Sexual Misconduct Definitions

Advisor – an individual selected by each complainant and respondent to provide guidance during the investigation and resolution process and to conduct cross-examination when a complaint is referred to a formal hearing. An advisor may be an attorney. A member may appoint an advisor of the member’s choice for a complainant or respondent for a hearing if either party does not have an advisor present. Advisors may not otherwise represent or speak for the party they are advising. Each party is allowed one advisor, although members may establish circumstances under which a second advisor would be permitted (e.g., accommodating a party with a disability). See Section 4.2.5.

Appellate authority – an individual or panel responsible for rendering appeal decisions as specified in member rules. The role of the appellate authority is to review the process by which an original decision was reached and render an appellate decision, consistent with the grounds for appeal. Title IX Coordinators may not serve as an appellate authority in any case involving an allegation of discrimination or harassment based on sex.

Coercion – the act, process, or power of compelling a person to take an action, make a choice, or allow an act to happen that they would otherwise not choose or give consent to.

Complainant – the individual(s) who is alleged to have been subjected to discrimination.

Complaint - an oral or written report of an alleged violation of this regulation. A complaint may be filed by a complainant, any system member employee or student, or a third party. The complaint does not have to meet the definition of a “formal complaint” (see below).

Confidential – communication that cannot legally be disclosed to another person without the consent of the individual who originally provided the information, except under very limited circumstances such as allegations of elderly, disabled or child abuse; an imminent threat of injury or to the life of any person; or as required by law.

Confidential reporter – an employee designated or permitted by a member to receive complaints of discrimination and maintain confidentiality. Confidential Reporters are required to provide general nonidentifying information as required to comply with the Clery Act, and must report to the Title IX Coordinator any type of sex-based incident made known to them, but may not include any information that would violate that person’s expectation of privacy. Exceptions to confidentiality/privacy include reports of child abuse, abuse or neglect of disabled or elderly persons, and when a party poses an imminent danger to themselves or others.

Consent – clear, voluntary and ongoing agreement to engage in a specific sexual act. Persons need not verbalize their consent to engage in a sexual act for there to be permission. Permission to engage in a sexual act may be indicated through physical actions rather than words. A person who is asleep or mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, or whose agreement was made by threat, coercion, or force, cannot give consent. Consent may be revoked by any party at any time.

Dating violence – violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
(a) The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
(b) For the purposes of this definition:
(1) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
(2) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
[34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10)]

Dating violence is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of dating violence is also prohibited under this regulation. Dating violence is a form of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct.

Designated administrator – the decision-making entity specified in member rules. This may be an administrator or a hearing officer/panel but may not include a person with a clear conflict of interest (e.g., supervisor, subordinate, and/or family member of either party) or personal bias. The role of the designated administrator is to determine whether or not allegations of misconduct rise to the level of a violation of this regulation based on the evidence provided and utilizing the preponderance of the evidence standard. The designated administrator cannot have served as an investigator nor may they later serve as an appellate authority in the same case. Title IX Coordinators may not serve as a designated administrator in any case involving an allegation of discrimination or harassment based on sex. Designated administrators may consist of a single decision-maker (hearing officer for formal hearings) or a group of decision makers (hearing panel for formal hearings). When a hearing panel is utilized by a member, it must be chaired by a voting member and consist of an odd number of total voting members.

Discrimination - a materially adverse action or actions that intentionally or unintentionally excludes one from full participation in, denies the benefits of, or affects the terms and conditions of employment or access to educational or institutional programs because of an individual’s race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other classification protected by federal, state, or local law. Discrimination includes harassment (based on both hostile environment and quid pro quo) and retaliation based on a legally protected category.

Domestic violence – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:
(a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
(b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
(c) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
(d) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
(e) 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. [34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8)]

Domestic violence is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of domestic violence is also prohibited under this regulation. Domestic violence is a form of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct.
Educational program or activity – an “educational program or activity” is interpreted broadly to include all of the member’s operations, including locations, events, or circumstances over which the member exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged discriminatory behavior occurred, including any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the system member.

Employee – all personnel employed by the member including faculty, staff and students who receive compensation in either a full- or part-time capacity. Employees who are also students would have their status in the civil rights process determined by the context of the allegations; these individuals are subject to civil rights processes, as well as student conduct and employment standards set by the member.

Exculpatory evidence – evidence that would tend to support a finding that a respondent did not commit the alleged misconduct.

Formal complaint – a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose) filed by a complainant, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sex-based discrimination against a respondent and requesting that the member investigate the allegation(s). The formal complaint must contain the complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicate that the complainant is the person filing the complaint. Alternatively, a Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint but is not a complainant or otherwise a party to the complaint.

Hostile environment – a situation in which there is unwelcome harassing conduct based on a legally protected class that is severe, persistent, or pervasive enough to create a work, educational, or campus living environment that a reasonable person would consider objectively offensive. The determination of whether an environment is “hostile” must be based on all of the circumstances, which may include the frequency of the conduct, the nature and severity of the conduct, whether the conduct was physically threatening or humiliating, and/or the mental or emotional effect of the conduct on the individual(s) subjected to the alleged discrimination.

Incapacitated – a state in which a person, due to a disability, the use of alcohol or drugs, being asleep, or for any other reason, is not capable of making rational decisions about consent to sexual activity and recognizing the consequences of their decision.

Inculpatory evidence – evidence that would tend to support a finding that a respondent is responsible for alleged misconduct.

Informal resolution – resolution of a civil rights complaint without the use of a formal hearing. Informal resolutions may or may not involve the establishment of findings of fact and the application of sanctions.

Investigative authority – one or more trained individuals appointed to conduct a formal investigation to discover and examine the facts of an allegation and conclude if, based on the preponderance of the evidence, the allegation is substantiated, unsubstantiated, or if there is insufficient information. In complaints involving allegations of sex-based behaviors, the investigative authority will be limited to only reporting the evidence collected during the investigation, as well as issuing appropriate determinations surrounding credibility of witnesses and evidence.
Member – any or all members of The Texas A&M University System, including universities, agencies and System Offices.

Misconduct – an action or actions that violate published behavioral standards.

Objectively offensive – behavior determined by a reasonable person to be offensive.

Offensive – actions that cause unreasonable harm or distress to another individual or group of people.

Persistent – conduct occurring frequently over an unspecified period of time.

Pervasive – conduct existing in or spreading over a large area of an activity or program over a period of time.

Predation – an intent to engage in acts of misconduct prior to their occurrence demonstrating premeditation, planning or forethought, and is reflected in communicated intent (physical, verbal, visual, or written), threats directed at a party, attempts to incapacitate a party, attempts to isolate a party, utilizing physical force or violence, or other actions that a reasonable person would construe as a pre-mediation to engage in actions that are unwanted by/against the recipient. Committing any of these actions with an individual under the age of consent is also considered predatory.

Preponderance of the evidence – what is more likely than not to be true, based on the totality of the available evidence. The preponderance of the evidence is the standard of evidence used for all determinations made under this regulation.

Private – that which affects, characterizes, or belongs to an individual person, as opposed to the general public. With respect to this regulation, private means restricting information to those with a reasonable need to know.

Private body parts – a person’s breast, posterior (butt), groin, and/or genitals.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment – “this” for “that”; i.e., unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, the submission to or rejection of which may result in an adverse educational or employment action. Quid pro quo sexual harassment is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of quid pro quo sexual harassment is also prohibited under this regulation.

Reasonable person – a comparative standard on one person’s assessment of an action, actions, or situation compared with how most persons might act or react based on similar circumstances. This standard considers the identities of an individual as well as the context of the actions being evaluated.

Remedies – actions taken to restore or preserve equal access to the member’s education program or activity. Remedies may be disciplinary in nature and may burden the respondent.

Reporter – an individual who observed or was made aware of an alleged violation and who provides an initial oral or written account of an alleged violation of this regulation.
Respondent – an individual who has been alleged to have engaged in discriminatory conduct as defined in system policy and this regulation.

Retaliation — intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured under civil rights laws and regulations, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing. The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute prohibited retaliation, nor does the filing of a mandatory report as required by Section 2.1 of this regulation. In addition, a university official who files a mandatory report or charges an individual with making a materially false statement in the course of an investigation has not engaged in prohibited retaliation. Retaliation is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of retaliation is also prohibited under this regulation.

Severe – of sufficient seriousness to interfere with the rights, privileges, and legal activities of an individual, as well as actions that would be deemed by a reasonable person to be extreme or life threatening.

Sexual assault – an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent.

These offenses are defined as:
- Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Sexual assault is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of sexual assault is also prohibited under this regulation. Sexual assault is a form of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct.

Sex-based misconduct – unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex that is severe, persistent, or pervasive enough to create a work, educational, or campus living environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, abusive, or offensive. Sex-based misconduct is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of sex-based misconduct is also prohibited under this regulation. Sex-based includes, but is not limited to, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking based on sex.

Sexual exploitation – a situation in which an individual(s) takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his or her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. For example, sexual exploitation could include such actions as secretly videotaping sexual activity, voyeurism, sexually-based stalking, invasion of sexual privacy, exposing one’s
genitals or causing another to expose one’s genitals, and knowingly exposing another person to a sexually transmitted infection or disease. Sexual exploitation is a form of sex-based misconduct. Sexual harassment – a form of sex discrimination. Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex (of a sexual nature or otherwise): (1) by an employee of the member who conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the member on an individual’s participation in that unwelcome sexual conduct; (2) determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the member’s education program or activity; or (3) sexual assault or dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking based on sex.

Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
(a) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
(b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:
(a) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
(b) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
(c) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. [34 CFR 668.46(a)]

Stalking is explicitly prohibited under this regulation. Aiding another in the commission of stalking is also prohibited under this regulation. Stalking based on sex is a form of sexual harassment or sex-based misconduct.

Student – individual enrolled in member universities or someone who has accepted an offer of admission or, if not currently enrolled, otherwise has a continuing relationship with the university; for example, someone enrolled in a future semester. Students who are also employees would have their status in the civil rights process determined by the context of the allegations; these individuals are subject to civil rights processes as well as student conduct and employment standards set by the member.

Supportive measures – non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the member’s education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the member’s educational or work environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus or workplace, and other similar measures.
Title IX Coordinator – an employee designated and authorized to coordinate the member’s efforts to comply with its responsibilities under the Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 Act.

(revised December 18, 2020)