NAVIGATING THE 2024 CHANGES TO TITLE IX

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What is Title IX



- Congress enacted Title IX of the Education Amendments in 1972.
- Goal: Ensure equal educational and athletic opportunities, regardless of sex.
- It codified the rights of women and girls as fundamentally enshrined in our founding documents.
- At the time, only 15% of college athletes were female and only 1 in 27 girls played sports.

Historical Progress of Title IX

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- Today, over 40% of college athletes are women and 2 in 5 girls play sports.
- 3 million more high school girls and 200,000 more college women have opportunities to play sports each year.
- High school girls in sports are less likely to drop out, smoke, drink, or become pregnant.
- 94% of women who hold C-suite positions are former athletes.
- 80% of female Fortune 500 executives played competitive sports.

The Biden Administration



- March 8, 2021 Biden Executive Order on Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free from Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity serves as a precursor to 2024 Title IX rule change.
- June 23, 2022: New Title IX rule is proposed. The Department of Education received a record number of public comments from parents, many who expressed concern about their children's safety in schools, and what the amendments will mean for women's sports.
- April 19, 2024: The Biden Administration releases new Unofficial Guidelines for Title IX, effective August 1, 2024.

April 2024 Changes to Title IX

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- Title IX now numbers over 1,500 pages of regulations.
- These new regulations redefine the framework of Title IX by expanding the definition of biological "sex."
- Now "sex" includes sex stereotypes, sex-related characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
- These rule changes are unconstitutional, erase women and girls, eliminate due process, compel speech, and strip parents of their fundamental right to direct the upbringing of their child.

Title IX New Requirements

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- Schools must treat students who suffer, or claim to suffer, from gender dysphoria as though they were the opposite sex.
- Male students who identify as female must be allowed to access facilities designated for females like bathrooms or locker rooms, and to participate in women's sports and organizations.
- Teachers and students must refer to a gender dysphoric child by her preferred pronouns and alternative name.
- No formal documentation is required to affirm gender identity.
- When the administration has not provided a clear definition of gender identity, a male student could easily switch between identifying as male or female.

Additional Repercussions



- When a female student opposes having a male on a team, in an organization, or in a locker room intended only for women, the female may not only incur social stigma, but also the possibility of legal repercussions for her school, team, or organization.
- In the event of a conflict between Title IX and the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), key words like "sex-based harassment" and "hostile environment sex-based harassment" overrides FERPA, thus opening the door to conceal the transitioning process from parents.
- The federal government will likely argue that the new Title IX regulations will supersede all state laws safeguarding parental rights, particularly concerning gender identity and sexual orientation in public education.

What Comes Next



- Defense of Parental Rights: the policy of secretly transitioning students is happening and will spread.
- Defense of Due Process: the new rules erase due process protections for those alleged of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct on college campuses.
- **Defense of Free Speech:** the new regulations force students, faculty, and staff to refer to an individual by her preferred pronouns and alternative name.
- Defense of Federalism: Title IX now effectively overrides state laws that safeguard parents' fundamental rights.

Calls To Action



- **Federal:** Beginning April 19, 2024, both chambers have 60 days to mount a Congressional Review Act (CRA) challenge in the form of a joint resolution of disapproval of the Title IX rule changes. We recommend that you review the CRA and send a letter to your Congressional Representative citing the "The Congressional Review Act."
- **State:** (1) send a letter to your State Representative urging them to pass a Parents Bill of Rights to protect against Title IX overreach, and (2) cite and send the April 24, 2024, Moms for Liberty letter to the National Governors Association Members to your governor and states attorney generals to encourage and empower them to protect parental rights
- Local: Send a letter to your school board and "Cc" your school district superintendent, then forward that letter to the school site administrators strongly encouraging them to resist implementing these unconstitutional Title IX rule changes.

No child is born in the wrong body. Boys and girls are perfect just as they are. Gender ideology has no place in public schools. Your parental rights do not stop at the classroom door.

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VISIT OUR TITLE IX RESOURCE PAGE MomsforLiberty.org/Title9