

Title IX (1972)

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

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

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

Clery Act (1990)	VAWA (1994, 2000, 2005, 2013)	Campus SaVE Act (2013)
<p>The Jeanne Clery Act amends Title IX and requires all publicly funded colleges and universities to share information about all types of crimes on campus, and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus.</p> <p><i>Schools must provide options to survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking which may include: changes to academic situations, transportation, living circumstances, or working situations. We must also assist survivors in notifying local law enforcement in a safe and empowered manner.</i></p> <p>Institutions of higher ed. Must also <i>provide specific rights to both the survivor and the accused through the disciplinary process</i> ... and explain these clearly and in writing.</p> <p>HISTORY: 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Colleges must include policy statements that outline the <i>procedures an institution will follow after an incident of violence occurs</i>, and identifies rights and options available to survivors.</p> <p>VAWA amendments <i>require prevention programs that aim to stop violent crimes before they occur, including primary prevention trainings and bystander intervention.</i></p> <p>Issues of confidentiality of disclosure and reporting, and specifics regarding Hate Crimes as they relate to the violent acts above, have also been outlined by VAWA.</p>	<p>The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, or Campus SaVE Act, is an amendment to the Clery Act. This new law is <i>designed to help colleges better protect their students and employees</i> from sexual violence.</p> <p>SaVE was designed ... as a companion to Title IX ... to <i>bolster the response to and prevention of sexual violence in higher education.</i></p> <p>SaVE requires colleges ... to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase transparency about the scope of sexual violence on campus, • <i>guarantee victims enhanced rights,</i> • <i>provide for standards in institutional conduct proceedings, and</i> • <i>provide campus-community wide prevention educational programming.</i> <p>Background & VCCCD In 2013, President Obama signed into law the Campus SaVE Act, a compliment to Title IX and an update to the Jeanne Clery Act, as part of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.</p> <p>The Ventura County Community College District offers an important training video entitled ‘Ventura County Community College District Title IX/Campus SaVE Act’. http://www.vcccd.edu/students/title-ix-campus-save-act</p>