

Save Women's Sports Act (SB 106)

What is the Save Women's Sports Act?

A bill introduced by State Sen. Robbie Mills (R-Henderson) that will prohibit biological males (boys who identify as girls, popularly known as transgender females) from competing in women's sports in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

What will the Save Women's Sports Act Do?ⁱ

- “A member school shall designate all athletic teams, activities, and sports as one (1) of the following categories on the basis of the biological sex of students eligible to participate:
 - ‘Boys’ and ‘coed’; or
 - ‘Girls’”
- Sports designated as “girls” shall not be open to male students.
- Sex-specific athletic facilities, such as locker rooms, shall only be used by players of the designated sex.
- The sex of a student for the purpose of determining eligibility for a sports activity is determined by:
 - “A student's biological sex as indicated on the student's original, unedited birth certificate issued at the time of birth.”
 - If the biological sex on a student's birth certificated has been edited, then a medical professional shall determine biological sex. One's sex is established on the basis of one's internal and external reproductive anatomy, one's naturally produced testosterone levels, and one's genetic makeup.
- Schools cannot be challenged by any agency, school board, or other schools for having sports teams specifically for the female sex.

Is the Save Women's Sports Act Needed?

- Yes, there are numerous documented cases of males, who identify as female, playing on female athletic teams. The girls at these athletic events were put at a disadvantage:
 - Andraya Yearwood is a male who is “transitioning” to female. Yearwood was a junior in high school and finished second in the 2017 Connecticut state track event. The first-place finisher, Terry Miller, was also a transgender athlete who set a state girls' indoor track record.ⁱⁱ
 - In 2016, Alaskan high school senior Nattaphon Wangyot, a biological male, won all-state honors in girls' track and field.ⁱⁱⁱ
 - In 2014, Fallon Fox (a biological male) broke female opponent Tamikka Brents' eye socket and gave her a concussion in a professional mixed martial arts fight. Brents said she “never felt so overpowered in her life.”^{iv}

Ben Taylor
Director of Content and
Engagement

Alex Richey
Executive Assistant

- In 2014, male softball player and California native Patrick Cordova tried out for the Azusa High School women’s varsity softball team and took one of the spots on the team.^v

Why Shouldn’t Boys Who Identify as Girls Play on a Girls’ Sports Team?

- Males and females are physically different:
 - Men and women both have testosterone, a hormone that is increased at puberty and grows muscle and bone mass. However, “the ceiling for women's testosterone levels (2.4 nanomoles per liter (npl)) does not even reach the floor for men's testosterone levels (10 npl).”^{vi}
 - At puberty, males begin to have “increased muscle mass and strength, including increased heart size; higher hemoglobin levels, which result in better oxygen-carrying capacity; and different muscle types and ratios of fat to muscle.”^{vii}
- The clear physiological differences lead to a physical advantage for males over females:
 - For example, numerous world records by women are surpassed by hundreds of men (including high school boys) in track & field and marathon running. In 2017, 36 high school boys beat Florence Griffith Joyner’s world record in the 100-meter event.^{viii}
 - In golf, there are different teeing-off points for men and women. Why? Because men are built differently and, thus, can hit the ball further than women.
 - The examples in the previous section also bear this fact.
- If one can identify as the opposite sex, why can’t one identify as a different age? Why can’t a high schooler play on a middle school team?
- “You can’t just proclaim yourself a female and be able to compete against women,” says Martina Navratilova, famed tennis player and lesbian activist.^{ix}
 - “To put the argument at its most basic: a man can decide to be female, take hormones if required by whatever sporting organization is concerned, win everything in sight and perhaps earn a small fortune, and then reverse his decision and go back to making babies if he so desires.”- Martina Navratilova (Feb. 17, 2019)
- If girls are at a disadvantage in sports competitions, then they will be at a disadvantage in receiving college scholarships and/or in recruitment to professional sports teams.
- Allowing men to play on women’s sports teams would lead to “the end of women’s sports,” says Duke University Law School professor Doriane Lambelet Coleman.^x

ⁱ “Save Women’s Sports Act,” SB 114 (2020).

ⁱⁱ <https://apnews.com/article/dcbca5cf940548628dba351f6c91bcd9>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/jun/6/nattaphon-wangyot-transgender-student-riles-critic/>

^{iv} <https://www.lifesitenews.com/news/transgender-female-boxer-gives-female-opponent-concussion-breaks-her-eye-so>

^v <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-xpm-2014-feb-14-la-me-ln-azusa-teen-first-transgender-softball-team-20140214-story.html>

^{vi} <https://www.heritage.org/gender/commentary/congress-set-pass-equality-act-will-devastate-womens-sports>

^{vii} Doriane Lambelet Coleman, “Sex, Sport, and Why Track and Field’s New Rules on Intersex Athletes Are Essential,” *The New York Times*, April 30, 2018.

^{viii} Ibid.

^{ix} <https://bleacherreport.com/articles/2821380-martina-navratilova-transgender-athletes-in-womens-sport-is-insane-cheating>

^x <https://www.heritage.org/gender/commentary/how-pelosis-equality-act-would-ruin-womens-sports>