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THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 932  
Author: Irwin (D), et al.  
Amended: 6/19/25 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 11-0, 7/1/25

AYES: Umberg, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Stern, Wahab,  
Weber Pierson, Wiener

NO VOTE RECORDED: Niello, Valladares

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 5-1, 7/16/25

AYES: Pérez, Cabaldon, Cortese, Gonzalez, Laird

NOES: Choi

NO VOTE RECORDED: Ochoa Bogh

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 5-2, 8/29/25

AYES: Caballero, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab

NOES: Seyarto, Dahle

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 65-1, 6/2/25 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Community youth athletics programs: sex or gender discrimination

**SOURCE:** Davis Storm Girls' Basketball

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**DIGEST:** This bill applies the statute prohibiting discrimination in youth athletics (Government (Gov.) Code section 53080) to local educational agencies and school and recreation facilities and resources.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Provides that no city, county, city and county, or special district, including, but not limited to, a community services district, recreation and park district,

regional park district, regional park and open-space district, regional open-space park district, or resort improvement district shall discriminate against any person on the basis of sex or gender in the operation, conduct, or administration of community youth athletics programs or in the allocation of parks and recreation facilities and resources that support or enable these programs. (Gov. Code § 53080 (a).)

- 2) Specifies that in civil actions brought for violations of 1), above, or under other applicable antidiscrimination laws alleging discrimination in community youth athletics programs, courts shall consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether discrimination exists:
  - a) whether the selection of community youth athletics programs offered effectively accommodate the athletic interests and abilities of members of both genders;
  - b) the provision of moneys, equipment, and supplies;
  - c) scheduling of games and practice times;
  - d) opportunity to receive coaching;
  - e) assignment and compensation of coaches;
  - f) access to lands and areas accessed through permitting, leasing, or other land use arrangements, or otherwise accessed through a city, a county, a city and county, or a special district;
  - g) selection of the season for a sport;
  - h) location of the games and practices;
  - i) locker rooms;
  - j) practice and competitive facilities;
  - k) publicity; and
  - l) officiation by umpires, referees, or judges who have met training and certification standards. (Gov. Code § 53080 (f).)
- 3) Defines “community youth athletics program” to mean any athletic program in which youth solely or predominantly participate, that is organized for the purposes of training for and engaging in athletic activity and competition, and that is in any way operated, conducted, administered, supported, or enabled by a city, county, city and county, or special district. (Gov. Code § 53080 (c).)
- 4) Defines “parks and recreation facilities and resources” as specified. (Gov. Code § 53080 (d).)

- 5) Provides that in making the determination under 2), above of whether the selection of community youth athletics programs offered effectively accommodate the athletic interests and abilities of members of both genders, a court shall assess whether the city, county, city and county, or special district has effectively accommodated the athletic interests and abilities of both genders in any of the following ways: the community youth athletics program opportunities for boys and girls are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective numbers in the community; and where the members of one gender are underrepresented in community youth athletics programs, the city, county, city and county, or special district can demonstrate that the interests and abilities of the members of that gender have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program and allocation of resources. (Gov. Code § 53080 (g).)
- 6) Specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting Government Code section 53080 that girls shall be accorded opportunities for participation in community youth athletics programs equal, both in quality and scope, to those accorded to boys. (Gov. Code § 53080 (e).)
- 7) Provides that nothing in section 53080 shall be construed to invalidate any existing consent decree or any other settlement agreement entered into by a city, county, city and county, or special district to address gender equity in athletic programs. (Gov. Code § 53080 (i).)
- 8) Provides that section 53080 and any ordinances, regulations, or resolutions adopted pursuant to this section by a city, county, city and county, or special district may be enforced against a city, county, city and county, or special district by a civil action for injunctive relief or damages or both, which shall be independent of any other rights and remedies. (Gov. Code § 53080 (j).)

This bill:

- 1) Revises the statute prohibiting discrimination in youth athletics (Gov. Code section 53080) to also apply to local educational agencies and school and recreation facilities and resources.
- 2) Provides that nothing in revised section 53080 shall be construed to invalidate any existing consent decree or any other settlement agreement entered into by a city, county, city and county, special district, or local educational agency to address gender equity in athletic programs.

- 3) Provides that revised section 53080 and any ordinances, regulations, or resolutions adopted pursuant to this section by a city, county, city and county, special district, or local educational agency may be enforced against a city, county, city and county, special district, or local educational agency by a civil action for injunctive relief or damages or both, which shall be independent of any other rights and remedies.
- 4) Defines “local educational agency” as a school district, county office of education, or charter school.
- 5) Defines “school and recreation facilities and resources” as including, but not limited to, school facilities, including, but not limited to, athletic fields, athletic courts, gymnasiums, recreational rooms, restrooms, concession stands, and storage spaces; lands and areas accessed through permitting, renting, leasing, or other land use arrangements, or otherwise accessed through local educational agencies; sports and recreation equipment; devices used to promote athletics such as scoreboards, banners, and advertising; and all moneys used in conjunction with youth athletics.

## Comments

According to the author:

AB 932 shines a light on longstanding practices that exclude and marginalize girls in sports. Oftentimes girls join a club sports team because their preferred sport is not available until high school, or because they are hoping to improve to be able to play at a college or professional level. Under current law, boys’ club teams can still be afforded better practice times, more gym or field time, or different prices than the girls’ team for the corresponding sport by a school district or local education agency. Many of these practices are borne out of longstanding relationships between boys’ club teams and school rental facilities, compounding historical inequities. In addition to concerns about disparities in the quality of facilities, girls’ sports clubs face gender-based discrimination when trying to find adequate practice times to rent out school facilities. While previous legislation has aimed to curtail inequities at city and county parks, AB 932 would close the loophole that still allows discrimination against young women in school facility rentals to third-parties such as club sports groups. This loophole creates a pathway for continued gender-based discrimination, and sends the message to young women that their sport,

their talent, and their hard work will be overlooked from the start of their athletic careers.

The Davis Storm Girls Basketball Club sponsor this bill to fill a gap in state law. They point out that Education Code section 221.7 prohibits the use of public funds for school sponsored athletic programs that fail to provide equal opportunities for athletes of different genders. Subsequently, in 2004, AB 2404 (Steinberg, Ch. 852, Stats. 2004) prohibited local governments and special districts from discriminating against any person on the basis of sex or gender in the operation, conduct, or administration of community youth athletics programs or in the allocation of parks and recreation facilities and resources that support or enable these programs. As noted by Davis Storm Girls Basketball Club, “neither of those laws addresses equal opportunities when a school rents its facilities to third-party community athletics programs.” The sponsors explain:

In our experience as a program serving only female athletes, we have learned that there is a deficiency in the law that this legislation would solve. For example, when it was time to reserve gym time for practices for the spring 2025 semester in the Davis Joint Unified School District (DJUSD), we found ourselves competing with three basketball clubs that serve only boys. DJUSD has historically used a first-come, first-served model in accordance with district policy. Although our club serves roughly the same number of athletes as all of the boys’ basketball clubs in Davis combined, we did not enter our reservations quickly enough on the day the system opened for spring 2025, and the boys’ basketball clubs reserved 90% of the available gym time at the two gyms we utilize. We were left with one evening (four hours) per week at one gym to be split among our six teams (73 total girls) to practice and host games, while the boys’ teams secured 9 days (between the two gyms) per week. We were fortunate that the district governing board and superintendent stepped in to prevent us from having to cancel our season by ensuring that we were able to reserve 1.5 additional days (amounts to 25% of available gym time at the two gyms), which is still not enough for our program and is an inequitable result compared to the boys’ teams now having 7.5 days (75%). This result is clearly inequitable due to a process that does not include an equity lens and an absence of relevant state law on the subject to prevent this outcome.

The author brings AB 932 to ensure the inequity described by the bill sponsors ceases to exist. The bill does this by expanding the antidiscrimination statute,

enacted twenty years ago through AB 2402, to local educational agencies and school and recreation facilities and resources.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee the fiscal impact is as follows:

- Ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund cost pressures potentially in the millions of dollars to the extent LEAs face an increased number of lawsuits resulting from allegations of discrimination and have to respond. This bill expands discrimination prohibitions to all of the state's approximately 2,300 LEAs, many of which own recreational facilities used by third-party athletic programs.
- Unknown, potentially significant costs to the state funded trial court system (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund) to adjudicate civil actions. Expanding existing law to local education agencies could lead to lengthier and more complex court proceedings with attendant workload and resource costs to the court. The fiscal impact of this bill to the courts will depend on many unknowns, including the number of cases filed and the factors unique to each case. An eight-hour court day costs approximately \$10,500 in staff in workload. If court days exceed 10, costs to the trial courts could reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. While the courts are not funded on a workload basis, an increase in workload could result in delayed court services and would put pressure on the General Fund to fund additional staff and resources and to increase the amount appropriated to backfill for trial court operations.

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 8/29/25)

Davis Storm Girls' Basketball (sponsor)  
 American Academy of Pediatrics, California  
 CFT- A Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, AFT, AFL-CIO  
 California Teachers Association  
 LGBTQ+ Inclusivity, Visibility, and Empowerment

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 8/29/25)

Californians United for Sex-Based Evidence in Policy and Law  
 Our Duty-USA  
 Women's Liberation Front

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 65-1, 6/2/25

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, Dixon, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NOES: DeMaio

NO VOTE RECORDED: Alanis, Castillo, Ellis, Flora, Gallagher, Jeff Gonzalez, Lackey, Macedo, Patterson, Sanchez, Ta, Tangipa, Wallis

Prepared by: Margie Estrada / JUD. / (916) 651-4113  
8/29/25 20:41:32

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*