

Stanford's SHARE Title IX Student Procedures

Stanford has several investigative processes to respond to sexual violence. They each start with an initial report and can eventually lead to disciplinary action. Having a change of mind during any of these processes is completely normal and okay. No matter what happens, there are always resources that you can access at any time before, during, or after the process. You can go to sharetitleix.stanford.edu/studentinfo to learn more.

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Title IX / SHARE Procedures

Stanford has three different procedures for responding to sexual assault/violence/harrassment. The Title IX office has a set of legal guidelines they use to decide which procedure applies to you depending on the circumstances of what occurred, so if you can't tell which procedure your case falls under, don't worry.

In general, Title IX cases must include Title IX Prohibited Conduct (see pg. 3 of the Title IX Procedure). Incidents must have occurred on campus or during a Stanford activity in the US.

SHARE Investigation and Hearing procedures are used for cases that don't fall under Title IX. SHARE procedures also apply to cases that occurred abroad or off-campus, during a non-Stanford activity, or before August 14, 2020.

Title IX Procedure

- respondent is student, faculty, or university staff
- free legal aid provided (11 hours + hearing time)
- includes investigation and hearing (may include live cross-exam)
- final decision made by a neutral hearing officer
- option for informal resolution (only if respondent is a student)

SHARE Hearing

- respondent is student or faculty
- free legal aid provided (11 hours + hearing time)
- includes investigation and hearing (written cross-exam)
- final decision made by a neutral hearing officer
- option for informal resolution

SHARE Investigation

- respondent is university staff
- free legal aid provided (4 hours)
- includes investigation (but no hearing)
- final decision made by Title IX Coordinator
- option for informal (voluntary) resolution

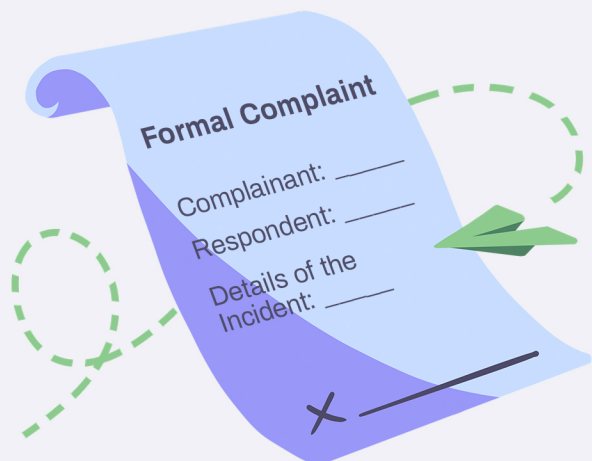
Who's Who?

- Complainant:** the one who submitted the complaint
- Respondent:** the one accused of the alleged conduct
- Process Support Person:** can come with you to interviews with investigators and help you with written submissions
- Hearing Support Person:** attends hearing and does live cross-examinations (questioning the other party) for you
- Hearing Officer:** judge who makes final decision of parties' responsibility
- Stanford-Provided Attorney:** confidential and privileged, can give legal aid and be your process and/or hearing support person, paid for by Stanford

What to Expect in the Title IX Process

Formal Complaint

A formal complaint is needed in order for the Title IX office to investigate and begin the process. Without a formal complaint, the university cannot impose disciplinary actions.



- You can't get in trouble for drug or alcohol use (as long as it didn't put someone else's health or safety at risk). Retaliation and intimidation are prohibited.
- The respondent will be sent a Notice of Formal Complaint, which includes names of both parties and details of the event.

Investigation

The investigation lasts about a month, followed by an evidence review period. Afterwards, the Title IX Coordinator will decide if the case will go to a hearing.



- You get 6 hours of free time with a Stanford-provided attorney during this period.
- You can choose a "process support person," who can be someone you know or a free Stanford-provided attorney.
- An investigator may ask you or your friends to recount what happened and provide evidence.

Hearing

Hearings are usually virtual. Unless both parties waive it, the hearing includes a live cross-examination. A non-Stanford neutral hearing officer will oversee the hearing.



- You get 3 hours of free time with a Stanford-provided attorney for hearing preparation and unlimited time during the hearing.
- You're required to have a "hearing support person," who can be someone you know or an attorney Stanford connects you with.
- You can decline to give statements or attend a hearing, but if you do so you can't present your side.
- Unless waived, you'll be questioned by the other party's hearing support person, who could be someone you know.

Decision

After the hearing, the hearing officer will make a decision about responsibility and what actions the school will take. The possible outcomes vary depending on if the respondent is student, faculty, or staff.

- Possible Student Outcomes:** If found responsible:
 - contact restrictions
 - event or campus restrictions
 - required time away
 - required educational classes
 - community service
 - expulsion (rare)
- If found not responsible:
 - can still offer academic or housing-related supportive measures

Appeal

After the decision there is an option for an appeal process, which is decided by a non-Stanford private judge.

Remember that anytime before, during, or after this process you may access resources available to you both on and off campus.

- You get 2 hours of free time with a Stanford-provided attorney for the appeal period.

Prefer not to go through an investigation?

Intervention

A non-disciplinary alternative where the university helps you try to remedy the situation without the formal process. Contact the SHARE Title IX office for more information.



Withdraw Complaint

Complainants can withdraw from the process any time. However, the Title IX Coordinator may decide to continue anyways. If this happens, you don't have to continue participating.

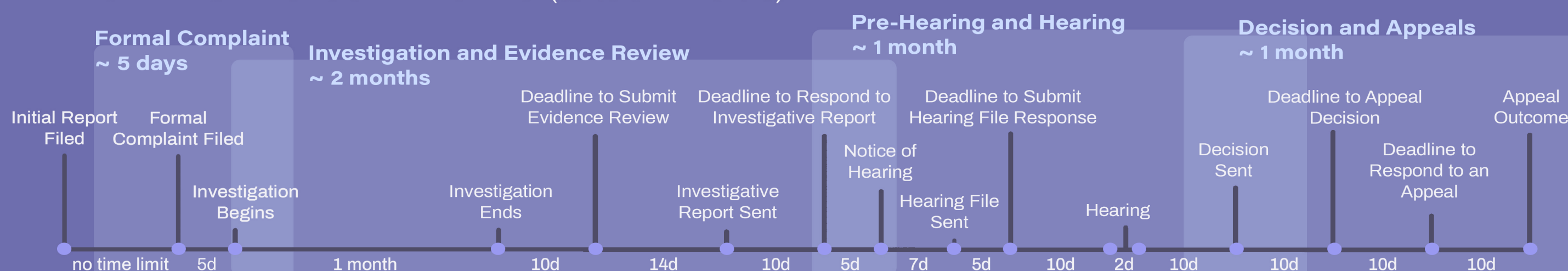


Informal Resolution

Parties can mutually opt-into an informal resolution at any time after submitting a formal complaint. It's flexible - not guided by a formal procedure or rules. You can decide you don't want to do this at any time and go back to the formal process.



Title IX Estimated Timeline (takes 3 - 4 months)



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