



**Title IX
Student Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Relationship (Dating)
Violence and Stalking Policy and Procedures**

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I. Introduction to Policy

This policy addresses Stanford University's responsibilities under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex (gender) in educational programs and activities and programs that receive federal assistance. Similarly, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 section 304 requires that universities have procedures in place to respond to matters of sexual assault, relationship (dating) violence and stalking. This policy covers student-related concerns of sexual harassment, sexual assault and sexual misconduct, relationship (dating) violence and stalking (collectively Prohibited Conduct) between students, regardless of whether the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred on or off of campus. Except as provided in Section XII, this policy sets forth the procedures that Stanford University will follow to assess a concern and investigate allegations of Prohibited Conduct, as appropriate, in cases in which the Impacted Party and Respondent are both students; in cases in which the Respondent is not a student, the University will follow the guidelines provided in Administrative Guide 2.2.4, Sexual Harassment and Consensual Sexual or Romantic Relationships, <https://adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4>. In all instances in which Prohibited Conduct is found to have occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will take appropriate steps to end such conduct, prevent its recurrence and redress its effects.

II. Reporting a Concern

A Title IX concern can be raised by contacting Stanford University's Title IX Coordinator: Rosa Gonzalez, Director, Diversity and Access Office, Mariposa House, 585 Capistrano Way, Stanford, CA 94305, (650) 723-0755, equal.opportunity@stanford.edu, <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/diversityaccess/diveo.html>.

Any Stanford University student who believes he or she has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct is encouraged to report such a concern and may request that an investigation be conducted. Except for University-recognized confidential resources, University staff members with knowledge of unreported Prohibited Conduct (or potentially prohibited conduct) must report such allegation to the Title IX Coordinator. Additionally, any person with knowledge of Prohibited Conduct is encouraged to report the concern to the Title IX Coordinator.

III. Confidentiality

The University will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve an Impacted Party's and Respondent's privacy and to protect the confidentiality of information. Should an Impacted Party request confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Impacted Party that the University's ability to respond may be limited, although, where feasible, the University will take reasonable steps to prevent Prohibited Conduct and limit its effects.

The Title IX Coordinator will further inform the Impacted Party that it is not possible to provide confidentiality in all cases and that the University's decision to share information with others is subject to the balancing test described below in Section VI. In summary, although the University's goal is to limit the number of individuals who may learn about an allegation of Prohibited Conduct or an investigation, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality in all matters.

IV. Assessment of the Concern

Upon notice of any concern regarding Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator or her designee will assess whether a formal Title IX investigation will be conducted under this Policy; that is, whether the allegation(s), if true, would rise to the level of Prohibited Conduct and, if so, whether a formal investigation is appropriate under the circumstances. If the determination is that no further action is necessary, the Impacted Party will be provided an Outcome Letter and may appeal the determination under Section IX; to the extent appropriate under this policy and if involved in the assessment, the Respondent will also be provided an Outcome Letter and may appeal the determination under Section IX.

V. Purpose of an Investigation

- A. Whether Prohibited Conduct has occurred;
- B. Whether there is an ongoing risk of harm for further Prohibited Conduct and if so, to take steps to prevent its recurrence;
- C. Whether accommodations for the Impacted Party need to be put in place to redress the effects of Prohibited Conduct;
- D. Whether accommodations or safety measures should be put in place to make the Stanford community safe;
- E. Whether the conduct warrants review by the Office of Community Standards if such review has not been initiated; and
- F. Whether system-wide or local changes to policies, practices or training should be considered and implemented.

VI. Determination of Undertaking an Investigation

If after assessing a concern as provided in Section IV above the Title IX Coordinator determines there is sufficient basis to initiate a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the Impacted Party, when possible, to provide information about a Title IX investigation. A copy of this policy will be provided to the Impacted Party. Before beginning an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Impacted Party and request consent from the Impacted Party to proceed to an investigation. An investigation may still go forward even if the Impacted Party refuses consent, if appropriate, subject to the balancing test provided by the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights' April 4, 2011 Dear Colleague Letter, which states that in such cases, institutions should balance:

- The seriousness of the alleged harassment;
- The Impacted Party's age;
- Whether there have been other harassment complaints about the same individual; and
- The alleged harasser or assailant's rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the school as an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99.¹

In some instances, the Title IX Coordinator may also refer the matter to another process (such as the Dean's Alternate Misconduct Review Process within the Office of Community Standards) or to a University administrator (such as the Dean of Student Life) to manage a concern on behalf of the Title IX Coordinator and in lieu of an investigation under this Policy. (See also Section XII, Interaction with other University Policies). In some instances, such as where the concern described does not fall within the scope of Prohibited Conduct, an investigation may not go forward.

VII. Time Frame of a Title IX Investigation:

A Title IX Investigation should normally be completed within 60 calendar days after the University has notice of an allegation of Prohibited Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator or her designee may extend this time frame for good cause, including University breaks.

VIII. Investigation Process

- Assigning an Investigator.** When a determination is made to proceed with a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will investigate or will assign an investigator or investigators.
- Standard of Review.** This Title IX investigation procedure will determine findings of fact using the "preponderance of the evidence" standard (i.e., it is more likely than not that the Prohibited Conduct occurred).
- Cooperation.** All Stanford University faculty, staff and students are expected to cooperate in the investigation process, although students have the right not to incriminate themselves.
- Notice of Investigation.** At the outset of an investigation, the investigator will advise the Respondent of the allegations against him or her in writing (Notice of Investigation) and a copy of the Notice of Investigation will be provided to the Impacted Party.
- Opportunity to Participate.** Both the Respondent and the Impacted Party will have an opportunity to respond to the Notice of Investigation in writing and in a meeting with the Investigator. Both parties have the right to request that the investigator meet with relevant witnesses and evaluate relevant documentary or other evidence.

¹ Dear Colleague Letter, April 4, 2011, Officer for Civil Rights, p. 5.
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- F. **Evidentiary Determinations.** The investigator has broad discretion in determining whether an offered witness or documentary evidence would be relevant or helpful to a determination. For example, some reasons an investigator might decline to speak to an offered witness include: there is not a sufficient basis that the person could have relevant information to the factual determination; the information to be solicited would be repetitive; and confidentiality concerns balanced against the importance of the information. Similarly, some reasons that an investigator might decline to seek or review documentary evidence include: the University does not have the expertise to consider scientific evidence; the information is repetitive; cost considerations balanced against the importance of the information; and confidentiality concerns balanced against the importance of the information.
- G. **Review of Title IX Coordinator.** In the event the investigator is not the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator will provide a written report to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will review the report and may request further review from the investigator, or may ask for additional information directly from parties or witnesses.
- H. **Investigation Outcome.** Upon completion of the investigation and review of all materials, the Title IX Coordinator will issue each party a written Outcome Letter including finding(s) of fact, and if applicable, any actions the University will take to provide accommodations to the Impacted Party, or safety measure(s) for the University community. The letter will also describe whether any systemic remedies are being considered or implemented. Additionally, the letter may include a recommendation that the matter be referred for disciplinary review by the Office of Community Standards. An Outcome Letter will be provided to both parties, although the content of each letter may be modified subject to the limitations of FERPA and other relevant federal or state privacy laws.

IX. Appeal

If the Impacted Party or the Respondent is dissatisfied with final determinations made under this policy, that person may file an appeal. The Appeal should be filed in writing with the Title IX Coordinator within 5 business days of the Outcome Letter, unless there is good cause for an extension, including University breaks. A delay in filing the Appeal may be grounds for rejection of that Appeal. The Appeal should follow the standards for review provided here and the Appeal should state the remedy sought by the appealing party. The Appeal will be forwarded to the Title IX Appeal Officer, the Associate Vice Provost and Dean of Educational Resources, Sally Dickson, who may attempt to resolve the matter informally, or may refer the matter (or any part of it) to another designee or other University administrator to resolve the matter. The Appeal review should be completed within 10 business days unless there is good cause for an extension, including University breaks. The appeal decision is final. The Student Non Academic Grievance Process is not available for cases that have been reviewed through this policy, as this process will serve as the grievance process required under Title IX.

- A. **Grounds for Appeal.** The grounds for the Appeal will usually be limited to the following considerations:
- a. Is there new compelling evidence that was not available at the time of the initial review? Were the proper criteria brought to bear on the decision? Were improper or extraneous facts or criteria brought to bear that substantially affected the decision to the detriment of the Impacted Party or the Respondent?
 - b. Were there any procedural irregularities that substantially affected the outcome of the matter to the detriment of the Impacted Party or the Respondent?
 - c. Given the proper facts, criteria and procedures, was the decision one that a person in the position of the decision-maker might reasonably have made?

X. Accommodations, Safety Measures and Interim Measures

- A. **Accommodations and Safety Measures:** The University will take steps to prevent the recurrence of Prohibited Conduct through safety measures, and will redress its effects through appropriate accommodations. To the extent reasonable and feasible, the University will consult with the Impacted Party and Respondent in determining accommodations and safety measures. Appropriate actions may include:
- i. Housing reassignments
 - ii. Class reassignments
 - iii. No contact directives
 - iv. Limitation on extracurricular or athletic activities
 - v. Removal from University community
 - vi. Review or revising University policies or practices
 - vii. Training
 - viii. Other appropriate actions as necessary to stop the Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, remedy its effect on the Impacted Party or improve University policies or practices.

- B. **Interim Measures:** When the University has notice of an allegation of Prohibited Conduct, a qualified University staff member (such as a Graduate Life Dean, Residence Dean, Residence Fellow, Dean of Student Life or Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator) may impose interim accommodations or safety measures, which will generally remain in effect throughout the duration of the Title IX Investigation. When a qualified University staff member imposes interim measures, a report of the actions taken should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible. Interim Measures may include the same accommodations provided above.
- C. **Potential Accommodations in the Event of No Investigation:** Even if the University does not confront the Respondent because the Impacted Party insists on confidentiality, the University may pursue other reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence as reasonable in light of the Impacted Party's request for confidentiality.

XI. Retaliation

It is a violation of Stanford University policy to retaliate against any person making a complaint of Prohibited Conduct or against any person cooperating in the investigation of any such allegation. Retaliation should be reported promptly to a Graduate Life Dean or Residence Dean, the Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse Office (SARA) or the Office of Community Standards. Retaliation is grounds for University disciplinary action.

XII. The Title IX Process in Conjunction with other University and Police Investigations

- A. *Administrative Process to Evaluate Conduct and Redress the Effects of Prohibited Conduct.* This Title IX Process is an administrative process to evaluate, redress and prevent student-involved incidents of Prohibited Conduct; this is not a disciplinary process. When Prohibited Conduct is found to have occurred, the Title IX outcome will focus on providing accommodations for the Impacted Party, such as assistance with housing or academic needs; imposing safety measures to protect the Impacted Party and other affected community members; and implementing systemic remedies as necessary to improve policies and practices. The Respondent will not be subjected to discipline through a Title IX process (although administrative actions to protect the victim or the community may be imposed.)
- B. *Disciplinary Processes.* The University has a process that focuses on the imposition of discipline for individual students found responsible for violating the Fundamental Standard or a University Policy. The Dean's Alternate Review Process ("ARP") reviews allegations of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, relationship (dating) violence and stalking. <http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/judicialaffairs/process/alternate-review>. The University similarly has processes to review the group conduct of student organizations including the Organization Conduct Board process. <http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/studentlife/ocb>

- C. *Coordination of Title IX and Disciplinary Processes.* Where possible the Title IX process will be coordinated with the Office of Community Standards process (or other University reviews) to avoid the need for multiple investigations of the same incident.
- a. *Title IX Coordinator may rely on other University Processes or Findings.* When a concern of Prohibited Conduct is fully reviewed by the Office of Community Standards or another University process, the Title IX Coordinator may rely on the findings of the other proceeding without conducting an independent Title IX investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may take administrative actions necessary to redress the effects of the Prohibited Conduct on the Impacted Party and on the community, as described in Section X.
- i. *In Order to Defer to Another Process, the process must be fair equitable and prompt.* Both the Impacted Party and Respondent must have access to the following:
1. Adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints;
 2. An opportunity to object to the findings by the initial decision-maker; and
 3. Notice to parties of the outcome of the complaint, subject to FERPA and other privacy laws.

Following the finding of Prohibited Conduct under such a process, the Title IX Coordinator will take steps to prevent recurrence of any Prohibited Conduct and to correct its discriminatory effects on the Impacted Party and others, if appropriate.

- b. *Title IX Coordinator will share information with other University processes.* If the Title IX Coordinator initiates an investigation prior to a disciplinary, group conduct or other University review, the Title IX Coordinator will generally complete the investigation. If another University process is then undertaken (such as through the Office of Community Standards, the Organization Conduct Board or other review),² the Title IX Coordinator will provide to that process a summary of the investigation conducted, finding(s) of fact, and recommendation(s). Subsequent proceedings will review the summary of the investigation, finding(s) of fact and recommendation(s) and determine whether a proceeding under its process should move forward. Nothing in this Title IX Administrative Process is intended to instruct the subsequent process as to what information will ultimately be shared with the decision-makers in that process.

² In accordance with the Office of Community Standards process, a student may bring forward an “ARP concern” to the Office of Community Standards within two years of the alleged incident.

- i. *Deferring Title IX Investigation to Another Process when an Investigation has been initiated.* While a Title IX investigation is under way, the Title IX Coordinator may determine it is in the best interest of the University and the parties to defer the Title IX Investigation to another process provided the provisions of Section 3(a)(i) are met. In such instances, the Title IX Coordinator should turn over the material gathered during the partial investigation to the other process. For example, if an Impacted Party decides to file a concern with the Office of Community Standards, the Title IX Coordinator may defer her investigation to this process.
- D. *Police/Criminal Investigation.* In addition to seeking redress through the University, students are also encouraged to report criminal concerns to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) or the jurisdiction where the incident took place. Local law enforcement agencies do not notify the university when a crime has occurred in their jurisdiction, so the University will not have notice of an incident unless a report is also made to the University. Further, reports made to the Stanford Department of Public Safety may be subject to state privacy laws, so the university may not be given notice unless the victim waives confidentiality. Therefore, victims are also encouraged to notify the university of Prohibited Conduct that has been reported to a police department. A criminal investigation is separate from a University process and will not be coordinated through the University.

XIII. Resources

The most up-to-date list of resources is available at <http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/sara/help/get-immediate-help>

Whether an Impacted Party of Prohibited Conduct chooses to make an official report, he or she is urged to seek appropriate help. There are numerous resources for students. Specific resources, either on or off campus, for medical treatment, legal evidence collection, obtaining information, support and counseling and officially reporting a sexual misconduct or sexual assault are listed below. Each resource can assist a person to access the full range of services available. Please note that confidential resources are noted in parenthetical form following a resource.

- A. *Services Available 24 Hours a Day*
 - For emergency medical and police services, call 911 (or 9-911 from campus) or seek a Blue Emergency Phone Tower on campus. Individuals may also go to the Emergency Department at Stanford Hospital & Clinics or to the nearest hospital emergency department.
 - The YWCA Sexual Assault Center at Stanford has a Stanford-dedicated 24-hour telephone line at 725-9955. (*Confidential resource.*)
 - For Stanford undergraduate students, contact an RA and request that the on-call Residence Dean be paged.

- For Stanford graduate students, page the on-call Graduate Life Office Dean at 723-8222, ext. 25085.
- B. *Medical Treatment* — An individual who has been sexually assaulted is urged to seek appropriate medical evaluation as promptly as possible.
- For life-threatening conditions, call 911 (or from a campus phone, call 9-911) or seek a Blue Emergency Phone Tower on campus. Individuals may also go to the Emergency Department at Stanford Hospital & Clinics or to the nearest hospital emergency department.
 - For treatment of less serious injuries, students and/or their spouses/domestic partners can use Vaden Health Center (723-4841) or, if Vaden is closed, Stanford Hospital & Clinics Emergency Department (723-5111).
 - For evaluation and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy, as well as consultation for other health issues, students and/or their spouses or domestic partners can use Vaden Health Center (723-4841).
- C. *Medical-Legal Evidence Collection* — An individual who has been sexually assaulted is encouraged to request collection of medical-legal evidence. Prompt collection of physical evidence is essential should a person later decide to pursue criminal prosecution and/or a civil action.

Federal law provides free medical-legal exams to victims of sexual assault. See the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-4(d). For assistance in seeking such an exam, contact the YWCA (725-9955), SUDPS (911 or 723-9633) or Santa Clara County Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) at (408) 885-6466 (SART Office during business hours) or the Emergency Department at (408) 885-5000. Stanford community members are strongly urged to contact the YWCA as early as possible because it provides immediate support and advocacy and will coordinate services with other agencies if requested. The YWCA Sexual Assault Center at Stanford 24-hour telephone line is 725-9955. An individual seeking an exam is encouraged to request police escort to SCVMC.

The SCVMC Emergency Department ((408) 885-5000) is the dedicated facility in the County of Santa Clara for providing evidence collection or medical-legal examination, and has specially trained staff prepared to collect such evidence in a sensitive manner. Please note that SCVMC is a mandated assault reporter under state law and may have legal obligations to provide a report of an assault to a police agency.

- D. *Obtaining Information, Support and Counseling* — Whether one chooses to make an official report, an individual who has suffered an act of sexual misconduct or sexual assault is encouraged to obtain information, support and counseling. Counselors at a variety of agencies, both on and off campus, can help that person decide what steps to take, such as seeking medical attention, preserving evidence, obtaining counseling or reporting to authorities.

Information, support and advice are available (see resources below) for anyone in the Stanford community who wishes to discuss issues related to sexual misconduct or sexual assault, whether sexual misconduct or sexual assault has actually occurred and whether the person seeking information has been assaulted, has been accused of sexual misconduct or sexual assault, or is a third party.

The degree to which confidentiality can be protected depends upon the professional role of the person being consulted and should be addressed with that person before specific facts are disclosed, if possible (see section 6, Confidentiality of Information).

- YWCA Sexual Assault Counselor Hotline (725-9955)
<http://www.stanford.edu/group/svab/ywca.shtml> (*confidential resource*).
- Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse (SARA) Education and Response (725-1056), saraoffice@stanford.edu, see also the Sexual Violence Advisory Board website at <http://www.stanford.edu/group/svab/staff.shtml>.
- Residence Deans and the Graduate Life Office (725-2800 and 723-9929) can provide assistance with academic, housing and similar issues
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS, 723-3785),
<http://CAPS.stanford.edu> (*confidential resource*)
- Medical clinicians at Vaden Health Center (723-4841),
http://vaden.stanford.edu/about/staff_med.html
- Sexual Harassment Policy Office (724-2120), <http://harass.stanford.edu/>
- Rosa Gonzalez, Title IX Coordinator, Director of the Diversity and Access Office (723-0755), equal.opportunity@stanford.edu,
<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/diversityaccess/>.
- Office for Religious Life (723-1762), <http://religiouslife.stanford.edu/>
(*confidential resource*)
- University Ombuds (723-3682), <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/ombuds/>
- Medical Center Ombuds (498-5744), <http://www.med.stanford.edu/ombuds/>

XIV. Definitions

Alternate Review Process (ARP) is the disciplinary process within the Office of Community Standards for addressing allegations of breaches of the Fundamental Standard relating to sexual assault, sexual harassment, relationship violence, or stalking.

Confidential University Resource is an individual who by law or University policy is exempted from the obligation to report an allegation of Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator. Confidential University Resources include the following individuals when acting in the capacity of providing medical care, advice, counseling or comfort: licensed University medical and mental health providers, and University clergy.

Consent is as defined in Stanford Administrative Guide 2.5.5, <https://adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-5>. The definition is reprinted here. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. If coercion, intimidation, threats and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that the person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes conditions due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent.

Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the police department that serves the Stanford campus.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99, a federal law that places limits on a school's ability to share student "education records" with others.

Impacted Party is a student who has made an allegation against another person of Prohibited Conduct or a student whose education was or is being negatively impacted by the Prohibited Conduct.

Notice means a University employee has information about a concern regarding Prohibited Conduct.

Notice of Investigation is the written statement provided to the Respondent advising him or her that an investigation will take place under this policy. It will include a general statement of the concern/allegations.

Office of Community Standards promotes the mutual responsibility of members of the Stanford community to uphold the Honor Code and Fundamental Standard and coordinates the student conduct system.

Outcome Letter is the letter provided to both parties at the end of the investigation. It generally includes: finding(s), and if applicable, and any actions the University will take to provide accommodations to the Impacted Party, or safety measure(s) for the University community. Additionally, the letter may include a recommendation that the matter be referred for disciplinary review through the Alternate Review Process.

Prohibited Conduct as used in this document means student-related concerns, connected to a University program or activity, regardless of whether the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred on or off of campus, of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, relationship (dating) violence, and stalking.

Relationship (dating) violence is physical violence within a romantic or intimate relationship regardless of the length of the relationship or gender of the individuals in the relationship.

Respondent is the person who is accused of engaging in Prohibited Conduct.

Sexual Assault is as defined in Stanford Administrative Guide 23.3, http://adminguide.stanford.edu/23_3.pdf. The definition is reprinted here. Sexual assault is the actual, attempted or threatened unwanted sexual act, whether by an acquaintance or by a stranger, accomplished (1) against a person's will by means of force (express or implied), violence, duress, menace, fear or fraud, or (2) when a person is incapacitated or unaware of the nature of the act, due to unconsciousness, sleep and/or intoxicating substances.

Sexual Harassment is as defined in Stanford Administrative Guide 2.2.4, <https://adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4>. The definition is reprinted here. Sexual harassment means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

- a. It is implicitly or explicitly suggested that submission to or rejection of the conduct will be a factor in academic or employment decisions or evaluations, or permission to participate in a University activity, OR
- b. The conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's academic or work performance or creating an intimidating or hostile academic, work or student living environment.

Sexual Misconduct is as defined in Stanford Administrative Guide 2.2.5, <https://adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-5>. The definition is reprinted here. Sexual misconduct is the commission of an unwanted sexual act, whether by an acquaintance or by a stranger, that occurs without indication of consent.

Sexual Harassment Policy Office (SHPO) is the office that manages Stanford anti-sexual harassment program. SHPO offers training and advice.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person(s) that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) is a federal law that states "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."

Title IX Appeal Officer hears appeals under this policy. The Title IX Appeal Officer is Sally Dickson, the Associate Vice Provost and Dean of Educational Resources.

Title IX Coordinator is the Stanford employee responsible for investigating Title IX complaints. The Title IX Coordinator is Rosa Gonzalez.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, CAMPUS SAVE means section 304 of the following Act, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-113publ4/pdf/PLAW-113publ4.pdf> Section 304 requires that universities have procedures in place to respond to matters of sexual assault, relationship (dating) violence and stalking.