



Women's Bill of Rights

Whereas, males and females possess unique and immutable biological differences that manifest prior to birth and increase as they age and experience puberty;

Whereas, biological differences between the sexes mean that only females are able to get pregnant, give birth, and breastfeed children;

Whereas, biological differences between the sexes mean that males are, on average, bigger, stronger, and faster than females;

Whereas, biological differences between the sexes leave females more physically vulnerable than males to specific forms of violence, including sexual violence;

Whereas, females have historically suffered from discrimination in education, athletics, and employment;

Whereas, biological differences between the sexes are enduring and may, in some circumstances, warrant the creation of separate social, educational, athletic, or other spaces in order to ensure safety and/or to allow members of each sex to succeed and thrive;

Whereas, inconsistencies in court rulings and policy initiatives with respect to the definitions of 'sex,' 'male,' 'female,' 'man,' and 'woman' have led to endangerment of single-sex spaces and resources, thereby necessitating clarification of certain terms,

MODEL LEGISLATION



We affirm that:

1. For purposes of state/federal law, a **person's 'sex'** is defined as his or her biological sex (either male or female) at birth;
2. For purposes of state/federal law, a **'female'** is an individual whose biological reproductive system is developed to produce ova; a **'male'** is an individual whose biological reproductive system is developed to fertilize the ova of a female;
3. For purposes of state/federal law, **'woman'** and **'girl'** refer to human females, and the terms **'man'** and **'boy'** refer to human males;
4. For purposes of state/federal law, the word **'mother'** is defined as a parent of the female sex and **'father'** is defined as a parent of the male sex;
5. When it comes to sex, **'equal'** does *not* mean 'same' or 'identical';
6. When it comes to sex, separate is *not* inherently unequal;
7. There are legitimate reasons to distinguish between the sexes with respect to athletics, prisons or other detention facilities, domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, locker rooms, restrooms, and other areas where biology, safety, and/or privacy are implicated;
8. Policies and laws that distinguish between the sexes are subject to **intermediate constitutional scrutiny**, which forbids unfair discrimination against similarly-situated males and females but allows the law to distinguish between the sexes where such distinctions are substantially related to important governmental objectives;
9. Any public school or school district and any federal/state/local agency, department, or office that collects vital statistics for the purpose of complying with anti-discrimination laws or for the purpose of gathering accurate public health, crime, economic or other data shall identify each individual who is part of the collected data set as either male or female at birth.