

Allowing biological boys to compete in women's sports reduces the chances for girls to compete and win scholarships.

By her sophomore year, Selina Soule was one of the top five female high school sprinters in Connecticut. However, when two biological males who identify as transgender females were allowed to compete in the women's events, Soule began to lose valuable opportunities to compete. The biological males finished first and second in high school women's sprint competitions for two years in a row, taking spots that would have been held by biological girls. The two transgender athletes won a total of 15 women's state championship titles over the course of two years.

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To fight against what they warn will result in effectively abolishing women's sports, Soule, two other female athletes, and the Alliance Defending Freedom filed a legal complaint to the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights in June 2019. The complaint maintains that the transgender policy of the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference (CIAC) directly violates the requirements of Title IX, which is designed to protect equal athletic opportunities for women and girls.

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The complaint warns that "the real-world result of the CIAC Policy is that in Connecticut interscholastic track competitions, while highly competitive girls are experiencing the no doubt character-building 'agony of defeat,' they are systematically being deprived of a fair and equal opportunity to experience the 'thrill of victory,'" which simply "cannot be reconciled with Title IX."

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Federal officials said in 2020 that it's "incorrect" to interpret Title IX as allowing biological males to compete against females.

In March 2020, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a statement of interest in the Soule vs. Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference (CIAC) transgender athlete case.

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"Under CIAC's interpretation of Title IX, ... schools may not account for the real physiological differences between men and women. Instead, schools must have certain biological males — namely, those who publicly identify as female — compete against biological females," reads the Justice Department's statement of interest. "In so doing, CIAC deprives those women of the single-sex athletic competitions that are one of the marquee accomplishments of Title IX." The CIAC's interpretation of Title IX, the statement asserts, is "incorrect," explaining: "Title IX and its implementing regulations prohibit discrimination solely 'on the basis of sex,' not on the basis of transgender status, and therefore neither require nor authorize CIAC's transgender policy."

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"Girls deserve to compete on a level playing field. Forcing female athletes to compete against boys is grossly unfair and destroys their athletic opportunities," said ADF Legal Counsel Christiana Holcomb in a press release announcing the complaint against CIAC. "Title IX was designed to eliminate discrimination against women in education and athletics, and women fought long and hard to earn the equal athletic opportunities that Title IX provides. Allowing boys to compete in girls' sports reverses nearly 50 years of advances for women under this law. We shouldn't force these young women to be spectators in their own sports."

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In many athletic competitions, biological males have inherent physical advantages to females.

The biological changes that males undergo during puberty are significant, resulting in what can be insurmountable advantages in strength and speed compared to most females. The best 400 meter sprint time for U.S. runner Allyson Felix, the fastest female sprinter in the world, is 49.26 seconds.

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According to 2018 data, nearly 300 high school boys in the U.S. alone could beat Felix's world record.

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As The New York Times acknowledges in an August 2020 report, males generally gain significant physiological advantages over females during puberty. “At puberty, male athletes generally gain physiological advantages for many sports, like a larger skeletal structure, greater muscle mass and strength, less body fat, greater bone density, larger hearts and greater oxygen-carrying capacity,” the pro-transgender athlete report admits. “As a result, men and women mostly compete in separate divisions.”

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It's unfair to women to allow men who believe they are women to play women's sports.

Men are born with greater muscle mass, and more fast twitch muscles. They also have greater aerobic capacity. The gap between men's and women's world record runs at all distances are between 9 and 10%.

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Men naturally have more bone mass and skeletal size than women, even if they are the same size overall. By average, males have a lean mass of 92% compared with 79% for females.

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Fallon Fox, a biological male MMA fighter, was allowed to fight as a woman simply because he identified as one. Fallon left female fighter Tamikka Brents with a broken skull and a concussion. Brents said of her match with Fox, “I've never felt so overpowered ever in my life....”

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Dr. Ramona Krutzik, M.D. said that despite Fallon Fox's hormone replacement therapy, it could take about 15 years to see a decrease in bone mass. She also said, “Women also have lighter, child bearing hips because of the difference in hormones during the body's developmental years...Those changes cannot be undone. They are permanent.”

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Scientific fact: Men and women have major biological differences that hormone therapy and surgery cannot erase.

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Over the past 15 years, “new technologies have generated a growing pile of evidence that there are inherent differences in how men’s and women’s brains are wired and how they work.”

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Northwestern neuroscientists found an “intrinsic biological difference between males and females in the molecular regulation of synapses in the hippocampus.”

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