

# Title IX / Sexual Misconduct: Foundations

Preventing all forms of discrimination based on sex *including* sexual harassment & sexual violence.

→ Enacted by the federal government's Department of Education and the Office of Civil Rights.

### Gender / Sex Discrimination:

- Denying access to a program, job, opportunity or facility based on sex / gender.
- Preferential treatment or discriminatory treatment based on sex / gender.

### Sexual Harassment:

- Unwelcome sexual advances
- Offensive sexually/gender-motivated comments
- Stalking
- Harassment on social media

### Sexual Violence:

- Rape
- Sexual assault
- Sexual battery
- Dating violence
- Domestic violence



The law is named after [Jeanne Clery](#), a 19-year-old Lehigh [U.](#) student who was raped and murdered in her dorm in 1986. Her murder triggered a response towards unreported crime on campuses.

**Jeanne Clery** was raped and murdered by another student; the attack was one of 38 violent crimes recorded at the university in 3 years. Jeanne's parents argued that, had the university's crime record been known, Clery would not have attended.

The **Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA)** – and its reaffirmations – amends the Clery Act and expands the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Enacted in 1990 and reaffirmed in 2000, 2004, and 2013.

In 2013, President Obama signed into law the **Campus SaVE Act**, a complement to Title IX and an update to the Jeanne Clery Act, as part of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

The **Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act**, or [Campus SaVE Act](#), is an amendment to the Clery Act. This new law was *designed to help colleges better protect their students and employees from sexual violence.*

EPIC – Act in process

Foster Student Success

Educate

Prevent

Incident Reported  
/ Disclosed

Investigate

Care &  
Comfort

**Act:**

Sanctions

Protections

C&C