
Wisconsin Legislative Council

AMENDMENT MEMO



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2025 Assembly Bill 100

Assembly Amendment 1

2025 ASSEMBLY BILL 100

Assembly Bill 100 requires school districts, independent charter schools, and private schools participating in a parental choice program (hereinafter, “schools”) to designate all interscholastic, intramural, or club athletic teams or sports for either males or females. The bill also requires schools to prohibit students of the male sex from participating on a team or in a sport designated for females, and to prohibit students of the male sex from using locker rooms designated for females.

Assembly Bill 100 also provides a cause of action for female students against a school for harm resulting from the school’s violation of the bill, and a cause of action against a school or athletic association or organization for retaliation or other adverse action resulting from reporting a violation.

The bill defines “sex” to mean the sex determined at birth by a physician and reflected on the birth certificate.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1

Assembly Amendment 1 creates a definition of “biological sex,” allows schools to designate teams or sports as coed, limits the cause of action for female students, and makes changes relating to prohibited use of locker rooms based on sex.

First, the amendment deletes the definition of “sex” in Assembly Bill 100 and replaces it with a definition of “biological sex.” The amendment defines biological sex to mean the physical condition of being male or female at birth, as stated on an individual’s original birth certificate.

Second, the amendment permits a school to designate an interscholastic, intramural, or club team or sport as either for: (1) males; (2) females; or (3) males and females. The original bill did not permit a school to designate a sport or team as mixed-sex.

Third, the amendment eliminates the cause of action for a female student against a school or athletic association or organization for harm arising from a violation of the prohibition on male students using locker rooms designated for females, or arising from retaliation for reporting such a violation.

Finally, the amendment deletes the original provision relating to locker rooms, and instead, creates a separate statute specific to the use of locker rooms. The amendment defines “locker room” to mean an area in a school building designated for students to change clothes or be in various stages of undress and to be used by more than one individual student at a time, and includes a shower room.

The amendment requires school boards and governing bodies of charter schools and private schools to designate each locker room located in a school building controlled by the entity for exclusive use by individuals of one biological sex, but creates limited exceptions.

Pursuant to a policy, a governing body may temporarily re-designate a locker room for use by the opposite biological sex for special events. A governing body may also allow individuals of the opposite biological sex to enter a locker room under the following circumstances: (1) for custodial purposes; (2) for maintenance or inspection purposes; (3) to provide medical assistance; (4) the individual is a teacher, school administrator, police officer, or emergency services personnel performing duties related to their employment; (5) the individual is a child being assisted by a family member or guardian; (6) to provide assistance to an individual with a disability; (7) the locker room is temporarily designated for exclusive use by the individual's biological sex; or (8) during a natural disaster, emergency, serious threat to student safety, or during a fire, tornado, or school safety drill.

A student or parent of a minor student may submit a written request for accommodations relating to locker room use, which the governing body must provide. The accommodations may include use of a single-occupancy locker room or the regulated use of a staff locker room.

BILL HISTORY

Assembly Amendment 1 was introduced by Representative Dittrich on March 11, 2025. On March 13, 2025, the Assembly Committee on Education adopted the amendment and then passed the bill, as amended, on votes of Ayes, 7; Noes 4.

For a full history of the bill, visit the Legislature's [bill history page](#).

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