

## Title IX & Related Legislation

Law	Full Name	Type	Year	Purpose
<b>Title IX</b>	<p>Title IX is a portion of the United States Education Amendments of 1972, Public Law No. 92-318, 86 Stat. 235 (June 23, 1972), codified at 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681–1688.</p> <p>Renamed the <b>Patsy Mink Equal; Opportunity in Education Act</b> in 2002.</p>	Federal	1972	<p>"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."</p> <p>The principal objective of Title IX is to avoid the use of federal money to support sex discrimination in education programs and to provide individual citizens effective protection against those practices. Title IX applies, with a few specific exceptions, to all aspects of federally funded education programs or activities.</p> <p>Civil rights activists and organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) maintain that "when students suffer sexual assault and harassment, they are deprived of equal and free access to an education." Further, according to an April 2011 letter issued by the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, "The sexual harassment of students, including sexual violence, interferes with students' right to receive an education free from discrimination and, in the case of sexual violence, is a crime." The letter, known colloquially as the "Dear Colleague" letter, states that it is the responsibility of institutions of higher education "to take immediate and effective steps to end sexual harassment and sexual violence."</p>
<b>Clery Act</b>	The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act	Federal	1990	The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses.
<b>VAWA</b>	Violence Against Women Act	Federal	1994	The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994 provided \$1.6 billion toward the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes against women, imposed automatic and mandatory restitution on those convicted, and allowed civil redress in cases prosecutors chose to leave un-prosecuted. VAWA also allows battered immigrants to petition for legal status in the United States without relying on an abusive U.S.citizen or legal permanent resident.
<b>SaVe Act</b>	The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act	Federal	2013	The SaVe Act (considered an update of the Clery act and added as a provision to VAWA upon reauthorization in 2013) improved transparency by requiring schools to report a broader range of sexual violence incidents occurring on campus (domestic violence, dating violence and stalking) and expanded reportable hate crimes to include gender identity and national origin biases. The SaVE Act also improved the complaint process by ensuring victims know their rights and are supported. It also offers schools resources from federal agencies to improve their practices and requires them to provide education and awareness programs on campus.
<b>Enough is Enough</b>	Education Law Article 129-B	NY State	2015	"Enough is Enough" in NYS legislation that requires all NY colleges to adopt a set of comprehensive procedures and guidelines, including a uniform definition of affirmative consent, a statewide amnesty policy, and expanded access to law enforcement.