

In a notable case, Andraya Yearwood & Terry Miller, HS males claiming female identity, won a combined 15 girls' track events beginning in 2017. Women athletes filed a sex discrimination case, upheld in 2020 by the DoE. The ACLU is challenging in court.

Many states are now considering legislation to protect female sport. For the latest news, and to learn how you can advocate for female sport, check out:

<https://savewomenssports.com/>

For more background on Title IX and female sport, see our website: <https://usequalityact-women.com/sports/>

Executive Order

In his executive order #13988 on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (1/20/2021), President Biden asserts that the Supreme Court decision *Bostock v Clayton County* (2020), which involved a set of employment discrimination cases in violation of Title VII, also applies to Title IX. In January 2021 the Dept of Education legal counsel issued a memorandum explaining why *Bostock* ***does not*** apply to Title IX.

In a significant passage concerning boys who identify as girls in female spaces such as locker rooms and restrooms, the memo states:

Title IX text is very different from Title VII text in many important respects. Title IX... contains numerous exceptions authorizing or allowing sex-separate activities and intimate facilities to be provided separately on the basis of biological sex...

Read the full Dept of Education (2021) legal memo here:

<https://tinyurl.com/cf7nupzy>

Equality Act

The Equality Act is intended to extend civil rights protections on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. But rather than creating new protected categories, it conflates these categories with "sex." What this means is that a male who identifies as a woman or girl will be treated as if his biological sex were female. This has profound ramifications for women and girls in all aspects of society.

To read more about the Equality Act and its implications for women and girls, including actual cases of harm, check out our website:

<https://usequalityact-women.com/>



Title IX & the Equality Act

Gender identity and Federal protections for women & girls

The Equality Act passed in the House on February 25th 2021 and is likely to be voted on soon in the Senate.

The bill treats biological sex and "gender identity" as equivalent.

The Equality Act will effectively end Title IX protections for women and girls.

Contact your Senator today!
Senate.gov



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TITLE IX

"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."

History of Title IX

Title IX of the education amendments to the 1964 Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1972. The original Civil Rights Act prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin. "Sex" was added to the employment (Title VII) and education (Title IX) amendments specifically to prohibit discrimination against women and girls.

Common Practices Prior to Title IX included:

- Expelling girls from school when they became pregnant
- Excluding women from some colleges and Universities
- Using different admission criteria for women and men
- Limiting the number of women admitted to professional programs such as medicine & the law

Banning these and other discriminatory practices dramatically improved educational attainment for women and girls. Males who identify as female are not subject to these forms of discrimination. They do, however, wish to compete in female sport and use female restrooms and locker rooms.



Title IX & Female Sport

Unlike many other countries, sport is embedded in education in the USA. Therefore, Title IX was a bonanza for female athletes because it required equitable distribution of resources in educational institutions that receive federal funding. Before Title IX, girls and women did not have paid coaching, uniforms, funds for travel to competitions or fair access to athletic facilities.

Title IX made resources available to women & girls, enabling the growth & development of female sport, and is considered a major factor in US dominance in international women's sports.



Males Identifying as Girls in Female Sport

In recent years, boys who identify as girls have requested, and been allowed to, compete in female sport.

Some Male Physiological Advantages

- Larger heart and greater lung capacity
- More fast-twitch muscle fibers
- Stronger and longer bones

In 2017 alone, 744 high school boys bested the 100 meter record of the fastest female athlete of all time – Florence Griffith Joyner.