

Nos. 24-38, 24-43

In the Supreme Court of the United States

BRADLEY LITTLE, in his official capacity as Governor of the
State of Idaho; MADISON KENYON; MARY MARSHALL, et al.,
Petitioners,

v.

LINDSAY HECOX; JANE DOE, with her next friends Jean Doe
and John Doe,
Respondents.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit**

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, et al.,
Petitioners,

v.

B.P.J., by next friend and mother, Heather Jackson,
Respondent.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit**

**BRIEF OF 35 ATHLETIC OFFICIALS AND COACHES
OF FEMALE ATHLETES AS *AMICI CURIAE* IN
SUPPORT OF PETITIONERS**

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STATEMENT OF INTEREST

Amici curiae consist of nearly three dozen athletic officials and coaches from 11 different sports and 23 different states, writing on behalf of the girls and women they have coached and all female athletes and future athletes, whose futures hang in the balance between objective and subjective notions of “sex.”¹ *Amici* have dedicated significant parts of their lives to the world of sport and ensuring that its safe, fair, and ethical bases are maintained. They represent a wide range of experience and perspectives, and include youth, high school, collegiate, club, professional, and Olympic coaches. They represent different sports, including track, swimming, soccer, gymnastics, archery, weightlifting, rowing, triathlon, fencing, speedskating, and tennis. *Amici* include both current and retired coaches and officials from all around the country. What they have in common is that they recognize the importance of a protected female category so that women and girls can have fairness, safety, and equal opportunities in their sports endeavors. A complete list of the *amici* is included in the appendix attached hereto.

Fundamentally, the job of an athlete’s coach—at every level, from youth sports to Olympic competitions—is to help the athlete reach his or her full potential in their chosen athletic endeavors, while keeping them as safe as possible and, ideally, increasing their love for the sport. It is

¹ Under Rule 37.6, *amici curiae* affirm that no counsel for a party authored this brief in full or in part, and that no person or entity other than *amici* or their counsel financially contributed to preparing or submitting this brief. *Amici* provided counsel of record for all parties notice of their intention to file an *amicus curiae* brief at least 10 days prior to the due date for this brief.

amici's job to oversee the rules of competition, to develop athletes, and to defend athletes against ethical violations. *Amici* have seen and experienced first-hand that competing in and excelling at sports can produce incalculable benefits—physically, mentally, relationally, and socially—and coaches have the unique opportunity and responsibility to facilitate such opportunities.

Ensuring that female athletes are not forced to compete against biological males who self-identify as females is critical to each of those elements of a coach's role. Given the scientifically indisputable and biological differences between males and females, female athletes cannot reach their full competitive and athletic potential if they are required to compete against biological males. In many—perhaps most—sports, it is inherently less safe for female athletes to compete against males, and the competitive disadvantage to female athletes forced to compete against males has deleterious effect on the joy, self-worth, and confidence that female athletes derive from their athletic participation. As such, *amici* have an interest in ensuring that the playing field for female athletes is as even as possible.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

At least 25 states have passed laws that protect the progress that women's and girls' sports have made since the passage of Title IX by ensuring that sex-specific sports teams, especially those based on competitive skill or involving a contact sport, are based on "biological sex." The coaches and officials filing this brief understand the immense benefits that girls and women realize from competitive sport, and how both those benefits and the physical safety of female athletes are compromised when males are permitted to compete in female athletic events.

If these laws are found unconstitutional, it will mark a fundamental shift in American law and policy that strips girls and women of their rights, threatens the physical safety of female athletes, and undercuts means by which women can achieve educational equality. It would not only revoke the very rights and protections that specifically secure women's access to school athletics, but would do so in order to extend those rights and protections to men.

Amici file this brief to share their personal experience with the benefits of single-sex sports to women and girls, how these benefits are supported by established law, the harms to women and girls from allowing subjective notions of gender identity to override immutable biological facts, and how strident activists have sought to silence any discussion of the harm to women from basing sports categories on gender identity, with the expectation that women will accept being treated as the lesser sex without complaint.

ARGUMENT

I. It is Time for Coaches to Stand Up for Their Women Athletes.

As the debate over biological males competing in women's sports has raged, coaches of female athletes have been largely silent. Many have watched how quickly and carelessly accusations are thrown against those who speak up in support of fairness for female athletes on this emotionally charged issue. By their very nature, coaches share an interest in bringing people together, to encourage a love of sport and to work toward a shared goal. They do not have the time or interest to foment division, engage in unnecessary policy debate, or alienate anyone. And they certainly do not want to be unfairly labeled as bigots who

are against the LGBTQ+ community as a whole. Yet all too often, anyone who speaks up on behalf of female athletes is labeled as such by activists using the bully pulpit.

Standing up in today's divisive culture takes courage, and today nearly three dozen coaches and officials are choosing to speak the truth in support of the individual girls and women they have coached and in support of all women. *Amici* see that the vast majority of coaches among their ranks are adamantly opposed to biological males competing against women. Most of them are afraid to speak up because it would put their job security at risk. Many governing bodies wish to avoid labels and controversy and thus support participation by men self-identifying as women in women's sports, making it professionally risky and more difficult for coaches to voice a contrary view—as at least one of the *amici* can personally attest, having lost her coaching position after publicly voicing support for protecting women's sports.

The stakes are high. If biological males are permitted to compete in women's sports, it will mark a turning point for women's rights. Today, many take for granted single-sex sports and the availability of athletic teams and competitions for women at all levels. *Amici*, some of whom were athletes in the early days of Title IX, do not take the progress in women's rights for granted and are speaking up to avoid the profound loss to women that male competition will cause. Women are being told to give up their rights and accept being relegated once again to treatment as the less-deserving half of the population. We have only just begun to see the devastating effects of this injustice, caused by ignoring objective reality, blindly adhering to platitudes of equality, and adopting irrational and oversimplified concepts of inclusion. Unless something is done

to stop it, women's sports participation and opportunity will revert back to pre-Title IX levels.

These coaches are proud of their work to bring more people to the sports they love, especially more women. That goal of increasing women's participation in sports—an activity that has incredible life-long benefits—is compromised when the playing field is unfair and women's sports are open to biological males. They see women losing motivation when the playing field includes biological males who have an innate competitive advantage in strength, agility, body size, muscle mass, bone density, body fat percentages, explosive power, etc. Women are being cheated out of honors, recognition, and rewards that these athletes have sacrificed much to achieve and have rightfully earned. This can have a lifelong impact on morale and post-athletic opportunities. Sports provide not only scholarships and other direct opportunities for advancement; they also provide lifelong character and health benefits.

Amici are distressed that after women fought for years to have their own sports, they now risk losing everything they worked for. They cannot silently watch this happen, and now speak up, even at the risk of personal and professional censure.

II. The Wide-Ranging Benefits for Female Athletes Can Only Be Realized if “Sex” Means Biological Sex.

Women's participation in sports has skyrocketed since Title IX was enacted with bipartisan support over fifty years ago. The number of women playing college sports increased from 30,000 in 1981 to over 200,000 in 2017. Genevieve Carlton, *How Title IX Impacts Women's Equality*

in *College Athletics, Best Colleges* (Nov. 19, 2021). Meanwhile, the number of high school girls participating in sports grew 1150% from 1972 to 2019. *Id.*; NCAA, *Title IX 50th Anniversary: The State of Women in College Sports* 15 (2022). This increased participation has had enormous benefits for women and girls.

Athletic participation provides significant and comprehensive benefits to female athletes in physical health, mental health, academic achievement, body esteem, social skills, confidence, job performance, and numerous other areas. The potential rewards for achievement are great both within the sport and in the athlete's broader life during and well after she stops competing. When the recognition and honors—from simply making the team, to being a starting player, winning a state or local championship, earning scholarships, and beyond—are unfairly denied, so are the rewards. This is demonstrated by empirical evidence as well as *amici's* own experience.

Academically, girls who play sports have higher grades and score higher on standardized tests than non-athletes. Women's Sports Foundation, *Benefits—Why Sports Participation for Girls or Women* (2011). Participating in sports in high school “may have a positive influence on achievement in science, especially for young women,” and positively impacts academic performance generally. See Sandra L. Hanson & Rebecca S. Kraus, *Women, Sports, and Science: Do Female Athletes Have an Advantage?*, 71 *Sociology of Education* 93 (1998); Philip Veliz & Sohaila Shakib, *Gender, Academics, and Interscholastic Sports Participation at the School Level: A Gender-Specific Analysis of the Relationship Between Interscholastic Sports Participation and AP Enrollment*, 47 *Sociological Focus* 101 (2014). Girls who participate in sports are more

likely to graduate compared to non-athletes with a particularly strong correlation for African American and Latina girls. Women's Sports Foundation, *The Decade of Decline* 54 (2012). At the college level, girls who receive sports scholarships graduate at higher rates. Nat'l Women's Law Ctr., *Finishing Last: Girls of Color and Schools Sports Opportunities* 7 (2015). Female athletes are more likely than female non-athletes to postpone sexual activity and are half as likely to have an unintended pregnancy. *Id.*; Women's Sports Foundation, *Sport and Teen Pregnancy* 8, 10 (1998). They experience lower rates of depression and substance abuse, have higher self-esteem, and are even less likely to get breast cancer later in life. Women's Sports Foundation, *Benefits—Why Sports Participation for Girls and Women* (2011); Nat'l Center for Biotech Info., *Physical Activity in Adolescence and Young Adulthood and Breast Cancer Risk: A Quantitative Review* (2004); see also Kimberly H. McManama, et al., *Psychological Resilience in Young Female Athletes*, National Library of Medicine (Aug. 17, 2021). And, of course, sports can provide scholarship opportunities, prize money, titles, and other awards which serve as great incentives for girls and women to invest their time and effort into these activities which offer such great public benefit.

Even after the close of an athletic career, sports participation leads to better business and employment opportunities for women. See Betsey Stevenson, *Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports*, Nat'l Bureau of Economic Research 1, 4 (2010). Women have additional resume items, confidence, encouragement from a network of coaches, teammates, and other supporters, coaching opportunities, and job opportunities. A survey of senior female executives found that 94% of women in the C-suite played sports, including 52% at the university level, and 74% of respondents said

that a background in sports can help accelerate a woman’s career. Tara Chozet, *Female Athletes Make Winning Entrepreneurs, According to New EY/ESPNW Report*, ESPN Press Room (May 3, 2017). Female executives further reported that their involvement in sports provided them with early leadership skills, discipline, and the ability to work in a team. MassMut. Fin. Group, *New Nationwide Research Finds: Successful Women Business Executives Don’t Just Talk a Good Game... They Play(ed) One* (2022).

The opportunity for women, and not just men, to realize these benefits was cemented into law over five decades ago. The key directive of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is contained in 37 simple words: “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.” 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

Prior to Title IX, girls and women largely lacked teams of their own, and they did not have opportunities comparable to men to participate in sports at any level. Title IX changed this imbalance by disallowing recipients of federal funds—like schools—from discriminating on the basis of sex. It treats sex as limited to the binary categories of male and female, both objective and fixed. *See Adams v. Sch. Bd. of St. Johns Cty.*, No. 18-13592, 2022 WL 18003879, at *15 (11th Cir. Dec. 30, 2022) (en banc) (“[R]eading in ambiguity to the term ‘sex’ ignores the overall statutory scheme and purpose of Title IX, along with the vast majority of dictionaries defining ‘sex’ based on biology and reproductive function.”); *see also Neese v. Becerra*, No. 2:21-cv-163-z, 2022 WL 1265925, at *12 (N.D.

Tex. Apr. 26, 2022) (“Title IX presumes sexual dimorphism in section after section, requiring equal treatment for each ‘sex.’”); *see also* 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(2) (“[T]his section shall not apply . . . in the case of an educational institution which has begun the process of changing from being an institution which admits only students of one sex to being an institution which admits students of both sexes[.]” (emphasis added)); *see also* 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(8) (“[T]his section shall not preclude father-son or mother-daughter activities at an educational institution, but if such activities are provided for students of one sex, opportunities for reasonably comparable activities shall be provided for students of the other sex[.]”).

For athletic participation to continue to provide these and other benefits to female athletes, however, the meaning of “sex” under Title IX cannot be desecrated. Without sports dedicated exclusively to participation by women and girls, women and girls would be wholly excluded from the benefits of athletic participation. Sex-separated sports exist because of biological and physiological sex differences that are highly relevant to athletics. All sports have eligibility criteria, with only the highest performing athletes selected to join a team, compete in a particular event, qualify for the next level of competition, or receive scholarship funds. This is usually a zero-sum environment, such that there are a designated number of slots, and if one person is selected for an opportunity, another person necessarily misses out. When female athletes are forced to compete in de facto coed teams, they are deprived of titles, records, medals, scholarships, and opportunities to win, or even participate at all fairly and safely, not to mention all of the ancillary benefits that sports participation provides.

These results have been demonstrated time after time in recent years. In 2019, two male track runners blew

away female competitors in Connecticut's state track championship and smashed 17 meet records previously held by female competitors. Overall, physiological sex differences are so large that the U.S. Women's National Team was beaten in a soccer scrimmage by the FC Dallas under-15 boys' team in 2017. Roger Gonzalez, *FC Dallas under-15 boys squad beat the U.S. Women's National Team in a scrimmage*, CBS Sports (Apr. 4, 2017). In fencing, where USA Fencing's policy bases division placement on declared "gender identity" or "gender expression," trans-identified males have won dozens of medals competing in the women's division. See Genevieve Gluck, *Trans-Identified Males Racking Up Wins in Women's Fencing as Trans Activist Officials Claim They Are Fine with Female Athletes Being at a "Disadvantage,"* ReduXX (Sept. 12, 2023). And recent headlines have reported on collegiate swimmer Lia Thomas's success in women's competitions. As recently as 2020, Thomas was competing as a member of the University of Pennsylvania's men's swimming team. In 2021, just a year later, the University allowed Thomas to join the women's team after self-identifying as a woman, taking a spot on the team and thus depriving aspiring young women athletes of a fair and level playing field in competition on the team and against other schools. But Thomas is still anatomically a male, bearing all the biological advantages of male developmental physique and making teammates uncomfortable in the locker room with no recourse when they raised concerns with the coaching staff. See Letter to Hon. Catherine E. Lhamon from Concerned Women for America (Mar. 17, 2022).

In other sports the biological differences between the sexes is reflected in different standards of competition. Because of the strength difference, and other immutable

biological differences, the rules and structure of competition differ for men and women within individual sports. In gymnastics, male and female gymnasts compete on very different apparatus to account for these differences. In archery men shoot at 90 meters while women shoot at 70 meters. To handle a nearly 50-pound bow, women must spend significant time strengthening their upper bodies, as accuracy is compromised by slower flight as windage takes its toll, and having an arc arrow flight to reach the target involves a greater degree of skill.

Single-sex teams not only level the playing field competitively; they also protect women from the increased injury that arises from competing against males who are naturally larger, faster, and stronger. Unsurprisingly, women are at an increased risk of injury when playing contact sports with men. Girls and women not only are disadvantaged in size, speed, and strength; they have the additional physiological challenge of being far more prone to severe injury and to a condition called Female Athlete Triad, which causes osteoporosis, increases in fractures, and psychological issues such as depression, anxiety, body dysmorphia, and eating disorders. Committee Opinion No. 702, *Female Athlete Triad*, Committee on Adolescent Health Care, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (2017).

III. *Amici's* Experience Demonstrates the Importance of Maintaining Single-Sex Sports for Women.

In the decades that *amici* have spent supporting women's sports as coaches, officials, and athletes themselves, they have seen first-hand the importance of protecting single-sex sports for women.

First and foremost are issues of safety. One *amici* described “dramatic injuries sustained in mixed sex competitions,” saying that she “can’t believe any sporting organization would countenance mixed sex in contact sports”—a scenario that the laws at issue seek to prevent. As a matter of basic biology, and supported by these coaches’ personal experience, men even of the same height usually weigh significantly more than women as their bones and muscle mass are significantly denser. Biological differences due to sex are encoded permanently during the earliest stages of the human development process. These advantages are clearly demonstrated by childhood assessments and, of course, validated by the differences between male and female records at every level of high school, collegiate, Olympic and professional sport. See Ashe Schow, *Even The New York Times Admits Biological Men Have a Huge Advantage over Women in Sports*, Daily Wire (May 31, 2022). In *amici*’s experienced view, “it’s only a matter of time before someone”—almost certainly a woman, by a man—“is killed, paralyzed, or left with permanent brain damage” when biologically male athletes are permitted to compete against women.

Beyond the immediate threat of injury during competition, personal safety concerns are yet another reason that single-sex sports are essential to women realizing the benefits of athletic competition. Training often involves long periods of time alone in a training facility, whether that be a gym, a track, a range, or elsewhere. When women do not have separate, dedicated spaces, they will often reduce the hours they spend in those spaces. *Amici* have observed that women generally shy away from certain sports where training facilities are located in remote spaces and are usually all- or heavily-male environments. Training opportunities are reduced if athletes require the regular company of family, friends, or coaches. Some of *amici*

themselves have been personally threatened by men in athletic spaces. If women athletes do not have secure facilities, it will be more difficult for them to put in the training required to achieve their highest and best performance.

Second, the unfairness inherent in allowing males to compete with women will decimate women's sports and deny women the benefits that athletic participation offers. The rules for sporting competition come in many forms, all with a goal of ensuring fairness. As the very foundation upon which sports are built, rules are indispensable to the long-term growth and health of the sport. The playing field is a smaller version of life, where rules exist in every realm, from board games to driving, to paying taxes to maintain order, safety, and fairness. Sports require rules for the same purposes.

Playing on an unfair field demeans the sport and the athletes competing in it. For example, athletes are frequently subjected to drug tests to ensure they are not unfairly enhancing their strength and power beyond natural levels. The purpose of the tests is to keep the competition as fair as possible. One of the *amici*, a professional runner and former Olympian who competed against athletes she knew were taking illegal performance-enhancing drugs, experienced how demoralizing and frustrating it is to lose to athletes who have an unfair advantage. While she followed the rules and took frequent drug tests demonstrating this fact, other athletes were enhancing their strength and power beyond natural levels for women.

A similar phenomenon occurs when men self-identifying as women compete in women's sporting events. Indeed, *amici* have seen that girls wishing to transition to males typically wait until they are no longer competing athletically. As a matter of basic biology, if biological

women want to be competitive in their chosen sport, they must compete as women. “Beginning in the womb, men are bathed in testosterone and puberty accelerates that. Men on average have broader shoulders, bigger hands and longer torsos, and greater lung and heart capacity. Muscles are denser[.] . . . [R]ecords for elite adult male swimmers are on average 10 percent to 12 percent faster than the records of elite female swimmers, an advantage that has held for decades.” See Schow, *supra*. A male athlete, regardless of gender identity or hormone treatments, retains biological and genetic advantages conferred by sex. The fact is, “testosterone reduction or suppression does not negate all the physiological advantages of having developed testosterone driven strength, stamina and physique.” Mary Margaret Olohan, *Biologically Male Athletes Have Unfair Advantage over Women, Major Review Finds*, Alpha News (Oct. 2, 2021) (internal quotation and citation omitted). This explains the foundational reason for having different sports for men and women. No matter how dedicated a woman is, how hard or smartly she trains, men and women are biologically different in ways that matter in sports competitions.²

These differences—*i.e.*, physical advantages for men—are not mitigated by hormone therapy or other medical procedures that males identifying as females may undergo. Studies have found that even after 36 months of

² Importantly, female sports are not merely lesser competitions of the male versions. Female athletes and sports represent a class of athletes and competitions that test the range of physical achievement that is possible with the female human body. Sports dedicated to participation by women are meant to celebrate these differences. At the same time, when it comes to speed, power, and strength, men are biologically advantaged.

hormone therapy, “values for strength, [lean body mass] and muscle area in transwomen remain above those of cis-gender women.” Joanna Harper, et al., *How Does Hormone Transition in Transgender Women Change Body Composition, Muscle Strength and Haemoglobin? Systematic Review with a Focus on the Implications for Sports Participation*, 55 Br. J. Sports Med. 865 (2021) (reviewing 24 studies assessing long-term testosterone suppressing gender-affirming hormone therapy). “Longitudinal studies examining the effects of testosterone suppression on muscle mass and strength in transgender women consistently show very modest changes,” meaning that “the muscular advantage” that males enjoy in sports compared to women “is only minimally reduced.” Emma N. Hilton, et al., *Transgender Women in the Female Category of Sport: Perspectives on Testosterone Suppression and Performance Advantage*, 51 Sports Medicine 1 (2020). Even sports policies that bar athletes who have experienced male puberty or have testosterone above a certain level “still have significant gaps as they disregard the male sports performance differences present pre-puberty and ability of men to mitigate the impact of testosterone suppression through exercise.” See The Declaration for Fair Sport in World Rowing (signed by over 100 World Rowing Federation Members and Olympic / Paralympic / World Championship rowers and coaches).

The issue of transgender participation in single-sex sports thus almost exclusively burdens female athletes, who, consistent with gender stereotypes, are expected to graciously accept such new competitors, no matter the blatant unfairness. As women are socialized to hide disappointment and to be more “sportsmanlike,” *amici* observe how female athletes often pretend to be fine with unfair competition from biological males, but then watch their

performance degrade when they know they have no chance at winning. This societal expectation—with women expected to meekly put the wants of men ahead of their own interests—is compounded by the outright threats from administrators seeking to stamp out any dissent.

As much as the undersigned *amici* preach about character development and internal satisfaction, the fact remains that tangible rewards and recognition, or at least a fair and reasonable opportunity to achieve them, are the primary motivating factors for most athletes. In their absence, most athletes would be unlikely to even participate much less make the level of commitment required in the pursuit of excellence. Even the perception (or, in this case, the reality) that there is not a “level playing field” or that the “deck is unfairly stacked against them,” will have a negative impact on women’s morale and performance in the short term, and will likely eventually lead to abandoning their athletic pursuits altogether. As one *amici* described, the Women’s NCAA Swimming Championship is ordinarily characterized by enthusiasm and high energy, but in 2022, that energy had been replaced by demoralization, anger, resentment, and frustration, as a male swimmer was allowed to compete and the women swimmers and their coaches had been threatened with severe consequences if they spoke out against this injustice.

In that vein, activists have made it hugely detrimental to one’s career to speak out against the gross unfairness of having biological males compete in female sports. One *amici*—a highly educated and successful athlete, widely respected coach, and lifelong Democrat from a family with a long history of athletic accomplishments, including multiple Olympic gold medals—directly experienced this unfortunate reality. After publicly speaking before a legislative body in support of protecting hard-won female-

only athletic programs, an elite university dismissed her from her coaching job as “not the right fit” after her comments made “someone” “uncomfortable.” This experience shows that ideologues have sought to shut down any discussion whatsoever around this issue, with profoundly negative consequences for women. Female athletes will now be denied the opportunity to learn from this accomplished woman, and a university supposedly committed to free speech and rigorous debate has sought to silence the voices of women with unique and important perspectives on how best to protect against the erosion of women’s sports back to pre-Title IX days.

Finally, female-only sports are necessary to ensure that women perform their best. In co-ed sports and P.E. classes, *amici* have seen that boys are often centered and prioritized, with girls losing enthusiasm and interest and suffering as a result. One *amici*, an archer, previously found herself deliberately performing worse so as not to annoy the men in the same competitive space. To correct this issue, she began shooting only at times when the range would be empty so that she could perform up to her potential. Although some may see archery—a traditionally male-dominated sport—as a niche endeavor, it offers huge benefits to women: It can be enjoyed later in life and, in fact, is the only Olympic sport without an upper age limit. It increases upper body strength, which helps women to maintain their posture as they go through menopause. It builds strength and confidence, can be enjoyed alone or in groups, competitively or recreationally, and supports calmness and wellness. Such social, emotional, and health-related benefits take different forms in different sports, but a commonality is that sports offer huge benefits to women, and the opportunity for women to achieve these benefits must be protected against encroachment by men. Idaho and West Virginia have sought

to do so, and *amici* ask this Court to grant both petitions for certiorari and allow those laws to stand.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted in both *Little v. Hecox*, No. 24-38, and *State of West Virginia v. B.P.J.*, No. 24-43, to allow the Court to rule on state laws that protect girls' and women's sports and the many opportunities that separate sports provide.

Respectfully submitted,

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August 12, 2024

APPENDIX

TABLE OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX – LIST OF *AMICI*

Jack Bauerle

Division I Collegiate Swim Coach
Lifetime Achievement Award, College Swimming &
Diving Coaches Assoc of America

Charles Bosco

Fencing Instructor, Salle D'Armes Bosco

Frank Busch

Former National Team Director of USA Swimming (5x
Olympic Coach)

Brittany Campanello

Youth Soccer Coach, Collegiate Athlete

Heather Cartwright

Former NCAA Division I Rowing Coach

Tom Coffey

AAU Women and Girls Track Coach, 1969-1972
California Interscholastic Track Coach, 1973-2003

Catherine Curtis

Archery Coach

Sonni Dyer

Division I Collegiate Head Coach & Director of Triathlon, Queens University

6x Women's D2 Triathlon National Champs

2x Women's D1 Triathlon Runner-Up

3x Olympic Alumni

Bob Ernst

Division I College Rowing Coach, Men's & Women's teams, 50 years

US National Team and Olympic Team Coach, 20 years

Elizabeth Farrington

Club and Youth Soccer Coach, Collegiate Scholarship Athlete

Kathleen A. Gill

Collegiate Scholarship Athlete in Tennis, University of Kentucky

Former High School Athletic Director, Former Tennis and Volleyball Coach

Bruce M. Guthrie

US Speedskating Level 2 Coach

Co-Founder, Coach, The Whatcom Speed Skating Club

2024 Long Track Ice Speed Skating National Champion, Men's 60-64 Age Category

Destani Hobbs

Former USA Weightlifting Level 1 Coach

Former USA Weightlifting Affiliated Member/Athlete

Mary Horan Hollingsworth

Coach

Vicki Huber-Rudawsky

8x NCAA Champion in Track and Cross-Country

2x Olympian, 4th at World Cross-Country Championships

Delaware State High School Champion and Record Holder for 25 years

High School Track Coach

Patti Hupp

USATF Level 2 Certified Track and Field Coach

USTFCCA Technical Certified Coach, ALTIS Certified Coach

Seth Huston

NCAA Division I College Swim Coach

Kris Korzeniowshi

Olympic Rowing Coach

Jim Livengood

Retired Division I Athletic Director - Washington State, Univ of Arizona, UNLV

Peter Mallory

3-time U.S. Women's Rowing Coach

Cynthia Millen

Former NCAA Swim Official, Former USA Swimming National Official

Former International Paralympic Swim Official

Dennis Pursley

5x Olympic Coach

American Swimming Coaches Association Hall of Fame

Lisa Larsen Rainsberger

Founder of Kokopelli Kids Racing Team and Head Coach

Coronado High School Head Cross Country and Track Coach

1985 Boston Marathon Champion; Former 5 Mile, 15k, 10 Mile, 30k American Record Holder

University of Michigan Three-Sport All-American: Track and Field, Swimming and Cross Country

Jean M. Reilly

MBA, Head Coach, Olympic Umpire

Meredith Gordon Remigino

Former USATF Certified Level 1 Track & Field Coach
and Apprentice Level Official

Former Connecticut State Department of Education
Certified Coach

NCAA Division I Varsity Women's Cross Country and
Track & Field Athlete, Yale University

Connecticut High School State Cross Country Cham-
pion (1986)

Jode Osborn Ritsema

Former Division I Soccer Player and Assistant Coach
Girls High School Soccer Coach, High School Hall of
Fame Athlete

Bronwyn Sims

Athlete

Girls and Women's Gymnastics Coach

Gregg Stone

US Olympic Coach 2012, 2016, 2020

Dawn Templeton

Track Coach

Collegiate Scholarship Athlete

Gregg Troy

US Olympic Team Head Swim Coach
USA Swimming Coach of the Year
High School and Division I Collegiate Swim Coach

Molly Upton

Former Rowing Coach, High School Girls

Nikola Vajda

30 years FISA (World Rowing) Official
Founder of Crystal Lake RC

Vincent J. Ventura

Coach 1984 Women's Olympic Single Sculler: Charlotte Geer, Silver Medal
Co-founder and Head Coach New York Athletic Club Women's Rowing Team 1996-2012
Former Member US Rowing High Performance Committee
US National Team Coach: 1979, 1980, 83,84, 85, 88

Patricia Ann Wilkens

Lowcountry Fencers
Moniteur d' Epee

Sara Younger-Merrill

USRowing Level II Coach
USRowing Assistant Referee and Masters Athlete