Sexual Assault Prevention & Response
Resource Information Guide
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Stephen F. Austin State University strives to provide an educational and work environment that affirms the rights and dignity of each individual. It is the policy of the university, in accordance with federal and state law, to prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, genetic information, citizenship and veteran status. Additionally, SFA prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression. Unlawful discrimination based on sex includes discrimination defined as sexual harassment.

The Discrimination Complaints policy (2.11) and the Sexual Misconduct policy (2.13) outline the university’s commitment and detail the procedures used to investigate reported violation (www.sfasu.edu/policies). It is the responsibility of the university president to ensure that SFA and all its constituencies comply with the provisions of this policy and with all federal and state laws, executive orders and regulations regarding non-discrimination.

The university prohibits and will not tolerate sexual misconduct because such behavior violates the university’s institutional values, adversely impacts the university’s community interest and interferes with the university’s mission. The university also prohibits retaliation against any person who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of this policy, files a reported violation, and/or otherwise participates in an investigation, proceeding, reported violation or hearing under this policy. Once the university becomes aware of an incident of sexual misconduct, the university will promptly and effectively respond in a manner designed to eliminate the misconduct, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.
The university strongly encourages prompt reporting of sexual misconduct for investigation and provides these options to initiate an investigation:

- Report the incident to a Title IX Coordinator listed in the following section.
- File a criminal report with the SFA Department of Public Safety*, located at 232 E. College St., Nacogdoches, Texas, (936) 468-2608 (non-emergency, from land line), (936) 468-2608 (emergency, from cell phone), 911 (emergency, from landline).
- Pursue student discipline by contacting the Office for Student Rights and Responsibilities (OSRR) at (936) 468-2703.

* If the incident occurred off-campus, a report may be filed with the appropriate law enforcement agency. No matter the location of the incident, SFA University Police can assist the reporting party in filing a report with the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Confidential Support Services for Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Students

SFA Counseling Center
Rusk Building - 3rd Floor
Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
(936) 468-2401
counseling@sfasu.edu

Student Health Clinic
Corner of Raguet and East College Streets
Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
(936) 468-4008
healthservices@sfasu.edu

Students and Staff

Family Crisis Center of East Texas - SFA Office
Inside the Student Health Clinic
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Tuesday 1-5 p.m.
Closed from noon to 1 p.m. daily
(936) 468-SAFE (7233)
24-hour crisis line (800) 828-7233
www.familycrisiscenterofeasttexas.com/sfasu-campus-office
Title IX Coordinators

The Title IX coordinator is the SFA official with responsibility for coordinating the university’s efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX and implementing Title IX regulations, including the investigation of Title IX reported violations.

Dr. Michael Walker
Rusk Building, Room 301
P.O. Box 13032
Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3032
TitleIX@sfasu.edu
(936) 468-8292
Fax: (936) 468-6638

**Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students**

Dr. Hollie Smith
Assistant Dean of Student Affairs
Baker Pattillo Student Center, Suite 3.105
P.O. Box 13066,
Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3066
TitleIXstudents@sfasu.edu
(936) 468-7249
Fax: (936) 468-7111

**Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics**

Loree McCary
Senior Woman Administrator, SFA Athletics
SFA Athletic Fieldhouse
P.O. Box 13010,
Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3010
TitleIXathletics@sfasu.edu
(936) 468-3751
Fax: (936) 468-4052

**Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty, Staff and Third-Parties**

Glenda Herrington
Director of Human Resources
Austin Building, Suite 201
P.O. Box 13039,
Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3039
TitleIXemployees@sfasu.edu
(936) 468-2304
Fax: (936) 468-1104

**Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the SFA Charter School**

Lysa Hagan
CEO/Principal, SFA Charter School
Janice Pattillo Early Childhood Research Center, Room 101B
P.O. Box 6072,
Nacogdoches, TX 75962-6072
TitleIXcharter@sfasu.edu
(936) 468-5899
Fax: (936) 468-7015
What to Do if You or Someone You Know Has Experienced Sexual Misconduct

If you need medical attention or are concerned about someone’s safety, call 911 or go to a medical facility of your choice. The following options are on or near campus:

- **Student Health Clinic, Stephen B. Tucker Building**
  Corner of Raguet and East College streets
  *(Students only, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.)*

- **Nacogdoches Memorial Hospital**
  1204 N. Mound Street
  *(Students and staff, 24 hours)*

- **Excel ER**
  1420 North Street
  *(Students and staff, 24 hours)*

**Steps to Consider**

**Seeking Medical Attention As Soon As Possible**
If you go to a medical facility, the trained professionals can collect necessary physical evidence. Even if you do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care professionals can treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections.

**Preserving Evidence**
It is important to preserve physical evidence of an assault even if you do not yet know whether you want to report the assault or pursue filing a reported violation. Evidence is best collected as soon as possible or at least within 72 hours of the incident. Do not shower to avoid washing away evidence. You can also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages and other communications that may be useful to investigators.

**Reporting the Sexual Misconduct**
Although the university strongly encourages all members of the community to immediately report sexual misconduct to law enforcement, you have a choice whether to make such a report, and you can decline to involve the police. Refer to the Options for Reporting Sexual Misconduct section for more information.
Assessment of Reported Violation
The Title IX coordinator or designee will conduct a preliminary assessment of the reported violation and recommend courses of action in consultation with the reporting party.

Notification to Reporting Party of University Offices Offering Assistance
After receiving a report, the Title IX coordinator or deputy coordinator shall inform the reporting party of available resources and assistance.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION OF CERTAIN SEXUAL MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS (OPTIONAL)
Informal resolution may be appropriate:
- with a reported violation not involving sexual violence as defined in this policy; and
- when both parties are categorically similar (i.e. employee/employee or student/student).

If informal resolution is deemed appropriate by the Title IX coordinator or designee, then the individual will be provided assistance in informally resolving the alleged sexual misconduct. Assistance may include, depending on the reported violation, providing the reporting party with strategies for communicating with the offending party that his or her behavior is unwelcomed and should cease, directing a university official to inform the offending party to stop the unwelcomed conduct, or initiating mediation. However, the university may take more formal action, including disciplinary action, to ensure an environment free of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. A reporting party may end this informal process at any time and proceed with a formal reported violation.
Timeframe
Informal resolutions should be completed no later than 10 business days after the Title IX coordinator receives the request for informal resolution. Should an informal resolution take longer, a justification for the delay will be provided to the parties by the Title IX coordinator.

Confidentiality and Documentation
The university will document informal resolutions. The Title IX coordinator will retain the documentation. If the reporting party wishes to remain anonymous, the university’s ability to establish facts and eliminate the alleged misconduct will be limited. The university will attempt to find the right balance between the reporting party’s desire for privacy and confidentiality and its responsibility to provide an environment free of sexual misconduct.

INTERIM MEASURES AND ONGOING ASSISTANCE
In addition to the services provided by on- and off-campus providers, the university will take immediate and interim measures to ensure the safety and well-being of the reporting party; to maintain an environment free from harassment, discrimination or retaliation; and to protect the safety and well-being of community members.

For example, if the accused is an employee, interim action may include reassignment and/or suspension. If the accused is a student, interim action may include suspension, no contact orders, changing living arrangements, modifying the course schedule, or modifying other aspects of the educational environment. Interim action may also include allowing the reporting party to move to a new residence hall, change work schedules, alter academic schedules, and withdraw from or retake a class without penalty. Moreover, the university may be able to provide additional accommodations for a reporting party while an investigation is pending.

FORMAL COMPLAINT AND INVESTIGATION

Formal Complaint
To begin the investigation process, the reporting party should submit a signed, written statement setting out the details of the conduct that is the subject of the reported violation, including the reporting party’s name, signature, and contact information; the name of the person directly responsible for the alleged violation; a detailed description of the conduct or event that is the basis of the alleged violation; the date(s) and location(s) of the occurrence(s); the names of any witnesses to the occurrence(s); the resolution sought; and any documents or information that is relevant to the reported violation. The university may initiate an investigation regardless
of the manner in which a reported violation is received; however, a detailed written reported violation may enhance the investigation. If the reported violation is not in writing, the investigator should prepare a statement of what he or she understands the reported violation to be after the initial interview and ask the reporting party to verify that statement. Several reporting options can be found at http://www.sfasu.edu/Lumberjacks-Care/

Investigation and Findings

A. An investigator will be assigned to investigate the reported policy violation.

B. As part of the investigation process, the reporting party and the responding party will be provided notice of the reported policy violation and be allowed five (5) business days to respond in writing. If the reporting party or responding party has evidence that there is a conflict of interest or other bias between them and the Title IX coordinator or investigator assigned to the reported violation, such individual should describe and provide the evidence for the conflict of interest or bias in their response. Substantiated conflicts of interest or other bias will be handled in accordance with Section 7.3 of this policy.

C. As part of their response, the reporting party and the responding party may present any document or information that is believed to be relevant to the reported violation.

D. Persons thought to have information relevant to the reported violation will be interviewed, and those interviews will be appropriately documented. Both the responding party and the reporting party may recommend witnesses for interview and suggest questions that should be asked. Neither the reporting party nor the responding party will normally attend these interviews or the gathering of evidence; however, if either one is permitted to attend, the other shall have the same right.

E. The investigation of a reported violation will be concluded as soon as possible after receipt of the written reported violation. The reporting party, responding party and Title IX coordinator should be provided updates on the progress of the investigation and issuance of the report. In investigations exceeding 60 calendar days, a justification for the delay will be presented by the investigator to the Title IX coordinator.
F. After the investigation is complete, a written report will be issued to the Title IX coordinator and the appropriate administrator. The appropriate administrator will depend on the status of the responding party (i.e., student, faculty, employee or third party). The report shall include a summary of the reported violation and investigation, factual findings and a conclusion regarding whether a policy violation occurred (based on a “preponderance of the evidence” standard).

G. After the written report is completed, the reporting party and responding party shall be informed concurrently in writing of the finding(s). Each will be allowed to inspect the report or, at the university’s discretion, provided letters summarizing the findings in the report in keeping with Federal Education Right and Privacy Act and Texas Education Code, Section 51.971, to the extent applicable.¹

H. If the responding party is found responsible for violation of this policy, after the appeal process in Section 6.6 has concluded, the matter will be referred to the appropriate administrator who will impose disciplinary action or sanction(s) in accordance with applicable policies and procedures dependent on the status of the responding party (i.e. student, faculty, or employee).

Provisions Applicable to the Investigation

Assistance
During the investigation process, a reporting party or responding party may be assisted by an adviser of their choosing; however, the adviser may not actively represent the reporting party or responding party in any meeting or interview. Failure to abide by this policy may result in the advisor being dismissed from the meeting or interview.

Documentation
The university shall document the reported violation and resolution and retain copies of all materials in accordance with state and federal laws and university policy.

Conflicts of Interest
In the event a conflict of interest (or related bias) exists between a reporting party/responding party and a university official responsible for any part of the investigation or disposition of the reported violation, the university will determine if a conflict of interest (or other related bias) exists, and, if so, make appropriate substitutions for that individual’s role in the process.

¹ Appropriate report redactions will be made to comply with FERPA and Texas Education Code, Section 51.971, to the extent applicable.
SELF CARE DURING THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Going through the investigation process can be a stressful experience. Gathering and presenting documentation, writing a response, identifying witnesses, being interviewed, reviewing the report or letter once a decision is made, and waiting can all have an impact on one’s stress level and daily functioning. The following information is offered to help you manage any stress you may be feeling during the process.

Consider talking to someone. Confiding in a trusted friend or family member can be very helpful at a stressful time. This person would be someone who would not share your information with anyone else, who makes you feel believed and supported, who will not ask you a lot of questions, and who can be an excellent, empathic listener. Your friends want to support you at a time like this so do not be concerned about burdening them. Students can also contact SFA Counseling Services (936-468-2401) and schedule an appointment. All information shared is confidential.

Surround yourself with positive, supportive people. Even those who do not know about your experience can be a source of support or discouragement during this process. Spend time with people that help you feel optimistic and hopeful. Also, limit your social medial exposure to only those sites that are positive and uplifting.

Learn more about resources. Talk to the Family Crisis Center advocate at SFA to learn more about what to expect from the process and the services they can provide to support you (936-468-7233).

Consider having a confidential advisor with you at meetings or interviews. While your confidential advisor will not actively participate in the process, their presence can be comforting and supportive during the experience. An advisor can be anyone you choose such as a trusted friend or family member.

Attend to your physical wellness.

- Do what you can to get enough sleep. It might be difficult but engaging in a supportive sleep ritual can help in the restoration and maintenance of your body and mind.
- Eat healthy and well-balanced meals. Even if you do not have an appetite, do what you can to nourish your body.
- Consider engaging in some form of physical activity. Physical activity is one of the best things one can do for stress management. Walking, gentle stretching or yoga can be enough to encourage the release of stress management neurotransmitters in the brain.
• Stick with your routine. What were your start-o-day and end-of-day habits before the investigation process? Try to maintain those habits in your daily life.
• Limit or eliminate alcohol or drug use. Alcohol and other drugs (including caffeine, nicotine and sugar) can seem like an escape but can, in fact, contribute to greater feelings of stress, anxiety and depression.

APPEAL
Each party will have five (5) business days from the date the report/letter is issued via e-mail to each party to submit a written appeal of the finding(s) to the Title IX Coordinator. Appeals should be in writing and must include the appealing party’s name, university identification number (if applicable), and the grounds for the appeal. An appeal is not intended to re-hear or re-argue the matter and is limited to the following grounds:
• Substantive procedural error that resulted in preventing a fair, impartial or proper investigation. Deviations from the designated procedures will not be a basis for sustaining an appeal unless material harm or prejudice results;
• Discovery of substantial new evidence that was unavailable at the time of the investigation, and that reasonably could have affected the findings of the investigator; and/or
• Finding(s) not supported by the evidence

If an appeal is filed, the other party will have two (2) business days to file a response to the appeal.

Appeals will be reviewed within seven (7) business days after being received. The Title IX coordinator will submit all appeal materials to an appeal panel consisting of three (3) members from a pool of trained individuals, typically deputy Title IX coordinators or investigators not affiliated with the matter. The appeal panel may:
• Affirm or uphold the determination,
• request further investigation into the reported violation, or
• take such other action as may be warranted under the circumstances.

The reporting and responding parties shall be informed concurrently in writing of the decision.

Standard of Proof
All investigations under this policy will use the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine violations of this policy.
Timelines
Barring any unforeseen and reasonable delays, the university will endeavor to resolve reported violation under this policy no later than sixty (60) calendar days after the initial report was received by the responsible employee. If the investigation and resolution exceeds sixty (60) calendar days, the university will notify all parties in writing of the reason for the delay and the expected time frame adjustment. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a timely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness and fundamental fairness with promptness.

At the request of law enforcement, the university may defer its fact-gathering until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The university will, nevertheless, communicate with the reporting party regarding his/her rights, procedural options, the status of the investigation, and the implementation of interim measures to ensure his/her safety and well-being. The university will also communicate with the responding party regarding his/her rights, procedural options and information regarding the status of the investigation. The university will promptly resume its fact-gathering as soon as law enforcement has completed its initial investigation, or if the fact-gathering is not completed in a reasonable time.

The university will not wait for the outcome of a concurrent criminal or civil justice proceeding to take action. The university has an independent duty to investigate reported violation of sexual misconduct.

The filing of a reported violation under this policy does not excuse the reporting party from meeting time limits imposed by outside agencies. Likewise, the applicable civil or criminal statute of limitations will not affect the university's investigation of the reported violation.

Remedies
In addition to sanctions that may be imposed pursuant to the appropriate disciplinary policy, the university will take appropriate action(s), including but not limited to those below to resolve reported violation of sexual misconduct, prevent any recurrence and, as appropriate, remedy any effects:

- Imposing sanctions against the responding party, including attending training, suspension, termination or expulsion
- Ensuring the reporting party and responding party do not share classes, working environments or extracurricular activities
- Making modifications to the on campus living arrangements of the responding party or reporting party (if the reporting party requests to be moved)
- Providing comprehensive, holistic victim services including medical, counseling and academic support services, such as tutoring
• Providing the reporting party extra time to complete or re-take a class or withdraw from a class without an academic or financial penalty;
• Determining whether sexual misconduct adversely affected the reporting party’s university standing
• Conducting, in conjunction with university leaders, a university climate check to assess the effectiveness of efforts to ensure that the university is free from sexual misconduct, and using that information to inform future proactive steps that the university will take
• Providing targeted training for a group of students or employees if, for example, the sexual misconduct created a hostile environment in a residence hall or department, fraternity or sorority, or on an athletic team. Bystander intervention and sexual misconduct prevention programs may be appropriate;
• Issuing policy statements or taking other steps to clearly communicate that the university does not tolerate sexual misconduct and will respond to any incidents and to any individual who reports such incidents.

These remedies are separate from, and in addition to, any interim measures that may have been provided before the end of the university’s investigation. If the reporting party did not take advantage of a specific service (e.g., counseling) when offered as an interim measure, the reporting party should still be offered, and is still entitled to, appropriate final remedies that may include services the reporting party declined as an interim measure. A refusal at the interim stage does not mean the refused service or set of services should not be offered as a remedy.

Sanctions and Discipline
Disciplinary action against faculty and employees will be handled under the university’s policies for discipline and dismissal of faculty and employees. Disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to, written reprimands, the imposition of conditions, reassignment, suspension and dismissal. The vice president for university affairs, or designee, will impose disciplinary action, if any, against a student under the university’s student disciplinary procedures. Student disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to, probation, suspension or expulsion.

In accordance with federal law, when disciplinary action is commenced because of a violation of this policy, both parties will have equal opportunities in all aspects of the sanctioning process including notices and advisor representation. Further, the standard of proof in determining the outcome will be the “preponderance of the evidence,” as defined in this policy.
Additional Conduct Violations Retaliation
Any administrator, faculty member, student or employee who knowingly and intentionally retaliates in any way against an individual who has brought a reported violation under this policy, participated in an investigation or disciplinary process of such a reported violation, or opposed any unlawful practice, is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal or separation from the university.

Interference with an Investigation
Any person who knowingly and intentionally interferes with an ongoing investigation conducted under this policy is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal or separation from the university. Interference with an ongoing investigation may include, but is not limited to:
• attempting to coerce, compel or prevent an individual from providing testimony or relevant information;
• removing, destroying, or altering documentation relevant to the investigation; or
• providing false or misleading information to the investigator, or encouraging others to do so.

No Effect on Pending Personnel or Academic Actions Unrelated to the Reported Violation
The filing of a reported violation under this policy will not stop or delay any action unrelated to the reported violation, including any evaluation or disciplinary action relating to a reporting party who is not performing up to acceptable standards or who has violated university rules or policies; any evaluation or grading of students participating in a class, or the ability of a student to add/drop a class, change academic programs, or receive financial reimbursement for a class; or any job-related functions of a university employee. Nothing in this section shall limit the university’s ability to take interim action.

False Reported Violation
While false reported violations are rare, a charge of filing a false reported violation may be made by the university against any person who knowingly and intentionally files a false reported violation under this policy. An individual found responsible is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal or separation from the university. A finding of non-responsibility does not indicate a report was false.

Complete details regarding the reporting and investigation process can be found in the Sexual Misconduct policy (www.sfasu.edu/policies). SFA is committed to creating an environment free of all forms of gender discrimination. Should you have any questions about your rights and responsibilities under this policy, contact the Title IX coordinator or go to www.sfasu.edu/Lumberjacks-care for more information.
Definitions - Policy 2.13

Sexual Misconduct – A broad term encompassing a range of nonconsensual sexual activity or unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature. Sexual misconduct can be committed by men or women, strangers or acquaintances, and can occur between or among people of the same or opposite sex. Sexual Violence includes physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. The term includes, but is not limited to, rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual coercion, sexual abuse, indecency with a child, and/or aggravated sexual assault. The Sexual Misconduct policy (2.13) considers all of the following to be forms of sexual misconduct sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual intimidation, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other inappropriate sexual conduct.

Sexual Assault - An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape:

- 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 Exploitation - Occurs when an individual takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his or her own benefit, or to benefit anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to, engaging in voyeurism; forwarding of pornographic or other sexually inappropriate material by email, text, or other channels to non-consenting students/groups; and any activity that goes beyond the boundaries of consent, such as recording of sexual activity, letting others watch consensual sex, or knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted disease (STD) to another.

Sexual Harassment - Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s student status, employment, or participation in university
activities; such conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive that it interferes with an individual’s education, employment, or participation in university activities, or creates an objectively hostile environment; or such conduct is intentionally directed towards a specific individual and has the effect of unreasonably interfering with that individual’s education, employment or participation in university activities, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. A hostile environment exists when sex-based harassment is sufficiently severe or pervasive to deny or limit the individual’s ability to participate in or benefit from the university’s programs or activities or an employee’s terms and conditions of employment. A hostile environment can be created by anyone involved in a university’s program or activity (e.g., administrators, faculty members, employees, students and university visitors). The determination of the existence of a hostile environment is based on the severity, persistence or pervasiveness of the sex-based harassment and the extent to which the conduct affected an individual’s or individuals’ education or employment.

**Consent** - A voluntary, mutually understandable agreement that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in each instance of sexual activity. Consent to one act does not imply consent to another. Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Any expression of an unwillingness to engage in any instance of sexual activity establishes a presumptive lack of consent. Consent is **not effective** if it results from any of the following:

- The use of physical force, threat of physical force, or intimidation
  - Intimidation is unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Coercion or incapacitation
  - Incapacitation is a state of being that prevents an individual from having the capacity to give consent. For example, incapacitation could result from the use of drugs or alcohol, a person being asleep or unconscious, or because of an intellectual or other disability.
- Any other factor that would eliminate an individual’s ability to exercise his or her own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual activity.

**Dating Violence** - Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the reporting party. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined by the reporting party with consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship;
• the type of relationship; and
• the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

**Domestic (Family) Violence** - Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Texas, 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 state of Texas.

**Stalking** - Engaging in a course of conduct (two or more 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) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person (a person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the reporting party) to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.
In the spirit of the SFA Way and to promote a culture of respect and understanding, all incoming students are required to complete an online training called Student Empower Plus. This training covers a variety of topics including awareness and prevention of sexual assault, dating violence, as well as the impact and risks of alcohol use. This training is required for all incoming students and is available on the home tab of mySFA under Student Training. Students will be able to access other trainings as assigned through this link as well. More information about student training requirements can be found at www.sfasu.edu/Lumberjacks-Care
Additional Information

More information about Title IX at SFA:
www.sfasu.edu/Lumberjacks-Care

The complete Sexual Misconduct policy (2.13):
http://www.sfasu.edu/policies/2.13_sexual-misconduct.pdf

The complete Discrimination Complaint policy (2.11):
http://www.sfasu.edu/policies/2.11_discrimination-complaints.pdf

University Police Department:
http://www.sfasu.edu/dps/
(936) 468-2608 (non-emergency)

Lumberjack Guardian Mobile App:
http://www.sfasu.edu/dps/lumberjack-guardian.asp

Family Crisis Center of East Texas:
24 hour crisis Line (800) 828-7233

National Resources

The National Domestic Violence Hotline
http://www.thelife.org/
1-800-799-7233
1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network
https://www.rainn.org/
1-800-656-HOPE(4673)

Learn About Dating Violence
http://www.breakthecycle.org/learn-about-dating-violence
Reporting Options

Reports can be filed by filling out the online report form, sending an email, calling, or meeting with a Title IX coordinator or deputy coordinator. Go to [www.sfasu.edu/lumberjacks-care](http://www.sfasu.edu/lumberjacks-care) for sample reporting forms, links to online reporting forms, resources, and more information about how to file a report.

Title IX Coordinator
Rusk Building, Room 301
(936) 468-8292
[http://www.sfasu.edu/lumberjacks-care/](http://www.sfasu.edu/lumberjacks-care/)

SFA Department of Public Safety
232 E. College Street
(936) 468-2608 (non-emergency, from land line)
(936) 468-2608 (emergency, from cell phone)
911 (emergency, from landline)
[http://www.sfasu.edu/dps/](http://www.sfasu.edu/dps/)

Office for Student Rights and Responsibilities
Rusk Building, Room 315
(936) 468-2703
[http://www.sfasu.edu/judicial/](http://www.sfasu.edu/judicial/)

Confidential

SFA Counseling Center
Rusk Building - 3rd Floor
(936) 468-2401
[http://www.sfasu.edu/counselingservices/](http://www.sfasu.edu/counselingservices/)

Student Health Clinic
Corner of Raguet and East College streets
(936) 468-4008
[http://www.sfasu.edu/healthclinic/](http://www.sfasu.edu/healthclinic/)

Family Crisis Center of East Texas - SFA Office
Inside the Student Health Clinic
(936) 468-7233
24-hour crisis line (800) 828-7233