordinators, Deputy Coordinators, investigators, Decision Makers, and facilitators of informal resolution processes.

- 10.2.3.1. All Title IX personnel shall receive training each academic year including:
 - 10.2.3.1.1. knowledge of offenses, including specific definitions of Sexual Misconduct offenses which are prohibited by the Component as defined by applicable law;
 - 10.2.3.1.2. the scope of the Component's Education Programs and Activities, in order to identify situations that require a response under Title IX; and,
 - 10.2.3.1.3. investigatory procedures, due process, and Component Policy and procedures related to Sexual Misconduct.
- 10.2.3.2. All Title IX personnel shall receive training in the following areas:
 - 10.2.3.2.1. how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes; and,
 - 10.2.3.2.2. how to serve impartially, including avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.
- 10.2.3.3. Investigators shall receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.
- 10.2.3.4. Decision Makers shall receive the following training:
 - 10.2.3.4.1. the use of technology to be used in a live hearing, to be received prior

to that hearing; and,

10.2.3.4.2. 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.

10.2.3.5. Materials used in training of Title IX Personnel must not rely on sex stereotypes and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of Formal Complaints of sexual harassment.

10.2.4. Trauma-Informed Investigation Training. Each peace officer employed by a Component shall complete training on trauma-informed investigation into allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

10.2.5. Posting of Training Materials. All materials used to train Title IX personnel as described in Section 10.2.3 must be made publicly available on the Component's website. This requirement applies regardless of whether materials were created by or procured by the Component.

10.2.6. Memoranda of Understanding Required. To facilitate effective communication and coordination regarding allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking a Component shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with one or more:

10.2.6.1. local law enforcement agencies;

10.2.6.2. sexual harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, or Stalking advocacy groups; and,

10.2.6.3. hospitals or other medical resource providers.

10.3. Requirements of the Title IX Coordinator's Quarterly Report, as Prescribed by Statute

10.3.1. The Title IX Coordinator of each Component, shall, once every three months, submit a written report of sexual misconduct allegations received by Responsible Employees to the Component's President containing the following

information:

- 10.3.1.1. the number of reports of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking during the reporting period;
- 10.3.1.2. the number of investigations conducted during the reporting period;
- 10.3.1.3. the final dispositions occurring during the reporting period; and,
- 10.3.1.4. the number of reports for which the Component determined not to initiate a disciplinary process during the reporting period.

10.3.2. The Title IX Coordinator of each Component shall immediately report to the Component's President any incident of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence or Stalking if the Coordinator has cause to believe that the safety of any person is in imminent danger as a result of such conduct.

10.4. Requirements of the Component President's Annual Report, as Prescribed by Statute

10.4.1. The President of each Component shall, once each academic year in either the fall or spring semester, submit a report of Sexual Misconduct allegations received by the Component to the TSUS Board of Regents containing the following information:

- 10.4.1.1. the number of reports received of sexual harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking during the reporting period;
- 10.4.1.2. the number of investigations conducted during the reporting period;
- 10.4.1.3. the final dispositions occurring during the reporting period;
- 10.4.1.4. the number of reports for which the Component determined not to initiate a disciplinary process during the reporting period; and,
- 10.4.1.5. any disciplinary actions taken against

Employees who knowingly fail to report an incident of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence or Stalking, when required to do so, or who knowingly, with intent to harm or deceive, make a false report of such conduct.

10.4.2. The report to the TSUS Board of Regents may not identify any person, and a copy of such report must be submitted to the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor and General Counsel.

10.4.3. A President is not required to submit a report to the TSUS Board of Regents for any semester the Component has fewer than 1,500 enrolled students unless more than five reports of either

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- 10.5.1.6. the informal resolution and its results, if any; and,
 - 10.5.1.7. the materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision Makers, and any person who facilitates informal resolutions.
- 10.5.2. A Component shall create and retain for seven years, unless a longer retention period is required by law or record retention schedule, the actions, including Supportive Measures, taken in response to a Report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment. A Component shall document:
- 10.5.2.1. the reasons for its conclusions;
 - 10.5.2.2. if Supportive Measures were not provided, the reasons the Component did not provide Supportive Measures, which are not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances; and,
 - 10.5.2.3. that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the Component's Education Program or Activity.

Glossary

Actual Knowledge, in the context of Title IX Sexual Harassment, means notice of Sexual Harassment or allegations of Sexual Harassment to a Component's Title IX Coordinator or any official of the Component who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the Component ("Official with Authority"). Imputation of knowledge based solely on vicarious liability or constructive notice is insufficient to constitute actual knowledge. This standard is not met when the only official of the Component with actual knowledge is the Respondent. The mere ability or obligation to report Sexual Harassment or to inform a Student about how to report Sexual Harassment or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the Component.

Advisor refers to the person who may accompany the Party to any and all meetings, hearings, or proceedings and provides support, guidance, or advice to the Party. The Advisor may not directly participate in any meeting, hearing, or proceeding, except for the limited purpose of conducting oral cross-examination during a live hearing in a Title IX Sexual Harassment matter. The Advisor may not conduct oral cross-examination during a hearing in a Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct matter.

Appellate Authority means an individual(s) appointed or authorized by the Component to hear appeals.

Campus Administrator refers to the person(s) authorized by the Component to perform the function(s) as designated in this Policy

Campus Security Authorities (CSA) refers to those individuals designated by the Component, including but not limited to, University Police and officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, who are responsible for accurately reporting crime information for purposes of the Clery Act.

Complaint refers to Formal Complaint as defined herein.

Complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of Sexual Misconduct, and shall be referred to herein as either Complainant or victim. These terms may be used interchangeably throughout this Policy. For Title IX Sexual Harassment complaints, the Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the Component's Education Program or Activity at the time of the alleged incident.

Component refers to all member institutions of the Texas State University System, including the System Administration Office, Lamar University, Lamar Institute of Technology, Lamar State College Orange, Lamar State College Port Arthur, Sam Houston State University, Sul Ross State University, and Texas State University.

Component Premises. Buildings or grounds owned, leased, operated, controlled, or supervised by the Component including property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the premises owned by the Component but controlled by another

person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes, such as a food or other retail vendor.

Confidential Employee refers to a person designated by the Component to whom students enrolled at the institution may speak confidentially concerning incidents of Sexual Misconduct. The term refers to physical and mental health professionals, including licensed counselors who provide mental health counseling to members of the school community, and those who act under the supervision of a health care employee; and individuals whose scope of employment includes confidentiality requirements under Texas law.

Confidential Treatment Records means records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party, unless the Component obtains that Party's

Education Program or Activity means all the operations of a Component on or off campus, including any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the Component. Education Program or Activity also includes employment with the Component.

Employee refers to both faculty and staff.

Finding means the written decision made by the Title IX Coordinator or Decision Maker, per the applicable grievance process.

Fondling means the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the Consent of the Victim, including instances where the Victim is incapable of giving Consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Formal Complaint means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the Component investigate the allegation of Sexual Harassment.

The phrase “document filed by a Complainant” means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the Component) that contains the Complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint.

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

Informal Resolution means the process utilized by a Component to resolve Formal Complaints or Reports as an alternative to the investigation and adjudication procedures stated in this Policy. Informal Resolution may include but is not limited to mediation.

Informal Resolution Facilitator means the person who assists and guides the Parties toward their own resolution. The **Informal Resolution Facilitator** does not decide the outcome.

Investigator refers to the person who conducts the Sexual Misconduct investigation.

New Employee refers to a faculty or staff member who has not been previously employed by the Component, or whose previous employment with the Component was more than one year from their latest date of hire with the Component.

Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct refers to Sexual Misconduct that does not meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment in this Policy.

Notice means notification. Notice may be provided via electronic or hard copy methods. Every effort will be made to notify each Party using the same method.

Official with Authority refers to the Title IX Coordinator or any official, as determined by the Component, who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the Component.

Parties ~~mean the Complainant and the Respondent.~~

Complaint of Sexual Misconduct, including, but not limited to direct and indirect intimidation, threats, and harassment. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve Sexual Misconduct, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a Formal Complaint or Report of Sexual Misconduct, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this Policy, constitutes retaliation.

Sex Discrimination also referred to herein as sexual discrimination involves treating a person unfavorably because of that person's sex.

Sex Offenses include any sexual act directed against another person, without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent.

Sexual Assault is defined as forcible or nonforcible sex offenses under the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R) program [20 U.S.C. 1092 (f)(6)(A)(v)], which includes these two offense categories:

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

(a) Forcible Rape: (Except Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of bl826pptaered a is i (o)8.2 (e)3.6a(r)12.2 (s)8.4y.7 ()8.7

Examples of sexual exploitation can include, but are not limited to, the following behaviors:

- 1) prostituting another;
- 2) non-consensual electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds or images without the knowledge and consent of all Parties involved;
- 3) voyeurism (spying on others who are in intimate or sexual situations);
- 4) going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting friends hide in a closet to watch another friend having consensual sex); or
- 5) distributing intimate or sexual information about another person without that person's Consent.

Sexual Harassment:

Title IX Sexual Harassment refers to Sexual Misconduct that meets one or more of these three types of behavior:

- (i) A Component's Employee conditioning provision of an aid, benefit or service of the Component on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct ("quid pro quo" harassment which may be express or implied and need not be "severe" or "pervasive" as a single incident is inherently "offensive" and jeopardizes equal educational access;
- (ii) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the Component's Education Program or Activity, or
- (iii) "Sexual Assault," "Dating Violence," "Domestic Violence" or "Stalking" as defined in referenced statutes.

Sexual Harassment under other applicable state and federal law means unwelcomed sex-based verbal or physical conduct that:

- 1) in the employment context, unreasonably interferes with a

person's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or

2) in the education context, is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that the conduct interferes with the student's ability to

designed to restore or preserve equal access to the Component’s Education Program or Activity without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the Component’s educational environment, or deter Sexual Harassment. See Section 3 of this Policy.

Third Party refers to any person who is not a current Student or Employee of the Component, including but not limited to vendors and invited and uninvited visitors.

Third-Party Reporting refers to the submission of a Formal Complaint or Report of Sexual Misconduct by a person on behalf of another person.

Title IX Coordinator is the person who has been designated by each Component to coordinate efforts to comply with and implement this Policy. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for conducting the administrative investigation of reports of Sexual Misconduct and is available to discuss options, provide support, explain Component policies and procedures, and provide education on relevant issues. The Title IX Coordinator may designate one or more Deputy Title IX Coordinators. Throughout this Policy, the use of the term “Title IX Coordinator” includes such designees.

Title IX Sexual Harassment. See “Sexual Harassment” in this Glossary.