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**ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS COMPLAINT**

**COMPLAINANT**

*Champion Women*  
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**RECIPIENT**

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## **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This complaint is filed by *Champion Women*, pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* (“Title IX”) and the regulations and policies promulgated thereunder. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106 *et seq.* Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded education programs and activities, including athletics.

2. *Champion Women* is a 501(c)(3) that provides legal advocacy for girls and women in sports.

3. As detailed in the Factual and Legal Allegations below, data submitted by University of Kentucky (“Kentucky”) to the Office of Postsecondary Education of the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (“EADA”), 20 U.S.C. § 1092, as well as information collected from Kentucky’s website indicates that Kentucky is discriminating on the basis of sex by providing women with unequal athletic participation opportunities, unequal athletic scholarship dollars, and unequal treatment and benefits, including athletic recruitment funding.

4. In order to address these disparities, *Champion Women* requests that the Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”) investigate Kentucky to determine whether it is providing women equal opportunities to participate in varsity sports, equal opportunities to earn athletic scholarships, and equivalent treatment and benefits, including recruitment funding as required by Title IX and, if not, to remedy any unlawful conduct.

## **II. JURISDICTION**

5. The OCR is responsible for ensuring compliance with Title IX and receiving information about, investigating, and remediating violations of Title IX and its implementing regulations and guidelines. 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.71, 100.7.

6. *Champion Women* has not filed this complaint with any other agency or institution.

7. As Kentucky currently violates Title IX’s athletic equity requirements, this complaint is timely.

## **III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

8. Kentucky receives federal financial assistance and is therefore prohibited from discriminating on the basis of sex pursuant to Title IX.

9. Data submitted by Kentucky to the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to the EADA that is publicly available on the Office of Postsecondary Education website for academic years 2003-04 through 2021-2022 indicates that Kentucky is discriminating against women; it is not currently and has not in the past been providing female athletes equal opportunities to participate in athletics under Title IX’s three-part participation test.

Year	Undergraduate Enrollment				Athletic Participation				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent Women	Men	Women Prong 2: This # should Rise Continuously and Steadily Over Time, Without Going Backwards	Total	Percent Women	Female Athletes Who Would Need to be Added to Achieve
2003-04	7857	8417	16274	51.72%	364	210	574	36.59%	180
2004-05	7988	8607	16595	51.87%	342	223	565	39.47%	146
2005-06	8197	8853	17050	51.92%	343	229	572	40.03%	141
2006-07	8450	8975	17425	51.51%	355	209	564	37.06%	168
2007-08	8164	8552	16716	51.16%	377	215	592	36.32%	180
2008-09	8527	8740	17267	50.62%	393	221	614	35.99%	182
2009-10	8772	8777	17549	50.01%	362	239	601	39.77%	123
2010-11	9177	9039	18216	49.62%	360	220	580	37.93%	135
2011-12	9290	9093	18383	49.46%	347	215	562	38.26%	125
2012-13	9402	9707	19109	50.80%	354	212	566	37.46%	153
2013-14	9582	10220	19802	51.61%	397	225	622	36.17%	198
2014-15	9771	10742	20513	52.37%	385	239	624	38.30%	184
2015-16	9775	11283	21058	53.58%	352	237	589	40.24%	169
2016-17	9420	11352	20772	54.65%	363	235	598	39.30%	202
2017-18	9218	11393	20611	55.28%	331	226	557	40.57%	183
2018-19	9010	11402	20412	55.86%	338	257	595	43.19%	171
2019-20	8985	11552	20537	56.25%	313	233	546	42.67%	169
2020-21	8672	11543	20215	57.10%	370	283	653	43.34%	209
2021-22	8442	11340	19782	57.32%	363	349	712	49.02%	139

10. *Champion Women* has edited the data on our website <https://titleixschools.com/> from the EADA in just one instance: to remove male practice players who are counted up in the tally as “women”. These male practice players are not female athletes and have therefore been subtracted from the totals in the EADA.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Champion Women* website for every college and university receiving federal funds: <https://titleixschools.com/2023/05/20/eada-data/> High school data for these schools receiving federal funds is available here: <https://titleixschools.com/2023/06/06/check-your-high-school/>

11. Kentucky does not and has not provided athletic opportunities to female students in numbers substantially proportionate to their enrollment pursuant to part one of the Title IX participation test. Women are 57.32% of the student body, but just 49.02% of the student-athletes.

12. In 2021-2022, the most recent academic year for which EADA data is available that is not corrupted by disruptions related to Covid-19, Kentucky's participation gap was 139 athletes. In other words, Kentucky must add 139 additional athletic opportunities for women in order to provide athletic opportunities substantially proportionate to enrollment; 139 additional opportunities equate to about 5 or 6 new teams, assuming 25 athletes per team. Some of these new women's teams will likely have more athletes per team, some less.

13. The EADA data and evidence gathered on Kentucky's website show that Kentucky does not have a history and *continuing practice* of expanding athletic participation opportunities for women pursuant to Prong 2 of the Title IX participation test. The number of women athletes does not consistently increase over time.

14. Kentucky has offered opportunities to women in an up-and-down fashion. In 2009, it offered 239 opportunities, only to regress for four years. By 2013, the total number of women athletes had actually decreased from 239 to 212. In 2014 Kentucky again offered 239 women the opportunity for the educational opportunity of sport, and then backslid for another three years, losing 13 women's opportunities. *Champion Women* cannot know the history of adding sports since 1975, but it is unlikely to show a history of continuous program expansion that is demonstratively responsive to the growing interests of women in sport.

15. A review of Kentucky's website did not show any policy or procedure for adding new sports or elevating existing club sports to varsity status. Nor did it reveal any athletic gender equity plan or any gender equity committee.

16. Kentucky sponsors 8 men's varsity sports (Baseball, Basketball, Football, Golf, Soccer, Swimming & Diving, Tennis, Track) serving 305 men, and 9 women's varsity sports (Basketball, Golf, Gymnastics, Soccer, Softball, Swimming & Diving, Tennis, Track and Volleyball), serving 272 women. [The UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY does not sponsor equestrian?]

17. Information available on Kentucky's website suggests that the university is not accommodating the interests and abilities of female athletes as required by part three of the Title IX participation test.

18. Kentucky women participate in the club sports of Badminton, Equestrian, Lacrosse, Rowing, Fencing, Ice hockey, Rugby, Sailing, Table Tennis, and Water Skiing and Field Hockey. *Campus Recreation*, University of Kentucky, 2023 (last visited July, 2023). The

existence of these women's club teams indicates that there is unmet interest in women's athletics at Kentucky.

19. The competitive region of the Southeastern Conference, the SEC, where Kentucky is a member, is enormous. The SEC consists of 14 member institutions located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. SEC schools sponsor equestrian, making competition viable.

20. The SEC sponsors a women's Championship in Equestrian, and Kentucky does not offer Equestrian. Championship teams are a unique educational experience. They also demonstrate women's interest in these sports, their athletic abilities to play these sports, and that competition for these women's sports exists in the competitive geographic area.

21. Other members of the SEC sponsor women's Beach Volleyball, Rowing, Bowling, Rifle, and Lacrosse. These five teams sponsored by Kentucky's competitors in the SEC demonstrate women's interest in these sports, their ability to compete, and that competition for these women's sports exists in the competitive geographic area.

22. As a Power 5 school, Kentucky's student body and athletes are recruited nationally and internationally. High school-age girls in the competitive geographic region compete in both school and club sports, some traditional sports, like Basketball, Soccer, Golf, Tennis, and Track & Field, and club sports, or sports not associated with schools, include Equestrian, Wrestling, Badminton, Table Tennis, Team Handball, Sailing, Field Hockey, Fencing, Swimming & Diving, Skateboarding, Water Polo, Archery, Field Hockey, Rifle, Triathlon, Ice Hockey, Sport Climbing, Artistic Swimming, Skiing, Snowboarding, Gymnastics, Rowing, Wrestling, Rugby, and all sorts of combat sports, like Judo, Karate, and Taekwondo, to name a few.

According to NFHS data, girls participate in school-sponsored sports in high numbers across the country: Track and Field leads the way for girls with 486,355 participants, followed by Volleyball (470,488), Basketball (373,366), Soccer (377,838), Softball (377,838), Tennis (191,036), Swimming & Diving (191,036), and Lacrosse (98,014).<sup>2</sup>

Meanwhile, NCAA schools sponsor far fewer opportunities, roughly less than a tenth of the athletic opportunities: Track and Field (30,425), Volleyball (17,610), Basketball (16,090), Soccer (27,986), Softball (21,478), Tennis, (21,478), Swimming & Diving (12,889), Lacrosse (12,921).<sup>3</sup> Division 1 offers far fewer opportunities, and FBS schools offer a smaller set of opportunities still.

All these metrics demonstrate that there is an enormous unmet demand for women to compete in sports and that girls and women have expressed the interest and athletic ability to play additional sports.

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<sup>2</sup> See, *NFHS, High School Athletics Participation Survey*, Conducted By the National Federation of State High School Associations; Based on Competition at the High School Level in the 2022-23 School Year [https://www.nfhs.org/media/7212351/2022-23\\_participation\\_survey.pdf](https://www.nfhs.org/media/7212351/2022-23_participation_survey.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> See, *NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report (1956-57 through 2020-21)* [https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/research/sportpart/2021RES\\_SportsSponsorshipParticipationRatesReport.pdf](https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/research/sportpart/2021RES_SportsSponsorshipParticipationRatesReport.pdf)  
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23. Rugby, Wrestling, Equestrian, and Triathlon are NCAA emerging sports. There are 163 college women's Wrestling programs. 42 NCAA schools sponsor Triathlon. At least 32 colleges currently sponsor women's varsity Rugby.

24. Sport Governing Bodies and the NCAA, for member schools, make it very easy to see where other competitors are located. The NCAA publishes the "NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report, 1956 - 2022" for schools to find competitors within the school's normal competitive region: NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report.<sup>4</sup>

25. A review of the Kentucky website does not reveal that Kentucky undertook any athletic interest surveys or other research into interest and competition to support the addition of women's varsity sports. While surveys are never sufficient to deny women sports opportunities, they are often helpful in determining *which sports* the school should add.

26. The failure to provide women with equal opportunities to play impacts the availability of athletic scholarship dollars for women. These are important sources of funding for educational attainment that women are being denied because of their sex. If Kentucky provided its male and female students with the same opportunities to participate, Kentucky would need to add **\$5,281,245** additional athletic scholarship dollars, to balance out the amount Kentucky provides to its male students.

27. If, for some reason, the OCR determines that Kentucky is, in fact, not discriminating against women in providing opportunities in sport, then Kentucky would still

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<sup>4</sup> See *NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report (1956-57 through 2020-21)*  
[https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/research/sportpart/2022RES\\_SportsSponsorshipParticipationRatesReport.pdf](https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/research/sportpart/2022RES_SportsSponsorshipParticipationRatesReport.pdf)  
See individual sports' governing bodies for more, e.g.,  
Women's College Rugby: <https://www.urugby.com/teams/womens-teams>  
Collegiate Equestrian: <https://collegiateequestrian.com/sports/2020/5/6/schools.aspx>  
Women's Collegiate Wrestling: <https://wrestlelikeagirl.org/college-opportunities>  
Collegiate Competitive Cheer Teams: <https://www.ncsasports.org/cheerleading/colleges> (not to be confused with sideline cheerleading)  
Women's Collegiate Triathlon: <https://www.usatriathlon.org/multisport/ncaa-triathlon>  
Collegiate Sailing is governed by the Inter-Collegiate Sailing Association (ICSA) with 220 schools:  
<https://www.collegesailing.org/about/overview>  
Women's Collegiate Ice Hockey: <https://www.uscho.com/teams/#d1women>  
Collegiate Field Hockey: <https://www.teamusa.org/USA-Field-Hockey/PLAYERS/College/Team-Websites>  
Collegiate Synchronized/ Artistic Swimming: <https://www.collegexpress.com/lists/list/colleges-with-notable-synchronized-swimming-teams/581/>  
Collegiate Bowling - <https://collegebowling.bowl.com/teams>  
Collegiate Rifle - <https://competitions.nra.org/competitions/nra-national-matches/collegiate-championships/collegiate-shooting-sports-directory/>  
Collegiate Skiing - <https://www.uscsa.org/>  
Collegiate Water Polo - <https://collegiatewaterpolo.org/>  
Collegiate Women's Gymnastics <https://www.ncaa.com/sports/gymnastics-women>

need to provide its women students participating in sports with **\$1,506,857** more in athletic scholarship aid, to match the amount Kentucky provides its male athletes.

28. Kentucky's EADA data further indicates that the university provides inadequate and unequal funding for recruitment of female athletes. In 2021-2022, Kentucky spent \$2,340,820 on men's recruitment and only \$636,661 on women's recruitment; women were allocated only 21.38 percent of the recruiting budget even though they account for 49.02 percent of the athletic population and 57.32 percent of the full-time undergraduate population. If Kentucky gave women's teams equal opportunities and equal recruiting dollars, it would need to add **\$2,502,366** to women's teams.

29. If, for some reason, the OCR determines that Kentucky is, in fact, not discriminating against women in providing opportunities in sport, Kentucky would still need to provide its women's sports teams – and women's coaches – with **\$769,460** more recruiting dollars in order to be consistent with the school's investment in men's sports.

#### **IV. LEGAL ALLEGATIONS**

30. Title IX provides that “[n]o person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” 20 U.S.C. §1681(a).

31. Title IX regulations prohibit athletic programs from discriminating on the basis of sex in interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics offered by the institution. 34 C.F.R. §106.41(a) (2000).

32. Title IX regulations require institutions that offer athletics programs to provide equal athletic opportunities to members of both sexes to participate in athletics. 34 C.F.R. §106.41(c)(1).

33. Pursuant to the 1979 Title IX Policy Interpretation, compliance with Title IX's equal athletic participation requirement is measured by determining whether the educational institution meets one part of the following three-part test:

1. Prong 1: Whether intercollegiate level participation opportunities for male and female students are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments; or
2. Prong 2: Where the members of one sex have been and are underrepresented among intercollegiate athletes, whether the institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion which is demonstrably responsive to the developing interests and abilities of the members of that sex; or

3. Prong 3: Where the members of one sex are underrepresented among intercollegiate athletes, and the institution cannot show a history and continuing practice of program expansion, as described above, whether it can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of that sex have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program.

United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Policy Interpretation; Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics*, 44 Fed. Reg. 71413 (Dec. 11, 1979) [hereinafter *Policy Interpretation*].

34. In determining substantial proportionality under part one of the three-part test, OCR considers the number of opportunities that would have to be added to achieve proportionality and whether it would be sufficient to support another team. If there are a significant number of unaccommodated women, it is likely that a viable sport could be added and therefore the institution has not satisfied part one of the three-part test. United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: the Three-Part Test* (Jan. 16, 1996) [hereinafter *1996 Clarification*].

35. In 1975, schools were given three years to be in compliance with the equal participation mandate under Title IX. Schools had only one year to end sex discrimination in all other areas of Title IX's non-discrimination mandate. Only athletics gave schools three years to add athletic opportunities and to stop discriminating against women – or until 1978. That deadline passed 45 years ago. 34 C.F.R. §106.41(d).<sup>5</sup>

It is worth noting how odd Prong 2 is as a legal test, in comparison to other non-discrimination civil rights. For a school to be able to argue that it is still playing catch-up with non-discrimination – exists nowhere else in law. This is especially true 51 years after the passage of Title IX, and 48 years after the passage of the regulations OCR depends on, regulations that were passed by Congress. When a school uses Prong 2, it is admitting that it is not providing women with equal educational opportunities, but that their actions are acceptable, because the school is “improving.” Title IX's Prong 2 allows schools to provide girls and women with less.

36. Therefore, it is understandable that Prong 2 is a strict legal test. In determining whether an institution has a history and continuing practice of expansion under Prong 2 of the three-part test, OCR reviews the entire history of the athletic program and evaluates whether the institution has expanded participation opportunities for the underrepresented sex in a manner that was demonstrably responsive to their developing interests and abilities, considering a number of factors, including:

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<sup>5</sup> 34 C.F.R. §106.41(d) “*Adjustment period.* A recipient which operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics at the elementary school level shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than one year from the effective date of this regulation. A recipient which operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics at the secondary or post-secondary school level shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than three years from the effective date of this regulation.”



- an institution's record of adding intercollegiate teams, or upgrading teams to intercollegiate status, for the underrepresented sex;
- an institution's record of increasing the numbers of participants in intercollegiate athletics who are members of the underrepresented sex;
- an institution's affirmative responses to requests by students or others for addition or elevation of sports; and
- whether the institution has effective ongoing procedures for collecting, maintaining and analyzing information on the interest and abilities of students of the underrepresented sex, including monitoring athletic participation, and assessing interest and ability on a periodic basis.

United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Clarification: The Three-Part Test- Part Three* (Apr. 20, 2010) [hereinafter *2010 Clarification*]; *1996 Clarification*.

37. In determining whether an institution has a continuing practice of program expansion under Prong 2, OCR will consider a number of factors, including:

- an institution's current implementation of a nondiscriminatory policy or procedure for requesting the addition of sports (including the elevation of club or intramural teams) and the effective communication of the policy or procedure to students;
- an institution's current implementation of a plan of program expansion that is responsive to developing interests and abilities; and
- an institution's efforts to monitor developing interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex, for example, by conducting periodic nondiscriminatory assessments of developing interests and abilities and taking timely actions in response to the results.

*2010 Clarification, 1996 Clarification.*

38. OCR will not find a history and continuing practice of program expansion where an institution increases the proportional participation opportunities for the underrepresented sex by reducing opportunities for the overrepresented sex alone or by reducing participation opportunities for the overrepresented sex to a proportionately greater degree than for the underrepresented sex. *2010 Clarification, 1996 Clarification.*

39. Courts have found that schools must have both a history *and* continuing practice of expanding opportunities for women for Prong 2 compliance. *Mansourian v. Bd. Of Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 594 F. 3d 1095, 1108. (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Cal. 2010).

40. Prong 3 of the three-part test requires an examination of whether there is an unmet interest in a particular sport, a sufficient ability to sustain a team in the sport, and a reasonable expectation for competition for a team in the sport. *2010 Clarification, 1996 Clarification.*

41. Whether there is unmet interest and ability will be determined by examining a broad range of indicators, including whether the institution uses non-discriminatory methods of assessing interest and ability, the elimination of a viable team for the unrepresented sex, multiple indicators of interest and ability, and frequency of conducting assessments. *2010 Clarification.*

42. Sufficient interest can be established by student requests to add a sport or elevate a club sport, increases in club or intramural sport participation, responses to interviews and interest surveys, assessments of student athletic participation before entering the institution or in the secondary schools from which the university draws its students, and assessments of participation in intercollegiate sports in the institution's normal competitive regions. *Id.*

43. Ability may be established by the athletic accomplishments and competitive experience of club sports and admitted students, the opinions of coaches, administrators, and athletes, and student participation in other sports. *Id.*

44. Expectation of competition may be established through athletic opportunities offered by other schools with which the school competes or opportunities at other schools in the school's geographic area, including those against which the institution does not compete. *Id.*

45. Under Prong 3 of the three-part test, OCR will also examine an institution's recruitment practices. If an institution recruits potential student athletes for its men's teams, OCR will examine whether the institution is providing women's teams with substantially equal opportunities to recruit potential student athletes. *Id.*

46. Title IX also requires schools to provide equal scholarship dollars, in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in athletics. 34 C.F.R. §106.37(c) (2000). NCAA limits on scholarships per team is not a legal defense; schools cannot blame a third-party; recipients are responsible for equality. Schools choose which sports to sponsor, and some schools have chosen scholarship-dense sports for men, such as football or basketball, and scholarship-light sports for women, such as track.

47. Title IX also requires equal opportunity in the recruitment of student athletes where equal athletic opportunities are not present for male and female students. Compliance will be assessed by examining the recruitment practices of the athletic programs for both sexes and evaluating whether the financial and other resources made available for recruitment in male and female athletic programs are equivalently adequate to meet the needs of each program. *1979 Policy Interpretation.*

48. Title IX requires schools to provide women with equal treatment, including equipment and supplies; game and practice times; travel and per diem allowances; coaching and academic tutoring; assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors; locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities; medical and training facilities and services; housing and dining facilities and services; and publicity. 34 C.F.R. §106.41(a) (2000), *Policy Interpretation.*

49. Lack of money is not a legal defense to sex discrimination. *See, e.g., Roberts Colorado State Univ.*, 814 F. Supp. 1507, 1518 (D. Colo. 1993) (“[A] financial crisis cannot justify gender discrimination.”); *Favia v Indiana University of Pennsylvania*, 812 F. Supp. 578, 585 (W.D. Pa. 1993) (finding that financial concerns alone cannot justify gender discrimination); *Cook v. Colgate University*, 802 F. Supp. 737, 750 (1992) (“[I]f schools could use financial concerns as a sole reason for disparity of treatment, Title IX would become meaningless.”); *Haffer v. Temple*, 678 F. Supp. 517, 520 (1987) (finding that financial concerns alone cannot justify gender discrimination).

50. Monies and in-kind benefits from third-party sources, such as donors, sponsorships, television rights, ticket sales, and student fees, are not a defense to a sex discrimination charge, whether those resources were used to build facilities, fund scholarships, provide equipment and uniforms, or any other benefit of sports participation. None of those sources of money creates a legal defense against sex discrimination. Schools must ensure that their students are not receiving second-class educational opportunities because they are female. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1687 (2005); *See* Office for Civil Rights, *Department of Education, Further Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance Regarding Title IX Compliance* (June 11, 2003), *Cohen v. Brown Univ.*, 809 F. Supp. 978, 996 (D.R.I. 1992) (concluding that “all monies spent by Brown’s Athletic Department, whether originating from university coffers or from the Sports Foundation [booster club] must be evaluated as a whole under § 106.41(c)”)

51. It is *Champion Women’s* experience that most athletes and former athletes are acutely aware of all the ways they are treated as second-class within their athletics department, because they are women. As NIL monies become more available, equal promotion and publicity will be important for female athletes. *Champion Women* asked current collegiate athletes what equality would look like under this list. Here’s what the athletes came up with:

- i. Men’s and Women’s sports would be equally featured, with equal prominence, on school and Athletic Department websites and social media.
- ii. Schools would invest equally in cameras and production equipment for Women’s and Men’s sports.
- iii. Schools would optimize Google searches for their Men’s and Women’s teams to receive equal search results.
- iv. Women’s and Men’s sports would employ an equal caliber of talent in their sports information and marketing departments, and they would be paid and promoted equally.
- v. Women’s and Men’s sports jerseys, apparel and memorabilia would be equally and easily accessible.
- vi. The needs of Women’s teams would not revolve around Men’s football and men’s basketball teams.
- vii. The Women’s and Men’s teams would have equal access to dining halls, nutrition, etc. at times equally convenient to both teams.

- viii. Men's and Women's teams would have equal access to optimal practice times when they share facilities.
- ix. Men's and Women's sports marketing efforts would focus on performance; Broadcasters and schools would not focus on a woman athlete's appearance or sexuality.
- x. Women's and Men's medical care and athletic training access would be equal; Neither male nor female athletes would have priority accessing these resources.
- xi. Schools would hire competition officials of the same quality, with equal compensation, for the Women's and Men's teams.
- xii. Men's and Women's sports performance staff would be equal and would be paid and promoted comparably.
- xiii. Schools would intentionally use language that equally prioritizes Men's and Women's sports.
  - 1. Teams would be referred to as "Women's Basketball" and "Men's Basketball."
  - 2. "Basketball" would not be used to refer to Men's Basketball.
  - 3. Schools would have Social Media handles that referred to men's and women's teams; "Oregon Soccer" would be changed to "Oregon Men's Soccer."

52. Kentucky's own data, as outlined in the Factual Allegations above, demonstrate that it is not providing equal opportunities for its female students to participate in sports under Title IX's three-part participation test, in addition to scholarship, treatment, and recruitment requirements.

## V. RELIEF REQUESTED

53. *Champion Women* expects OCR investigators will find additional violations of the law. *Champion Women* requests that OCR:

- a. Investigate the University of Kentucky to determine whether it is discriminating against women; whether it is providing female students with equal participation opportunities in varsity athletics, equal athletic scholarship dollars, and equal treatment and benefits, including equal recruiting budgets.
- b. Take all necessary steps to remedy any unlawful conduct that it identifies in its investigation, as required by Title IX and its implementing regulations. If any violations are found, secure assurances of compliance with Title IX from the University of Kentucky, that include full remedies for all the violations found.
- c. Among other steps to achieve compliance with Title IX, require the University of Kentucky to add more athletic opportunities for women, accord to additional teams and athletes the full range of benefits accorded to men's varsity teams and athletes, increase athletic scholarship and recruiting budgets and opportunities, and adopt and implement a plan to achieve full compliance with Title IX.
- d. Monitor any resulting agreement with the University of Kentucky to ensure that the school achieves full and complete compliance with Title IX throughout its athletic department, now and in the future.

I give OCR my consent to disclose my name and *Champion Women's* name contained in this letter to others for OCR's investigation of, and enforcement activities related to, the Discrimination Complaint.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nancy Hogshead". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Nancy Hogshead, J.D., OLY  
September 17, 2023