Dear Stanford Family Members:

Congratulations on your student’s acceptance in Stanford’s class of 2021! We look forward to welcoming your student this fall.

As you prepare to send your student to Stanford, we encourage you to engage them in conversations to ensure their health, safety, and well-being in a new environment. We want to assure you that these conversations are also happening here as we prepare for the arrival of the Class of 2021. Stanford is committed to providing all of our students a safe, welcoming campus environment. We know the topics we discuss below can be difficult, even frightening, for any family member to think about as you send your student to college. Our intent is to be up front in discussing these issues so that you will be equipped with knowledge to help empower your student for safe, healthy relationships here at Stanford.

The Challenge
The prevalence of sexual and relationship violence on college campuses is a national concern and a call to action. These experiences affect students of all genders, races, and backgrounds. In the majority of cases, the perpetrators of sexual and relationship violence are not strangers. On January 22, 2014, President Obama established the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. We encourage you to read the report, entitled “Not Alone,” which can be found at notalone.gov. The U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (the agency charged with enforcing the federal civil rights law, Title IX, that prohibits sexual harassment, including sexual violence), also issued new guidance in April 2014 to assist colleges in addressing sexual violence as a form of sexual harassment. For more information, visit ed.gov/ocr. California has also issued legislation regarding sexual violence on college campuses.

Stanford will continue to align our policies and practices with all California legislation and federal guidance. Many of you may also wonder how changes in our federal administration could affect these policies and practices. We want to assure you that Stanford will continue to respond to sexual assault and relationship violence as required under California law and in line with ethics we believe obligate us to respond to allegations, protect survivors, and ensure due process for the accused. As a learning environment, we strive to reflect upon and renew our efforts in this critical area to ensure that we are doing all that we can to appropriately prevent sexual and relationship violence, to promptly and equitably respond when it occurs, and to support our students who are impacted.

As a family member, you are an important partner in this work, and we want you to be aware of our resources and current efforts. We encourage you to review this information with your student this summer as preparation for living on the Stanford campus and for participating in this important conversation.

Our sincere hope is to prevent Stanford students from experiencing or being impacted by sexual or relationship violence. However, should a student need support, we want you and your student to know that you are not alone and that there are many resources and services here for you on campus.

Thank you for your partnership and support. We look forward to welcoming you and your student to campus in the fall. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Helen W. Wilson, Ph.D.
Director, Confidential Support Team

Lauren K. Schoenthaler
Senior Associate Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Access

Carley Flanery, MPH, MSW
Director, Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse Education and Response

Catherine Glaze
Title IX Coordinator

Laraine T. Zappert, Ph.D.
Director, Sexual Harassment Policy Office
Table of Contents

Starting the Conversation .......................................................... 4
Defining and Understanding Sexual and Relationship Violence .................. 6
Preventing Violence Before It Happens ................................................. 9
Supporting Survivors ..................................................................... 10
Campus and Off-Campus Support Resources ........................................ 12
Campus Policies and Reporting Options ............................................. 15

Take Home Messages:

College students value information and guidance from their families about healthy relationships.

You and your student are not alone. There are a number of resources on and off campus to help students impacted by sexual and relationship violence.

Consent is essential to healthy relationships and sexual interactions. Consent is an ongoing process that involves knowing one’s own boundaries, paying attention to other people’s boundaries, and respecting those boundaries.

Encourage your student to have verbal conversations about consent, rather than relying on body language, which can be ambiguous and easily misunderstood.

Prevention of sexual and relationship violence requires all students to be "upstanders" who recognize situations that are concerning and enlist help to intervene.
THE CONVERSATION STARTS AT HOME

We recognize that sexual and relationship violence can be a difficult topic to discuss. We hope these guidelines will help you start the conversation at home and continue it throughout your student’s time at Stanford.

1. **Look for everyday opportunities to talk about healthy relationships and sexuality.** Ask your student what they think about a news story or scene in a TV show. Identify relationships around you (family, peers, or neighbors) that are healthy and discuss what makes those relationships good for both partners. Research shows that a person’s closest social circle greatly influences their behavior and experiences.

2. **Talk to your student about consent.** Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Help your student come up with examples of words and actions that indicate consent. Encourage your student to think about ways to say “no” to unwanted interactions and ways to ask for desired interactions. Make sure your student reads and understands Stanford’s consent policy on page 7 of this guide.

3. **Encourage your student to cultivate a climate of respect in their community.** Campus life often requires students to adapt to a new campus culture. This can sometimes lead to an increased sense of vulnerability, isolation, and unhealthy coping behaviors. It is important for students to seek out a community of peers who will support them and reinforce healthy decisions. It is also important for students to treat others with respect and to hold themselves and their peers accountable.

4. **Periodically check in with your student and inquire about their sense of safety and well-being.** Take note of any major changes in attitude, behavior, or habits and talk openly about issues of concern. Students who have been impacted by sexual or relationship violence may not immediately disclose the experience. They may exhibit symptoms of depression, anxiety, or withdrawal. Most important, if your student tells you that they have been harmed, believe them and offer to help them seek resources and support.

5. **Talk to your student about the role they will play in protecting themselves and others from experiencing harm or unwelcome interactions.** Students are essential partners and leaders in creating a safe, inclusive, and respectful campus climate. They are often witness to, or the first to be aware of, incidents of sexual and relationship violence. Encourage your student to be an “upstander” who safely intervenes to prevent violence and who offers assistance to those who are impacted. Visit sara.stanford.edu for ideas on how your student can be an upstander.
TALKING TIPS:
Be open and curious
Remain non-judgmental
Keep it simple
Explore concerns
Believe reports of past and current violence

"It is fascinating to me that we rely on words to communicate consent in most aspects of our lives, but within the intimate area of sexual interaction, we as a culture often rely on imperfect nonverbal cues. We need a culture shift toward frank, open dialogue."

– Lauren Schoenthaler, Senior Associate Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Access, Stanford Report, September 2, 2016
The College Power and Control Wheel is a tool developed by the Haven Project at Indiana University of Pennsylvania to identify ways in which an individual can experience an unhealthy and/or abusive relationship in college. This tool was inspired by and adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project Power and Control Wheel.

PREVALENCE

National estimates suggest that 20-25% of women and 5-10% of men experience sexual violence during college. Students who identify as transgender, genderqueer, non-conforming, questioning, or as other non-binary genders report the highest rates of sexual violence.\(^1\) In a national survey of dating college students, 43% of women and 28% of men said they had experienced physical, sexual, verbal, electronic, or controlling abuse from a dating partner.\(^2\)

College students are also twice as likely as the general public to report being victims of stalking.\(^3\)

In the Stanford Campus Climate Survey conducted in the spring of 2015, 33% of female, 30% of gender diverse, and 12% of male undergraduates reported non-consensual sexual interactions. In addition, 4.7% of women, 0.6% of men, and 6.6% of gender diverse students reported experiences that would likely meet the criminal definition of sexual assault. Three-quarters of undergraduates said that they had witnessed sexist remarks or jokes about women while at Stanford. In addition, 11% of Stanford students reported experiences of stalking; 6.5% of undergraduates and 4.3% of graduate students reported physical violence from a current or former romantic partner.

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\(^2\) Fifth & Pacific Companies, Inc. (Formerly: Liz Claiborne, Inc.), Conducted by Knowledge Networks (December 2010). “College Dating Violence and Abuse Poll.” Available at: breakthecycle.org/surveys

Consent is an affirmative nonverbal act or verbal statement expressing consent to sexual activity by a person that is informed, freely given, and mutually understood.

- It is the responsibility of person(s) involved in sexual activity to ensure that they** have the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity.
- Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent.
- Consent to one act by itself does not constitute consent to another act.
- The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.
- Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent.

Sexual Misconduct is the commission of a sexual act that occurs without consent. These acts could include unwanted vaginal or anal intercourse, digital penetration, oral copulation, penetration with a foreign object, touching or kissing of an intimate body part, or recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images.

Sexual Assault is an act of sexual misconduct, as described above, that is accomplished by use of (a) force, violence, duress, or menace; or (b) inducement of incapacitation or knowingly taking advantage of an incapacitated person.

Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to voluntarily agree to sexual activity because the person is asleep, unconscious, under the influence of an anesthetizing or intoxicating substance such that the person does not have control over their body, is otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring, or is unable to appreciate the nature and quality of the act. Incapacitation is not the same as legal intoxication.

Stalking is the repeated following, watching, or harassing of a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Relationship Violence includes dating and domestic violence. Relationship violence is physical violence relating to a current or former romantic or intimate relationship regardless of the length of the relationship or gender/gender identity of the individuals in the relationship, including conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be fearful for their safety.

Sexual Harassment involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when the conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s academic performance or creating an intimidating or hostile academic or student living environment.

* The terms that Stanford uses to describe sexual violence are currently under review. We provide these definitions here for your information. For convenience, we use the term “sexual violence” throughout this guide.

** This guide uses the pronoun “they” as a singular pronoun to represent all students’ gender identities.
BE A PART OF THE SOLUTION!

Use the conversation starters and talking tips on pages 4-5 to:

• Talk to your student about respect and communication.
• Ask your student about their plans to be an upstander.
• Talk to your student about how they will prevent and intervene to stop sexual and relationship violence.

STANFORD’S RECENT INITIATIVES TO ADDRESS SEXUAL AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

2010

Stanford creates a separate process to adjudicate disciplinary cases involving sexual violence with specially trained panelists from the Stanford community.

Stanford requires incoming undergraduates to take online training in sexual violence prevention before arriving at Stanford.

2011

Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse Education and Response (SARA) office is founded to promote healthy, empowered, and consensual relationships at Stanford.

Following federal guidance, Stanford adopts a preponderance of the evidence standard to adjudicate cases of sexual violence.

2012

Stanford adopts an affirmative consent standard.

2013

Stanford adopts an administrative Title IX process to review matters involving students, faculty, and staff.

2014

Title IX Office is established with a full-time Title IX Coordinator.

Provost John Etchemendy commissions a Sexual Assault Task Force to review Stanford’s prevention education efforts, support resources, and adjudication processes.

2015

Confidential Support Team (CST) is developed to provide professional emotional support and guidance to students impacted by sexual and relationship violence (and other forms of gender-based violence or discrimination).

2016

Stanford requires all graduate students to take online training in sexual violence prevention.

A new Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process is initiated as a pilot program.

Stanford initiates “Beyond Sex Ed,” a live program for incoming students developed by the SARA Office and Stanford students.

2017

A live program for sophomores to promote healthy relationships is planned for sophomores.

Two pilot programs providing in-depth prevention and upstander training are planned: one for women and gender non-binary; and one for men and gender non-binary.
PREVENTING VIOLENCE BEFORE IT HAPPENS

THE CONVERSATION CONTINUES AT STANFORD

"Inclusion must be central to our efforts in the coming decade. This starts with reaffirming our culture of civility, and our culture of respect for the dignity of every member of our community, and includes a rejection of all forms of violence, including the sexual violence that has roiled our campus – for which we have zero tolerance. Sustaining a culture of free expression and mutual respect requires commitment from each of us. It also requires personal courage."

– Stanford President Marc Tessier-Lavigne, 2016 inauguration address, "The Purposeful University"

Beyond Sex Ed: Consent & Sexuality at Stanford engages first-year students in conversation and exploration about sexuality, relationships, intimacy, and consent. Engaging students with a practical framework to navigate sexuality as an integrated dimension of our humanity, the program features select student stories about sexuality, relationships, intimacy, and consent.

Upstander Education is a program in development and aims to be a campus-wide initiative aimed at providing participants (students, staff, and/or faculty) with a systems-based framework to develop intentional intervention skills that can be used to intervene in any harmful or potentially harmful situation.

The Violence Intervention & Prevention (VIP) program is a collaboration with Fraternity & Sorority Life that engages representatives from almost every Inter-Fraternity Council and Inter-Sorority Council chapter. VIP representatives attend trainings throughout the year to gain and develop an understanding around sexual and relationship violence prevention. Each representative is trained on how to be a resource to chapter members to facilitate education, outreach, and referrals as needed.

The Stanford Anti-Violence Educators (SAVE) peer education program is composed of undergraduate students trained to facilitate prevention education on campus. Students lead interactive workshops in dorms for their peers on the topics of sexuality, identities, community, and violence prevention.

MANDATORY TRAINING FOR THE STANFORD COMMUNITY:

Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault
Before arriving on campus, all incoming students must take online education courses on sexual violence, healthy relationships, consent, and alcohol use. These courses stress individual and collective responsibility to help students take care of themselves and their peers.

Stanford requires that all faculty and staff complete training on sexual harassment, including all forms of sexual violence. Addressing sexual violence requires a university-wide effort, and all community members play an important role in making sure that our students are safe. Programs focus on recognizing sexual violence in both the student community and in the workplace, reporting obligations, how best to support students and employees, and how to be a positive upstander in our community. For more information: harass.stanford.edu/training
SUPPORTING SURVIVORS

HOW FAMILIES CAN SUPPORT STUDENTS IMPACTED BY SEXUAL OR RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

No family member wants to think about the possibility of their student being the victim of sexual or relationship violence. However, it is common for college student survivors to reach out to people they trust after experiencing violence. A validating, trustworthy support system is often the most important determinant in how a student heals from trauma, pursues their educational opportunities, and regains a sense of equilibrium. Your love, words, and actions can make all the difference. We hope these tips will guide you if your student ever turns to you for help, either for themselves or for a friend.

Listen without judgment
Often, listening is the most supportive response. Your student may feel ashamed of what happened or may blame themselves. Many college students fear that their families will overreact or be disappointed with them. If they open up, it’s important to continue listening, try not to interrupt, remain calm throughout the conversation, and create future opportunities to continue discussing their needs and experiences.

Provide emotional support
When talking with your student, be supportive and non-judgmental. Allow space for them to share their thoughts and feelings. Let your student know that it’s not their fault and that no one deserves to be harmed in a dating or sexual interaction. Say things like “You deserve to be in a happy relationship where you are treated with respect.” Avoid labels like “assault” or “violence” unless your student uses those words first.

Believe and accept
Your student may be reluctant to share their experiences because of fear that no one will believe them. Showing skepticism could make your student hesitant to tell you when things are wrong, increase their sense of self-blame, and/or drive them closer to the person who has harmed them. Offer your unconditional support and make sure they know you believe them.

Show concern
Let your student know that you care about their well-being and safety. Ask if they are safe or if they feel afraid or in danger. Say things like “I’m so sorry this happened to you” and “I’m here for you.” Let your student know that you are available for support and to help them access other resources.

Talk about the behaviors, not the person
Discuss the behaviors you don’t like, rather than the person. Instead of saying “They are controlling,” you could say, “I don’t like that they text you to see where you are.” Remember that it is important to respect your student’s feelings. Deciding to leave an unhealthy relationship can take time. Speaking badly about your student’s partner could discourage them from asking for your help in the future.

Educate yourself
Educate yourself about college sexual and relationship violence and the impact of trauma on young adults. Learn about available on-campus resources for your student so that you can successfully help them navigate the next steps.

Allow autonomy
When talking to your student about a plan of action, know that the decision has to come from them. Discuss available options and ask what next steps they would like to take. If they’re uncomfortable discussing this with you, help them find a safe, trusted adult or counselor that they can utilize for additional support. Suggest that they reach out to Stanford’s Confidential Support Team as way to create a safe plan of next steps. Avoid forcing or pressuring your student to take any particular action. Resist the urge to give an ultimatum such as, “If you don’t report this right away, we will make you leave Stanford.”

Find support for yourself
A student experiencing sexual or relationship violence can be extremely difficult for a parent or family member. Getting support for yourself from friends, family, or professionals allows you to be available for your student as they continue to recover. The Confidential Support Team is available to support family members and/or to help families identify supportive resources in their local community.
DID YOU KNOW?

Students who share passwords with a dating partner are more likely to experience digital dating abuse.

This can include things like checking their phone or computer to see who they have been communicating with, using their passwords without permission, deleting friends on social media, or altering online profiles without permission.1

1 Fifth & Pacific Companies, Inc. (Formerly: Liz Claiborne, Inc.). Conducted by Knowledge Networks (December 2010). “College Dating Violence and Abuse Poll.” Available at: breakthecycle.org/surveys.

Some early warning signs that your student may be in an unhealthy relationship or has experienced sexual violence include:

- Your student is more irritable, on edge, or appears more tired than usual.
- Your student stops participating in extracurricular activities or other interests.
- Your student is more withdrawn, reserved, or avoidant than usual.
- Your student stops spending time with other friends and family members.
- Your student provides inconsistent explanations for injuries.
- Your student’s coursework and grades are suffering.
- Your student’s partner is extremely jealous or possessive.
- Your student’s partner emails or texts excessively.
- Your student’s partner is violent toward other people or animals.

Most students don’t realize when they are in an abusive relationship, and most say no one tried to help them when they were. 1
CAMPUS AND OFF-CAMPUS SUPPORT RESOURCES

CAMPUS RESOURCES SPECIALIZING IN SEXUAL AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

Confidential Support Team (CST)
CST provides free confidential support to Stanford students impacted by sexual and relationship violence, including domestic abuse, intimate partner abuse, stalking, and sexual or gender-based harassment. CST services include brief emotional support and ongoing individual counseling. CST provides information about rights and reporting options, as well as support throughout the reporting process if pursued. CST also supports families and friends who want to help a survivor of sexual or relationship violence. CST is staffed by licensed psychologists and social workers who support students in making decisions about what next steps are best for their unique circumstances. For more information, visit vaden.stanford.edu/get-help-now/sexual-assault.

Walk-in hours: Monday–Friday, 8:30 am–5 pm at Kingscote Gardens
Office line (non-urgent consultation and scheduling): 650-736-6933 Monday–Friday, 8:30 am–5 pm
Web bookings: vadenpatient.stanford.edu
24/7 Hotline for urgent concerns: 650-725-9955

Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse Education and Response (SARA) Office
SARA is not confidential, as staff are obligated to share disclosures of sexual or relationship violence with the Title IX Office. SARA promotes healthy, empowered, caring, and consensual relationships at Stanford. Professionally trained staff provide education and training, consultations about options and resources, advocacy and outreach to engage students from an intersectional framework and with the understanding that all forms of violence and oppression are connected.

For more information, visit sara.stanford.edu or contact SARA by phone at 650-725-1056 or email saraoffice@stanford.edu.

"I hope we ultimately reach a point when we don’t need a service like CST at Stanford. But until then, we are here as a confidential "first stop" for students who have experienced sexual or relationship violence or wish to help others who have had these experiences."

– Helen Wilson, PhD, Director, Stanford Confidential Support Team, Stanford Report, April 15, 2016
OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Santa Clara Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)

Students who would like to receive a sexual assault forensic examination and evidence collection can request to be seen by a SART nurse at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) in San Jose. Stanford Police are available to transport students to this medical center, and an advocate from the YWCA Support Services is available for support throughout the process. If the assault occurred outside of Santa Clara County, the student would need to obtain a SART exam at the designated location for that county. Stanford Confidential Support Team (CST) counselors can assist students and families in determining the site for SART exams in other counties. SART exams are free, and students can also receive medical care including treatments to prevent sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy. For assistance in requesting a SART exam, contact:

YWCA of Silicon Valley Support Line:
800-572-2782

Stanford Department of Public Safety (Stanford Police):
911 or 650-723-9633

SCVMC Emergency Department:
408-885-5000

YWCA Of Silicon Valley

The YWCA provides no-cost, confidential support for survivors of sexual and relationship violence. Services include a 24-hour crisis line for survivors, family members, and friends and accompaniment to the hospital and through the reporting and judicial process. For immediate in-person crisis assistance and counseling services, contact the YWCA 24-hour Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Human Trafficking Support Line at 800-572-2782. For more information, visit ywca-sv.org.

OTHER CAMPUS RESOURCES

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
Confidential services are provided by a diverse and multicultural professional staff. Many services are available without additional charge for students who have paid the Campus Health Service Fee. Appointments can be made at CAPS by calling 650-723-3785, accessing vadenpatient.stanford.edu, or coming to the second floor of the Vaden Health Center, 866 Campus Drive, from 8:30 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday.

Vaden Health Center Medical Service
Vaden medical services include diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, and referrals for medical complications of sexual assault and for relationship violence-related problems. Clinicians of either gender are available for evaluation, testing, and treatment for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV) and pregnancy. Appointments can be made at vadenpatient.stanford.edu or 650-498-2336, ext. 1. Outside of clinic hours, students should call Vaden’s on-call physician for urgent medical advice at the same number.

In some cases, medical clinicians at Vaden Health Center may be required by law to report injuries identified as resulting from sexual or relationship violence to law enforcement authorities. If there are concerns about medical clinicians reporting the incident, students should talk with medical staff.

Office for Religious Life
Committed and devoted to ensuring lively, thoughtful, and supportive contexts for Stanford students, faculty, and staff who wish to pursue spiritual interests.

Stanford Memorial Church
650-723-1762
religious-life@stanford.edu
"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 educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

– Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
REPORTING OPTIONS

Title IX Office
Stanford’s Title IX office is responsible for ensuring prompt and appropriate investigation and resolution of reports of sexual and relationship violence involving students. For more information, visit titleix.stanford.edu.

Stanford students have two options for reporting incidents of sexual or relationship violence to the Title IX Office:

- Students who are not yet sure how they want to proceed can use a new online tool called Callisto. Callisto is a third-party online platform that allows students to document their experience with unwanted sexual conduct or relationship violence, time-stamp it in a secure web environment, and choose whether and when to submit it to the university as a formal report. The website is stanford.callistocampus.org.
- Students who have decided that they want to submit a formal report can contact Catherine Glaze, Title IX Coordinator, directly at titleix@stanford.edu or 650-497-4955.

The Title IX Office is also open from 8:30 am to 4 pm Monday through Friday for walk-in consultations and reporting.

Police/Law Enforcement
Sexual assault, stalking, and relationship violence are crimes. Students can contact the Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) at 650-723-9633 (Monday–Friday, 8 am–5 pm, excluding university holidays) or local police dispatch at 650-329-2413 (24hrs/365) to make a report. If the experience occurred off campus, SUDPS can help students and their families connect with the jurisdiction where the incident took place. SUDPS detectives are trained in trauma-informed investigation and are available for anonymous consultations with students who are unsure about making a report and want to learn more about the criminal process. A criminal investigation does not relieve the university of its obligation to respond under Title IX, and both a criminal and university investigation may proceed at the same time.

In an emergency, dial 911.
From a university phone, dial 9-911.

CAMPUS POLICIES

Stanford Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Relationship Violence Policy
Acts of Prohibited Sexual Conduct are not tolerated at Stanford University. The University investigates or responds to reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct under circumstances in which the accused person(s) (Responding Party) is subject to this policy and (i) the individual(s) who believe he/she/they have experienced the Prohibited Sexual Conduct (Complainant) are students, faculty, staff members or program participants and there is a connection between the allegations and University programs or activities; or (ii) investigation and response are necessary for the proper functioning of the University, including the safety of the University community or preservation of a respectful and safe climate at the University. Students, faculty and staff found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including termination, expulsion or other appropriate institutional sanctions; affiliates and program participants may be removed from University programs and/or prevented from returning to campus.

Fundamental Standard
The Fundamental Standard has set the standard of conduct for students at Stanford since it was articulated in 1896 by David Starr Jordan, Stanford’s first president. It states:

"Students at Stanford are expected to show both within and without the university such respect for order, morality, personal honor and the rights of others as is demanded of good citizens. Failure to do this will be sufficient cause for removal from the university."

Visit notalone.stanford.edu for additional information and resources about prevention, response, and support related to campus sexual and relationship violence at Stanford.
IN AN EMERGENCY
Call: 650-725-5555
or 844-ALERTSU (844-253-7878)

GOT QUESTIONS?
Visit notalone.stanford.edu
or call the Confidential Support Team
Office Line (non-urgent M–F 8:30 am – 5 pm): 650-736-6933
24/7 Hotline for urgent concerns: 650-725-9955