

Marie Gluskamp-Perez Would Allow Biological Males To Play In Girls' Sports And To Enter Girls' Locker Rooms

H.R. 28: Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act Of 2025

Perez Voted Against The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act, Which Would Ban Biological Males From Competing In Women's And Girls' Sports At Federally Funded Institutions

On January 14, 2025, Perez Voted Against The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act, Which Would Ban Biological Males From Competing On Women's Sports Teams That Receive Federal Funds. "Passage of the bill that would would [sic] effectively ban transgender women and girls from competing on women's athletic teams that receive federal funds. It would specifically amend existing prohibitions on sex discrimination in federally funded (Title IX) educational programs to also prohibit such programs from allowing persons "whose sex is male" to participate in athletic programs designed for girls or women. It would specify that, for the purposes of the bill, a sex is "based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth." The bill would allow Title IX programs to permit males to train or practice with an athletic program designed for girls or women as long as no female is deprived of any benefit of participation, such as a place on a team, scholarship or the ability to participate in a practice or competition." (H.R. 28, [Roll Call #12](#), Passed: 218-206-1-9; R:216-0; D:2-206; Perez Voted Nay, 1/14/25)

The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act Authorizes A Study On The Negative Effects Of Allowing Biological Men To Compete In Women's Sports. "The Comptroller General shall carry out a study to determine the meaning of the phrase 'any other benefit' as used in subsection (d)(4) by looking at benefits to women or girls of participating in single sex sports that would be lost by allowing males to participate. The study shall document the adverse psychological, developmental, participatory, and sociological results to girls of allowing males to compete, be members of a sports team, or participants in athletic programs, that are designed for girls, including displacement or discouragement from sports participation, deprivation of a roster spot on a team or sport, loss of the opportunity to participate in a practice or competition, loss of a scholarship or scholarship opportunities, loss or displacement of admission to an educational institution, deprivation of the benefit of an environment free of hostility based on sexual assault or harassment, or any other benefit that accompanies participating in the athletics program or activity." ([H.R. 28](#), Introduced: 1/3/25)

The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act Bans Biological Males From Competing In Girls' Sports In Federally Funded Schools. "Washington — The House on Tuesday passed a Republican measure banning transgender girls and women from competing on school sports teams that match their gender identity after the party leaned into the issue during the 2024 campaign. The bill, known as the 'Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act,' would amend Title IX, the federal law banning sex discrimination in schools, to recognize a person's 'sex' as 'based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.' Schools who allow 'a person whose sex is male to participate in an athletic program or activity that is designated for women or girls' risk losing federal funding." (Caitlin Yilek, "House Passes Ban On Transgender Students In Girls Sports," [CBS News](#), 1/14/25)

The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act Bans Biological Males From Competing On Girls' Sports Teams And Amends Title IX To Define Sex As Based Solely On A Person's Reproductive Biology And Genetics At Birth. "The legislation — H.R. 28 — is a cornerstone of the GOP's education agenda and would deliver on a priority for the incoming Trump administration. It bans transgender women from competing on teams consistent with their gender identity and amends Title IX, the federal education law that bars sex-based discrimination, to define sex as based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth." (Bianca Quilantan, "House Passes Bill Restricting Transgender Athletes From Women's Sports," [Politico](#), 1/14/25)

H.R. 734: Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act Of 2023

On April 20, 2023, Perez Voted Against The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act That Would Ban Transgender Participation On Women Sport Teams That Receive Federal Funds.

“Passage of the bill, as amended, that would effectively ban transgender women and girls from competing on women's athletic teams that receive federal funds. It would specifically amend existing prohibitions on sex discrimination in federally funded (Title IX) educational programs to also prohibit such programs from allowing persons ‘whose sex is male’ to participate in athletic programs designed for girls or women. It would specify that, for the purposes of the bill, a sex is “based solely on a person’s reproductive biology and genetics at birth.” The bill would allow Title IX programs to permit males to train or practice with an athletic program designed for girls or women as long as no female is deprived of any benefit of participation, such as a place on a team, scholarship, or the ability to participate in a practice or competition.” (H.R. 734, [Roll Call Vote #192](#): Passed 219-203; R 219-0; D 0-203; 4/20/23, Perez Voted Nay; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/5/23)

- **The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act “Makes It A Violation Of Title IX For Federally Funded Education Programs To Allow People Assigned Male At Birth To Participate In Athletic Programs Designed For Women.”** “House Republicans passed a GOP-backed bill blocking transgender girls and women from participating in school athletic programs for females. The legislation, called the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act, makes it a violation of Title IX for federally funded education programs to allow people assigned male at birth to participate in athletic programs designated for women. It prohibits federal funding to institutions that allow people assigned male at birth to participate on women's sports teams or in events. It passed in the House 219-203 along party-line votes.” (Rachel Looker, “House Passes GOP Bill Blocking Transgender Girls And Women From Participating In School Sports,” [USA Today](#), 4/20/23)
- **The Enactment Of Title IX “Opened Doors And Removed Barriers” For Women Leading To A 1,057 Percent Increase In High School And 614 Percent In Collegian Sports Participation.** “The impact of Title IX on women’s sports is significant. The law opened doors and removed barriers for girls and women, and while female athletes and their sports programs still have fewer teams, fewer scholarships, and lower budgets than their male counterparts, since Title IX’s passage, female participation at the high school level has grown by 1057 percent and by 614 percent at the college level. The impact of Title IX stretches into professional sports as well. More opportunities have emerged for young women to turn their sport into their career, particularly in the WNBA. Collegiate and professional coaching opportunities have increased as well.” (“Title IX’s Impact,” [Billie Jean King](#), Accessed 5/5/23)
- **Former High Level Female Athletes Have Argued The Bill Would Protect Women Sports By Blocking Biological Males From Taking “Awards, Roster Spots, Scholarships, Or Spots At A School From Female Athletes.”** “We, the undersigned representing elite female athletes across the United States, applaud the U.S. House passage of the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act, under the leadership of Speaker Kevin McCarthy. We look forward to Senator Tommy Tuberville leading this effort in the United States Senate this week. More than 50 years ago, Congress enacted Title IX to ensure equal opportunity in all aspects of education, including athletics. Since then, women’s sports have made tremendous progress. But without single-sex teams and single-sex competition, men will dominate women in competitive sports where strength, size, or speed are relevant factors. That is because, physiologically, the average male is stronger, bigger, and faster than the average female. Forcing female athletes, like ourselves, to compete against biological males is not only unfair, it is discriminatory and illegal. Allowing biological males to take awards, roster spots, scholarships, or spots at a school from female athletes violates Title IX’s prohibition of discrimination ‘on the basis of sex.’ The Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act amends Title IX to make that explicitly clear and puts athletic organizations, athletic directors, and bureaucrats at the Department of Education on notice that they may not adopt policies that promote ‘inclusion’ on the backs of women. We are thankful to Representative Greg Steube and Senator Tuberville for their leadership on this critical issue and

commitment to fight for fairness, privacy, and safety for girls and women in sports, and applaud all 219 members of the U.S. House who voted to stand for women. We strongly urge the U.S. Senate to take up this bill with the urgency it deserves.” (Riley Gaines Barker, [Letter To Congress](#), “Elite Female Athletes Sign Open Letter To Applaud The U.S. House Passage Of The Protection Of Women And Girls In Sports Act,” 4/26/23)

On April 20, 2023, Perez Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Study On The Effects Of Transwomen Participation In Women Sports Has On Ciswomen. “Mace, R-S.C., amendment no. 1 that would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the psychological, developmental, participatory and sociological effects that permitting trans women to participate in women's and girls' sports has on cis women.” (H. Amdt No. 1 to H.R. 734, [Roll Call Vote #190](#): Passed 216-205; R 216-3; D 0-202; 4/20/23, Perez Voted No; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/5/23)

In 2023, Perez Was Questioned About Her Vote Against H.R. 734, During Which She Questioned How One Would Know Someone’s “Born Gender Identity”

In August 2023, A Constituent Asked Perez About Her Vote Against H.R. 734 At A Townhall In Packwood. “[Constituent]: There's a couple things I'm really concerned about, but one is um H.R. 734, where they were protecting women and girls in sports from biological men, and I noticed you voted with the biological men to be able to compete against those women. Um, that, to me, I just—has nothing to do with. If you want to go that route as a biological man and you're an adult, I guess that's your right, but you shouldn't have the muscle mass to be able to compete against a woman. And that just really bothered me that you voted to support them to compete against women. Can you explain to me how you came up with that?” (Marie Gluesenkamp Perez Attends A Town Hall In Packwood, [Clipped](#), 8/10/23) Minute: 0:03 – 0:44

Perez Claimed That The Legislation Would Require A School To Notify The Entire School Should A Child Transition, Stating That The Legislation Was Federal Overreach. “[Perez]: Yeah, thank you so much for the question. I, uh, I—that is probably the vote that I got the most number of texts on from friends and family and my neighbors. Um, and here's what they do when they put these bills forward. They—it's never a simple thing. It's never a yes or no on one issue. And one of the things that was really toxic about that bill was that, uh, it would, as I'm remembering it, what it would basically mean was that if somebody decided they wanted to transition and change their gender pronouns or whatever it was in school, the entire school, like all of the parents, had to be notified. If someone was suicidal, the entire school had to be notified. So there was like this basic math, I thought. My perspectives there was a huge federal overreach in privacy of citizens.” (Marie Gluesenkamp Perez Attends A Town Hall In Packwood, [Clipped](#), 8/10/23) Minute: 0:44 – 1:42

When The Constituent Questioned Weather Perez Was Talking About The Correct Bill, She Claimed That She Was. “[Constituent]: Is that the same bill or a different one? [Perez]: I believe that was the same bill. They make them these—they, it, there's always like 12 issues in one bill we package them through that way so they can get enough people to sign on to it to get to the floor, you know, or build so there's always so many things in the bill.” (Marie Gluesenkamp Perez Attends A Town Hall In Packwood, [Clipped](#), 8/10/23) Minute: 1:42 – 2:00

Perez Questioned How One Would Prove Their “Born Gender Identity,” To Which The Constituent Responded “That’s Pretty Easy To Tell.” “[Perez]: Um, there were also concerns of like how are you going to prove what someone's born gender identity: you know what, how they were born. [Constituent]: That's pretty easy to tell. [Perez]: You would think. [Constituent]: I think so. [Perez]: You would think, but, but like what is that, does that mean a coach like looking at someone?” (Marie Gluesenkamp Perez Attends A Town Hall In Packwood, [Clipped](#), 8/10/23) Minute: 2:00 – 2:25