

50 Years of Title IX

2022 MARKS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS
OF 1972

The Law

- Signed into law by President Richard Nixon on June 23, 1972, the law reads:

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.
- Best known for its role in creating gender equity in athletics, the impact of Title IX has had a far greater influence.

Title IX Timeline

Education Amendments Act
Prohibits sex discrimination in any educational program/institution receiving federal aid

1972

Supreme Court limits the scope of Title IX in the case of Grove City College v. Bell. Court rules that Title IX applies only in areas that receive direct federal funds, which removes athletics from the equation.

1979

1984

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issues policy interpretation on Title IX and intercollegiate athletics

1994

Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act requires that co-ed institutions receiving federal funds and that field intercollegiate athletic programs must disclose financial and participation information about those programs.

2011

The Department of Education issues policy guidance making clear that Title IX protections against sexual harassment and sexual violence apply to all students, including athletes.

Title IX In Education

9 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT TITLE IX

1 Title IX is a civil right that prohibits sex discrimination in education.

2 Title IX applies to all students regardless of gender identity.

4 Schools should ensure that no student has to share campus spaces (such as dorms, classes, and workplaces) with their abuser.

5 Schools can issue no-contact directives to prevent accused students from approaching or interacting with you.

3 Schools may not retaliate against someone filing a complaint and must keep complainants safe from other retaliatory harassment.

6 Schools must be proactive in ensuring that your campus is free from sex discrimination.

7 Schools cannot discourage you from continuing your education.

8 All schools receiving federal funding, including public K-12 schools and the majority of colleges, are subject to Title IX.

9 Schools must have an established procedure for handling complaints of sexual discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Title IX @ SUNY Broome

For more information about Title IX and/or filing a report, please refer to the resources listed below

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- **File a report.** <https://www2.sunybroome.edu/dos/title-ix/>