

APPENDIX B
CONSENT

The University of Tennessee is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and non-discriminatory learning, living, and working environment free from Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation (collectively, “Prohibited Conduct”). Prohibited Conduct is defined in the University’s Policy on Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation (the “Policy”).¹

The purpose of this Appendix B is to inform students, employees, and third parties about how the University, in investigations and disciplinary hearings,² will determine whether Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration occurred without Consent.

- “Consent” means an active agreement to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration. An active agreement is words and/or conduct that communicate a person’s willingness to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration.
- The following individuals cannot give valid Consent:
 - A person who is Incapacitated, if either the person claiming to have obtained Consent knows that the other person is Incapacitated or a Reasonable Person would know that the other person is Incapacitated;
 - A person who is Forced to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration; or
 - A person who is under the age of eighteen (18), unless the person giving Consent is at least the age of thirteen (13) and the other person is less than four (4) years older than the person giving Consent.
- During a sexual encounter, each person has responsibility for obtaining Consent from the other person. **During a University investigation or disciplinary hearing, the University has the burden of proving that Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration occurred without Consent (and it is not a Respondent’s burden to prove Consent).**
- Whether a person has communicated Consent to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration generally is evaluated from the perspective of what a Reasonable Person who perceived the individual’s words and/or non-verbal conduct would have understood; however, in the context of a relationship that has involved sexual activity and a pattern of communicating Consent, whether Consent has been communicated may be evaluated based on a subjective standard (i.e., what did the specific person who initiated the Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration conclude based on the pattern of communication?).
- A verbal “no” (or words equivalent to “no”) or the nonverbal communication of “no,” even if it sounds or appears insincere or indecisive, means that Consent has not been communicated, or if previously communicated has been withdrawn. The absence of a verbal “no” or the absence of a nonverbal communication of “no” does not necessarily mean that Consent has been communicated.
- Consent must exist from the beginning to the end of each sexual encounter and for each act of Sexual Contact and Sexual Penetration that occurs during a sexual encounter. A person has a right to change their mind; thus, Consent to participate in an act of Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration may be withdrawn at any time. A withdrawal of Consent is communicated through clear words and/or conduct that indicate that a person no longer agrees to participate in an act of Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration. Once a person’s withdrawal of Consent has been communicated, the other person must cease the sexual act for which Consent was withdrawn and must obtain Consent before reinitiating that sexual act. Consent is automatically withdrawn when a person becomes Incapacitated or is Forced to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration.
- Consent to one type of Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration (e.g., oral sex) does not constitute or imply Consent for another type of Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration (e.g., vaginal intercourse), whether during a sexual encounter or based on a previous sexual encounter.
- The following do not communicate a person’s willingness to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration:

¹ Capitalized terms have the same meaning in the Policy and Appendix B.

² Including contested case proceedings under the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, Tennessee Code Annotated § 4-5-101 *et seq.* (“UAPA”).

- Silence, unless accompanied by non-verbal conduct conveying a willingness to participate in Sexual Contact or Sexual Penetration;
 - Consent communicated by the person on a previous occasion;
 - Consent communicated to a third person;
 - The person's failure to resist physical force (however, for purposes of the Policy, the person's resistance to physical force will be viewed as a clear demonstration that the person has not communicated Consent);
 - A current or previous dating, romantic, intimate, or sexual relationship with the other person;
 - Currently or previously cohabitating with the other person;
 - The person's attire, reputation, giving or acceptance of gifts, sexual arousal, or extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private residence, room, or other location.
- One's own use of alcohol, drugs, or other substances does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain Consent from the other person. Another person's use of alcohol, drugs, or other substances does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain Consent from that person.

Recommendations on Consent

- The University urges individuals to communicate with one another before and throughout a sexual encounter to ensure Consent exists for every sexual act. Because interpreting non-verbal conduct may lead to misunderstanding and a violation of the Policy, persons subject to the Policy are strongly encouraged to err on the side of caution and not rely solely on the non-verbal conduct of another person in concluding that the other person has communicated Consent.
- The University urges individuals to be cautious before engaging in sexual activity when either person has been consuming alcohol or using other drugs. Alcohol and other drugs impair a person's ability to give Consent and impair a person's ability to determine whether Consent has been given.