

State and Federal News-

[United States Department of Education issues new Title IX Regulations.](#)

[President Biden announces student loan relief for borrowers making less than \\$125K.](#)

California Community Colleges

[Diversifying California's Doctors - Inside Higher Ed](#)

[Daisy Gonzales Appointed Interim Chancellor of California Community Colleges](#)

[CCC have centers to help students with basic needs - EdSource](#)

California State University

[What's New at the CSU](#)

[Cal State agreed to keep sexual harassment findings against two professors under wraps](#)

[Counselors join cops to help students in crisis - Inside Higher Ed](#)

University of California

[UC System admits record number of Freshmen from California - Inside Higher Ed](#)

[Affirmative Action was banned at top two colleges. They say they need it - New York Times](#)

[Could UC prevent UCLA from joining Big Ten? - Inside Higher Ed](#)

AHED DISPATCH

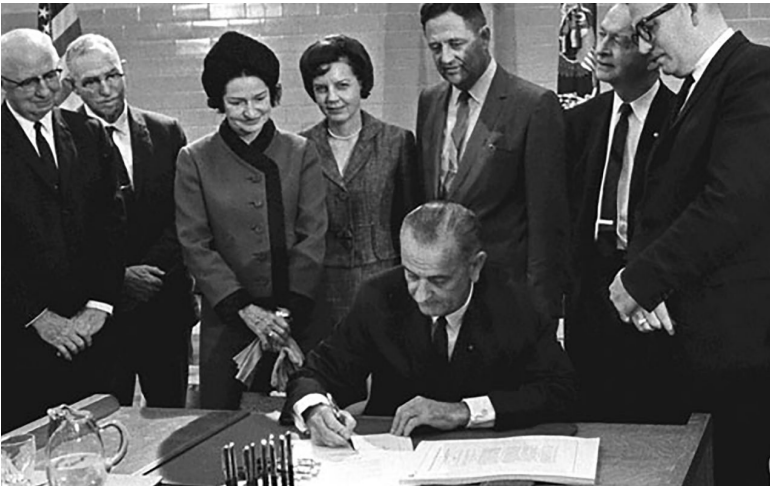
Title IX at Fifty

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

2022 marks the fiftieth year of Title IX. What began as a 37 word amendment in an omnibus Education bill, reshaped the landscape of K-12 and higher education by ushering in an era of equality and equal opportunity to higher education and sports for women in the United States. Often heralded as a “sports bill”, Title IX is much more than simply providing women the ability to play sports in secondary education and higher education. To generalize Title IX as a women’s sports law is to discount and ignore the rich history of women’s rights and the battles fought to ensure the law embodied equal access and protection in higher education for women.

According to Congressional Records, the origins of Title IX began when Representative Edith Green of Oregon led a series of hearings on sex discrimination in the House Education and Labor Committee from 1965 to 1970. During those hearings, the then Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights suggested to the Committee that instead of authorizing an amendment to the Civil Rights Act, the Committee should instead authorize a new law to prohibit sex discrimination in education only; instead of amending the civil rights act to ban sex discrimination entirely. This was the genesis of Title IX.

Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, one of the original authors of the Title IX amendments, stated sex discrimination in “admissions, scholarship programs, faculty, hiring and promotion, professional staffing, and pay scales”, was “one of the greatest failings of the American educational system”. After failing to move forward a standalone bill on sex discrimination, the coalition of women rights activists and elected representatives regrouped and determined an



For additional information on the history of Title IX, the Assembly Higher Education Committee would encourage you to read National Geographic “Title IX at 50: How the U.S. Law transformed education for women” and watch “37 Words” on Disney+.

amendment to the existing Higher Education Act through an omnibus bill might be the best pathway forward for achieving equality. In February 1972, Senator Bayh, known as the Father of Title IX, introduced the “then” 37 word amendment which would pass Congress after various hearings on May 11, 1972. Thanks to the advocacy of Representative Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii, Representatives Green, and Senator Bayh, Title IX became law but the fight for equality was far from over.

Despite the simplicity of the law, in the years to follow higher education institutions, male sports advocates, and elected officials would try to dilute the law to carve out programs to ensure it would preserve the advantages of one sex over another. The Supreme Court ruled, in 1988, that Title IX only applied to programs specifically receiving federal funding and for a time it appeared inequality in higher education sports would continue at football and male dominated sports institutions. However, thanks to the tireless efforts of advocates of Title IX, not only was this interpretation repealed, but the implications and application of Title IX were strengthened and expanded. In the last decade, Title IX has expanded to include protections for men and women from sexual harassment, sex discrimination, and sexual violence on campus. Under Title IX, higher education campuses are required by law to conduct investigations into sexual harassment and discrimination claims on campuses to ensure no student is being denied equal access to education simply because of their sex.

Fifty years have passed since the historical enactment of Title IX. In 1972, according to National Geographic, women represented 21% of college students and some colleges banned women from even applying. Thanks to Title IX, women now make up 60% of the college population. Yet, inequality in higher education on the basis of sex persists. Faculty members continue to be predominately male and women’s sports continue to have unequal sport facilities when compared to their male counterparts. Perhaps the greatest inequity lies in the determination of gender and who is protected by Title IX.

In June of 2022, President Joe Biden’s Department of Education issued new regulations on Title IX which expanded the definition of gender to ensure transgender and those who do not conform to gender stereotypes are protected by Title IX. As the regulations move through the approval process, a national conversation has erupted with many claiming these new regulations will remove the original purpose of Title IX; which was to protect women.

In its fiftieth year, there is no greater moment to reflect on the original purpose of Title IX. The women and men who fought for the amendment to the Higher Education Act of 1965 did so to ensure that those who sought to further their education were not excluded simply because of their sex, perceived or biological. The core of Title IX ensures equality in the access to education and ensures that talent, skill, and educational capacity are what determines a person’s place in higher education not whether they are a certain sex. If Senator Birch Bayh, Representative Edith Green, Representative Patsy T. Mink, and Bernice Sanders were alive today, they would advocate for changes to Title IX to ensure all genders are included in the protections of Title IX. Just as Title IX did not remove access for males to higher education, but expanded access for females so can a rewrite of the law expand access and protections for all genders, which is the very definition of equality and the premise of Title IX.

THANK YOU FOR READING, SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FINAL NEWSLETTER FOR THIS YEAR, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT THE HIGHER EDUCATION TEAM AT AHED.COMMITTEE@ASSEMBLY.CA.GOV.

In Case You Missed it....

Updates from the Federal Government:

US Senate restored the 85-15 Rule, which requires colleges to enroll at least 15% of students who are not veterans that receive federal military funding to pay for college in each academic program offered. For more information see this [Inside Higher ed Article](#).

President Biden issued a new rule to protect DACA. For more information please see this [Politico Article](#).

The U.S. Department of Education released new information on how targeted student debt relief will work. See the announcement [here](#).

Higher Education Research

Department of Finance - [Published the final budget update for the 2022-2023 state budget.](#)

Public Policy Institute of California - [Community College English in California’s New Era of Student Access.](#)

AHED Office Hours

The Assembly Higher Education Committee is offering office hours to discuss potential bill ideas for the 2023 Legislative session. Should you wish to participate in Office Hours, please email the AHED team at

