

## What is sexual misconduct?

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Sexual misconduct includes a broad range of unwelcome behaviors that are committed without consent or by force, intimidation, coercion, or manipulation. Sexual misconduct may include sexual harassment, sexual assault, or gender discrimination. Sexual misconduct can be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, sexual orientation or gender identity of those involved.

## What is consent?

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Consent is sexual permission. It must be clear, knowing, and voluntarily given prior to and during sexual activity. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Previous consent does not imply consent to sexual activity in the future. Silence or passivity — without actions demonstrating permission — cannot be assumed to show consent. Consent, once given, can be withdrawn at any time. There must be a clear indication that consent is being withdrawn.

## Notice to all students:

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Federal law mandates that you participate in training about Title IX and sexual misconduct. You will be contacted via your STCL Houston email account with a link to the training program. Failure to complete the program within the required time may result in a hold on your registration.

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713-659-8040  
[www.stcl.edu](http://www.stcl.edu)

## Title IX Coordinator

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South Texas College of Law Houston (STCL Houston) has a duty to promptly respond to all complaints of sexual misconduct on campus or off-campus at STCL Houston sponsored events. The purpose of Title IX is to prevent sex discrimination on campus, promptly and fairly respond to reported incidents, limit the effects of harassment on the educational environment, and prevent its recurrence, if possible. When a student or employee reports an incident to the Title IX Coordinator, he or she has the right to expect STCL Houston to take appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter equitably.

## Filing a Title IX complaint

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You have the right to file a formal or anonymous complaint alleging sexual harassment, assault, or misconduct with the school. You can find the complete Title IX policy on the South Texas College of Law Houston website at [www.stcl.edu/TitleIXpolicy.pdf](http://www.stcl.edu/TitleIXpolicy.pdf)

Online:

[www.stcl.edu/title-ix/submit-title-ix-report/](http://www.stcl.edu/title-ix/submit-title-ix-report/)

Email:

[TitleIXCoordinator@stcl.edu](mailto:TitleIXCoordinator@stcl.edu)

### Contact: Wanda Morrow

*Assistant Dean of Institutional Compliance and International Programs, Title IX Coordinator, 504/ADA Coordinator*

1303 San Jacinto, Room 835, Houston, TX 77002

Phone: 713-646-1825

Email: [TitleIXCoordinator@stcl.edu](mailto:TitleIXCoordinator@stcl.edu)

### Confidential reporting options off-campus:

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil

Rights (OCR) Phone: 214-661-9600

Email: [OCR.Dallas@ed.gov](mailto:OCR.Dallas@ed.gov)

Website: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>



# Sexual Misconduct

## Prevention and Awareness

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal Financial assistance ...”

**20 U.S.C. §1681 (known as Title IX)**



South Texas  
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## What is Title IX?

Title IX of the U.S. Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination in education programs and activities. Although it is often thought of in terms of athletic programs, Title IX covers sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, and sexual assault as a form of sex discrimination.

## What is sexual harassment?

Sexual harassment is unwelcome, sexual, sex based or gender-based verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct. Purpose or intent is not an element of sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment may be disciplined when it takes the form of quid pro quo harassment, retaliatory harassment and/or creates a hostile environment. A hostile environment is created when sexual harassment is severe, or persistent or pervasive, and objectively offensive, such that it unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the law school's educational, employment or social program.

Anyone experiencing sexual harassment in any law school program is encouraged to report immediately to the Title IX Coordinator or a campus security official.

## What is sexual assault?

Sexual assault is a particular type of sexual harassment that includes physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to

## Things you may not know about Title IX

### 1 Provides protection for survivors of sexual assault or rape

Title IX grants protection for survivors of sexual assault or rape by requiring universities to provide counseling, medical, and academic support, and to provide a prompt and equitable resolution of sexual violence complaints regardless of whether or not law enforcement is involved.

### 2 Provides protection against harassment and bullying

Sexual harassment is a form or prohibited sex discrimination in schools under Title IX, and much of what we call "bullying" is actually prohibited harassment.

### 3 Provides protection for pregnant and parenting students

Requires that pregnant and parenting students have equal access to schools and activities, that all separate programs are completely voluntary and the schools excuse absences due to pregnancy or childbirth for as long as it is deemed medically necessary.

the victim's mental or physical incapacitation. The conduct may include physical force, violence, threat or intimidation, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person of another.

## What is sexual exploitation?

Sexual exploitation refers to a situation in which a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another, and that behavior does not otherwise fall within the definitions of Sexual Harassment, or Sexual Misconduct. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual voyeurism or invasion of sexual privacy
- Taking or sharing pictures or videos of another in a sexual act, or in any other private activity without the consent of all involved in the activity, or exceeding the boundaries of consent

## Recognizing behaviors

Harassing conduct may take various forms, including, but not limited to, name-calling, graphic or written statements (including the improper use of technology or the Internet), or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Such harassment does not have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents.

Sex or gender based misconduct may include sexual comments, jokes, gestures, unwanted touching, domestic/dating violence, rape, sexual assault/battery, stalking or other gender-based discrimination.