

**HR7 INTRODUCED**



1 HR7

2 I3YL9ZZ-1

3 By Representatives DuBose, Mooney, Stubbs, Underwood, Collins,  
4 Givens, Ross, Fidler, Rigsby, Allbright, Myrex, Hulsey, Shaw,  
5 Shaver

6 RFD: Rules

7 First Read: 13-Jan-26



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4 HR\_\_\_\_\_ URGING THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND  
5 CONGRESS TO SAFEGUARD FAIRNESS AND SAFETY IN WOMEN'S SPORTS.

6

7 WHEREAS, despite federal protection, many girls and  
8 women are routinely denied athletic opportunities or treated  
9 as inferior to their male counterparts; and

10 WHEREAS, for more than 50 years, Title IX of the  
11 Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) has  
12 guaranteed that no person shall be excluded from  
13 participation in or denied the benefits of any federally  
14 funded education program on the basis of sex; and

15 WHEREAS, Title IX's protections have historically  
16 recognized the biological differences between males and  
17 females, including sex-specific athletic teams in  
18 educational institutions to ensure equal opportunities for  
19 women and girls; and

20 WHEREAS, having sex-specific teams advances efforts  
21 to promote sex equality by providing opportunities for  
22 female athletes to demonstrate their skill, strength, and  
23 athletic abilities while also providing them with  
24 opportunities to obtain recognition, accolades, college  
25 scholarships, and the numerous other long-term benefits that  
26 arise from success in athletic endeavors; and

27 WHEREAS, science tells us that males generally have  
28 bigger bodies, larger hearts and lungs, denser bones, and

## HR7 INTRODUCED



29 stronger muscles than females, giving them a competitive  
30 advantage that cannot be undone with testosterone  
31 suppression; these inherent and enduring biological  
32 differences between males and females put males at a  
33 competitive advantage in sports and jeopardize the safety  
34 and privacy of female athletes when they have to compete  
35 against males; and

36 WHEREAS, allowing males to compete in women's sports  
37 reverses 50 years of advancement for women; and

38 WHEREAS, in 2022, Lia Thomas, a transgender woman,  
39 won four events in the Ivy League's Women's Swimming  
40 Championships and won a women's NCAA championship in the  
41 500-yard freestyle, beating two former Olympic medalists;  
42 and

43 WHEREAS, allowing males to compete in contact sports  
44 creates significant risks of physical harm; maintaining  
45 separate female sports teams based on sex promotes the  
46 safety of female athletes by protecting them from  
47 predictable and preventable injuries that could result from  
48 forcing females to compete against male athletes; and

49 WHEREAS, in North Carolina, a 17-year-old female  
50 athlete suffered partial paralysis after competing against a  
51 male volleyball player who spiked the ball so hard it caused  
52 her severe head and neck injuries; and

53 WHEREAS, allowing men into female-only spaces,  
54 including locker rooms, changing areas, restrooms, and  
55 overnight sleeping accommodations, jeopardizes the privacy  
56 and safety those spaces are intended to protect; and

## HR7 INTRODUCED



57            WHEREAS, in West Virginia, a seventh-grade girl was  
58    forced to share a locker room and compete with a male  
59    athlete; that athlete sexually harassed her in the locker  
60    room and took her spot in a championship track and field  
61    event; the distress robbed her of much of her passion for  
62    sports; and

63            WHEREAS, no person should have to compromise his or  
64    her dignity or privacy to validate someone else's perception  
65    of identity; and

66            WHEREAS, the State of Alabama recognizes and respects  
67    the physiological differences between the two sexes; and

68            WHEREAS, the Alabama Legislature commits to  
69    protecting fairness in women's sports and safeguarding  
70    women's safety and privacy; in 2021, Alabama passed  
71    legislation banning transgender girls from participating in  
72    girls' sports in K-12 public schools, and in 2023, these  
73    restrictions were extended to transgender students in public  
74    colleges and universities, requiring participation based on  
75    biological sex at birth; and

76            WHEREAS, the Alabama Legislature calls on Congress to  
77    reaffirm that Title IX guarantees every woman and girl equal  
78    opportunities in athletics and that allowing males to  
79    compete on women's teams or access women's private spaces  
80    violates Title IX; now therefore,

81            BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
82    LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, That this body urges the Supreme  
83    Court of the United States to uphold each state's authority  
84    to ensure that women's sports are reserved for females only

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85 and encourages Congress to enact legislation protecting the  
86 safety of women athletes and distinguishing sports teams  
87 based on an individual's biological gender at birth.