AN ACT

To enact Chapter 7-A of Title 4 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 4:441 through 446, relative to athletic activities; to require that schools designate intercollegiate and interscholastic athletic teams according to the biological sex of the team members; to provide that teams designated for females are not open to participation by biological males; to provide immunity protections for schools from certain adverse actions; to provide for causes of action; to provide for legislative findings; to provide for definitions; to provide for remedies; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. Chapter 7-A of Title 4 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 4:441 through 446, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

CHAPTER 7-A. FAIRNESS IN WOMENS SPORTS ACT

§441. Short title

This Chapter shall be known as and may be cited as the "Fairness in Womens Sports Act".

§442. Legislative findings

The legislature finds and declares that:

(1) Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §1681

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
et seq., was designed to ensure that women are free from discrimination on the basis of sex in both education and athletics so that women would be afforded the opportunity to compete for athletic scholarships and to potentially launch their own athletic careers after they have completed their education.

(2) The United States Supreme Court has recognized that there are "'inherent differences' between men and women", and that these differences "remain cause for celebration, but not for denigration of the members of either sex or for artificial constraints on an individual's opportunity" in United States v. Virginia, et al., 518 U.S. 515, 533 (1996).

(3) Inherent differences between men and women range from chromosomal and hormonal differences to physiological differences resulting in men generally having denser and stronger bones, tendons, and ligaments, larger hearts, greater lung volume per body mass, a higher red blood cell count, and higher hemoglobin as well as higher natural levels of testosterone, which affects traits such as hemoglobin levels, body fat content, the storage and use of carbohydrates, and the development of Type II muscle fibers, all of which result in men generally being able to generate higher speed and power during physical activity.

(4) The biological differences between females and males, especially as they relate to natural levels of testosterone, explain the male and female secondary sex characteristics which develop during puberty and have lifelong effects, including those most important for success in sports; categorically, they are strength, speed, and endurance generally found in greater degrees in biological males than biological females.

(5) While classifications based on sex are generally disfavored, the United States Supreme Court has recognized that sex classifications may be used to compensate women "for particular economic disabilities [they have] suffered," (see Califano v. Webster, 430 U.S. 313, 320 (1977)(per curiam)), to promote equal employment opportunity and "to guarantee women the basic right to participate fully and equally," (see California Fed. Sav. & Loan Assn.
v. Guerra, 479 U.S. 272, 289 (1987)), and "to advance full development of the
talent and capacities of our Nation's people." (see United States v. Virginia, et al.,
supra, 518 U.S. 515, 533 (1996)).

(6) In furtherance of the goals set forth in United States v. Virginia, et al.,
518 U.S. at 533, one area where sex classifications should allow for the "full
development of the talent and capacities of our Nation's people" is in the area
of sports and athletics.

(7) A recent study of female and male Olympic performances found that,
although athletes from both sexes improved over the time span, the athletic
gender performance gap between female and male performances remained
stable. These studies suggest that women's performances at a high level will
never match those of men. The evidence is unequivocal that, starting in puberty,
in every sport except sailing, shooting, and riding, there will always be
significant numbers of boys and men who would prevail over the best girls and
women in head-to-head competition. Claims to the contrary are simply a denial
of science.

(8) Scientific studies have established that the benefits that natural
testosterone provides to male athletes is not diminished through the use of
testosterone suppression. A recent study on the impact of such treatments found
that, even after twelve months of testosterone suppression, the "superior
anthropometric, muscle mass, and strength parameters achieved by males at
puberty, and underpinning a considerable portion of the male performance
advantage over females, are not removed".

(9) Having separate sex-specific teams furthers efforts to promote sex
equality. Sex-specific teams accomplish this by providing opportunities for
female athletes to demonstrate their skill, strength, and athletic abilities while
also providing them with opportunities to obtain recognition, accolades,
scholarships, better physical and mental health, and the numerous other
long-term benefits that flow from success in athletic endeavors.

§443. Definitions
In this Chapter, unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Biological sex" means a statement of a student's biological sex on the student's official birth certificate which is entered at or near the time of the student's birth.

(2) "Postsecondary education board member" means a person who serves as a board member or officer of a postsecondary education management board.

(3) "Postsecondary education management board" means a board which governs postsecondary educational institutions, pursuant to R.S. 17:3351.

(4) "Schools" means all of the following:

(a) A public elementary or secondary school.

(b) A nonpublic elementary or secondary school that receives state funds.

(c) A public postsecondary educational institution.

(d) A nonpublic postsecondary educational institution that receives state funds.

(5) "School coach" means a person who is a coach or assistant coach, whether paid or on a volunteer basis, of a school intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic team or sporting event.

(6) "School board" means a school board or school governing authority subject to the provisions of R.S. 17:81 or any nonpublic school governing authority.

(7) "School employee" means a person who is employed by a school, a school board, a postsecondary education management board, or any postsecondary institution under the authority of a postsecondary education management board.

(8) "School board member" means a person who serves as a board member or officer for a school board or school governing authority subject to the provisions of R.S. 17:81 or for any nonpublic school governing authority.
A. Each intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic team or sporting event that is sponsored by a school and that receives state funding shall be expressly designated, based upon biological sex, as only one of the following:

(1) Except as provided in Subsection C of this Section, a male, boys, or mens team or event shall be for those students who are biological males.

(2) A female, girls, or womens team or event shall be for those students who are biological females.

(3) A coeducational or mixed team or event shall be open for participation by biological females and biological males.

B. Athletic teams or sporting events designated for females, girls, or women shall not be open to students who are not biologically female.

C. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to restrict the eligibility of any student to participate in any intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic team or sport designated as "male", "mens", or "boys", or designated as "coed" or "mixed".

D. Nothing in this Chapter is intended to prevent any school from implementing or maintaining a coeducational or mixed athletic team or sporting event which is open to both biological males and biological females so long as a female, girls, or womens athletic team or sporting event is not disbanded for the purpose of creating a coeducational or mixed team or event which would thereby result to the detriment of students of the female biological sex.

E. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to apply to an intramural athletic team or intramural sport.

§445. Protection of educational institutions; limitation on liability

A. No government entity, licensing or accrediting organization, or athletic association shall entertain a complaint, open an investigation, or take any other adverse action against a school, school board, or postsecondary education management board for maintaining a separate intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic team or athletic event reserved for students of the female biological sex.
B. No cause of action may be maintained against any school, school coach, school employee, school board, school board employee, school board member, postsecondary education board, or postsecondary education board member who prohibits a biological male from participating in a female, girls, or womens athletic team or sporting event pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter.

§446. Remedies; cause of action

A. A biological female student who is deprived of an athletic opportunity or suffers or is likely to suffer from any direct or indirect harm as a result of a violation of this Chapter may assert that violation as a cause of action for remedies provided for in Subsection E of this Section. Requiring a biological female to compete against a biological male on a team that is designated as a "female", "girls", or "womens" team is inherently discriminatory to biological females and is a cognizable harm to biological females under this Chapter.

B. A biological female student who is subjected to retaliation or other adverse action by a school, athletic association, or other organization as a result of reporting a violation of this Chapter to an employee or representative of the school, athletic association, or to any local, state, or federal agency with oversight of schools shall have a cause of action for remedies provided for in Subsection E of this Section.

C. For purposes of this Chapter, the designation of "female" entered on the student's official birth certificate at or near the time of the student's birth creates a rebuttable presumption that the student's biological sex is female.

D. A school, school coach, school employee, school board, school board employee, school board member, postsecondary education board, or postsecondary education board member who suffers any direct or indirect harm for prohibiting a biological male from participating in a female, girls, or womens athletic team or sporting event pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter shall have a cause of action for remedies provided for in Subsection E of this Section.
E. Any person who brings a cause of action pursuant to this Chapter may obtain appropriate relief, including but not limited to:

(1) Injunctive relief, protective order, writ of mandamus or a prohibition, or declaratory relief to prevent any violation of this Chapter.

(2) Actual damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs.

F. All civil actions under this Chapter must be initiated within two years from the date that the harm occurred.