

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1136

Establishing a Women’s Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2022

Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Establishing a Women’s Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law.

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 may get pregnant, give birth, and breastfeed children;

Whereas biological differences between the sexes mean that males are, on average, larger in size and possess greater body strength than females;

Whereas biological differences between the sexes can expose females to more harm than males from specific forms of violence, including sexual violence;

Whereas women have achieved inspirational and significant accomplishments in education, athletics, and employment; and

Whereas recent misguided court rulings related to the definition of “sex” have led to endangerment of spaces and resources dedicated to women, thereby necessitating clarification of certain terms: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives reaffirms that—

3 (1) for purposes of Federal law, a person’s
4 “sex” means his or her biological sex (either male or
5 female) at birth;

6 (2) for purposes of Federal law addressing sex,
7 the terms “woman” and “girl” refer to human fe-
8 males, and the terms “man” and “boy” refer to
9 human males;

10 (3) for purposes of Federal law, the word
11 “mother” means a parent of the female sex and “fa-
12 ther” is defined as a parent of the male sex;

13 (4) there are important reasons to distinguish
14 between the sexes with respect to athletics, prisons,
15 domestic violence shelters, restrooms, and other
16 areas, particularly where biology, safety, and privacy
17 are implicated;

1 (5) policies and laws that distinguish between
2 the sexes are subject to intermediate constitutional
3 scrutiny and permitted when they serve an impor-
4 tant governmental objective and are substantially re-
5 lated to achieving that objective; and

6 (6) for purposes of complying with Federal laws
7 that require State and local government agencies to
8 collect or report data disaggregated by sex, such as
9 Federal antidiscrimination laws, agencies are re-
10 quired to base such data on the biological sex of in-
11 dividuals at birth.

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