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July 26, 2022 | Press Release | Constitution (/news/categories/constitution)

AG Paxton Sues Biden **Administration for** Threatening to Withhold **Nutrition Assistance for** School Programs that Do Not Adhere to "Gender Identity" Policy

Attorney General Paxton joined 22 attorneys general in a lawsuit filed against the Biden Administration's new guidance on sex discrimination for schools and programs that receive federal nutritional assistance. The lawsuit names the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a defendant and was filed in the Eastern District of Tennessee.

On May 5, 2022, the USDA's Food and Nutrition Services issued legally suspect <u>guidance (https://www.fns.usda.gov/news-item/usda-0100.22)</u> to Texas and other states announcing that discrimination on the basis of sex in Title IX and the Food and Nutrition Act includes discrimination on the bases of sexual orientation and gender identity. This put Texas's Title IX and SNAP school lunch funding at risk.

In the lawsuit, the attorneys general argue the USDA's Guidance is unlawful because it:

- was issued without providing the State and other stakeholders the opportunity for input as required by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA),
- was premised on a misreading and misapplication of the Supreme Court's holding in Bostock v. Clayton County, and
- imposes new and unlawful regulatory measures on state agencies and operators receiving federal financial assistance from the USDA, which will inevitably result in regulatory chaos that threatens essential nutritional services to some of the most vulnerable citizens.

The National School Lunch Program services nearly 30 million school children each day, many who rely on it for breakfast, lunch, or both. On June 14, 2022, a coalition of 26 state attorneys general <u>called</u>

(https://texasattorneygeneral.gov/news/releases/ag-paxtondemands-biden-withdraw-guidance-tying-school-lunchprograms-radical-sex-and-gender-agenda) on President Biden to withdraw USDA's guidance that interpreted the statutory definition of "sex" in Title IX to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

To read the complaint click <u>here.</u>
(<u>https://texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/images/executive-management/USDA%20et%20al%20(Complaint%20As%20Filed).pdf)</u>

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Attorney General Paxton joined an Indiana-led amicus brief in the U.S. Supreme Court, with 22 states in all, in Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County v. Talevski, No. 21-806 (U.S.).

August 02, 2022 | Press Release

AG Paxton Supports SCOTUS Petition to Protect

Jurors, Defend Federal Death Penalty Statute

(/news/releases/ag-paxton-supports-scotus-petitionprotect-jurors-defend-federal-death-penalty-statute)

Attorney General Paxton joined a Kentucky-led amicus brief to support Ohio's petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court in the capital case Shoop v. Cunningham, No. 21-1587.

July 26, 2022 | Press Release

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Office of the Attorney General



HERBERT H. SLATERY III ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REPORTER

P.O. BOX 20207, NASHVILLE, TN 37202 TELEPHONE (615)741-3491 FACSIMILE (615)741-2009

June 14, 2022

Joseph R. Biden, Jr. President of the United States The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: USDA Administrative Action Applying Bostock v. Clayton County to FNS Program

Discrimination Complaints

Dear Mr. President,

The USDA Food and Nutrition Services Civil Rights Division ("FNS") enforces Title IX and the Food and Nutrition Act's respective prohibitions on sex discrimination. On May 5, 2022, it issued a memorandum purporting to be a "policy update." See Application of Bostock v. Clayton County to Program Discrimination Complaint Processing – Policy Update, CRD 01-2022 ("Guidance"). The Guidance states that it is intended to "provide direction to state agencies and program operators regarding processing program complaints that allege discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance." Id.

But by vastly expanding the concept of "discrimination on the basis of sex" to include gender identity and sexual orientation, the Guidance does much more than offer direction. It imposes new—and unlawful—regulatory measures on state agencies and operators receiving federal financial assistance from the USDA. And the inevitable result is regulatory chaos that would threaten the effective provision of essential nutritional services to some of our most vulnerable citizens.

As the chief legal officers of our respective States, the undersigned Attorneys General have an obligation to uphold the rule of law and to represent the best interests of our citizens and their institutions. We are, therefore, writing to you to explain why this Guidance is unlawful and to request that you direct the USDA to withdraw it.

First, the Guidance is unlawful because it was issued without providing the States and other stakeholders the opportunity for input as required by the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA"). Second, the Guidance is unlawful because the USDA has premised it on an obvious misreading and misapplication of the Supreme Court's holding in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020).¹

The Guidance must be withdrawn because it should have been—but was not—issued in compliance with the APA. The APA requires that the public be given notice and afforded the opportunity to comment when a government agency engages in substantive law- or policymaking. While bona fide administrative guidance, non-legislative rules, and interpretative rules are generally exempt from the notice-and-comment requirements of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(A), an administrative agency may not invoke those exemptions by labeling its lawmaking or policymaking actions as "clarification" or "guidance." See Am. Hosp. Ass'n v. Bowen, 834 F.2d 1037, 1045 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (the label an agency attaches to its actions is not dispositive).

But that is how the USDA has tried to circumvent the requirements of the APA here. It has passed off as a "clarification" what is actually a re-write of the law in Title IX and the Food and Nutrition Act. Far from providing clarification as to Title IX law, the Guidance substantially and substantively expands the law. It broadens the basis for challenging a certification of applicant households and imposes additional burdens on state agencies—including state and local governments—that facilitate various USDA nutritional programs. See Guidance at 3. It also creates new legal claims for liability and orders States to take concrete steps towards compliance by August 3, 2022. And it is clear that USDA intends to issue further "guidance" in the same vein. See Questions and Answers Related to CRD 01-2022 Application of Bostock v. Clayton County to Program Discrimination Complaint Processing – Policy Update, CRD 02-2022 (May 5, 2022).

The Guidance must be withdrawn, too, because its purported "clarification" is premised on a misreading and unwarranted extension of *Bostock*. The USDA cannot point to *Bostock* to justify its interpretation of Title IX because *Bostock* concerned only Title VII; *Bostock* expressly disclaimed application to "other federal or state laws that prohibit sex discrimination"—like Title IX and the Food and Nutrition Act—and expressly did not "prejudge any such questions." 140 S. Ct. at 1753. And since "Title VII differs from Title IX in important respects," "it does not follow that principles announced in the Title VII context automatically apply in the Title IX context." *Meriwether v. Hartop*, 992 F.3d 492, 510 n.4 (6th Cir. 2021); *see also* U.S. Dep't of Educ., *Memorandum for Kimberly M. Richey Acting Assistant Secretary of the Office for Civil Rights Re: Bostock v. Clayton* Cty., 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), at 1-4 (Jan. 8, 2021) (acknowledging that *Bostock*

¹ The Guidance fails to acknowledge that the very same interpretation of *Bostock* on which it is premised is the subject of legal challenges currently being litigated by various States in the federal courts. The cases are *Tennessee et al. v. U.S. Dept. of Educ., et al.*, No. 3:21-cv-00308 (E.D. Tenn.) and *Texas v. EEOC, et al.*, No. 2:21-CV-194-Z (N.D. Tex.) (federal government's motion to dismiss was denied on May 26, 2022).

did not construe Title IX and "does not affect the meaning of 'sex' as that term is used in Title IX").

We have long had a productive relationship with the federal government, managing various food and nutrition programs guided by the principles of cooperative federalism. We would like to continue this cooperative relationship. But the Guidance flouts the rule of law, relies on patently incorrect legal analysis that is currently under scrutiny in the federal courts, and was issued without giving the States the requisite opportunity to be heard. While we are always open to working with your Administration to resolve these matters, under the present circumstances we are constrained to ask that you direct Secretary Vilsack and the Department of Agriculture to rescind this Guidance.

We appreciate your attention to the concerns presented here.

Sincerely,

Herbert H. Slatery III

Tennessee Attorney General and Reporter

Herbert H. Slating 21

Steve Marshall

Alabama Attorney General

Treg R. Taylor

Alaska Attorney General

Mark Brnovich

Arizona Attorney General

Leslie C. Rutledge

Arkansas Attorney General

Ashley Moody

Florida Attorney General

(light an

Christopher M. Carr

Georgia Attorney General

Lawrence G. Wasden
Idaho Attorney General

Todd Rokita Indiana Attorney General

Derek Schmidt
Kansas Attorney General

Daniel Cameron Kentucky Attorney General

Jeff Landry Louisiana Attorney General

Lynn Fitch Mississippi Attorney General

Eric Schmitt Missouri Attorney General

Austin Knudsen Montana Attorney General Douglas J. Peterson

Douglas J. Peterson Nebraska Attorney General

Drew H. Wrigley

North Dakota Attorney General

Dave Yost Ohio Attorney General

John M. O'Connor Oklahoma Attorney General

the Mi Olam

Alan Wilson South Carolina Attorney General

land Wilson

Jason R. Ravnsborg South Dakota Attorney General

Ken Paxton
Texas Attorney General

Sean D. Reyes

Sean D. Reyes
Utah Attorney General

Patrick Morrisey

West Virginia Attorney General

Bridget Still

Bridget Hill

Wyoming Attorney General

Jason S. Miyares

Virginia Attorney General

C.C.

The Honorable Chuck Schumer Majority Leader United State Senate 322 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Mitch McConnell Minority Leader United State Senate 317 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi Speaker of the House United States House of Representatives 1236 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy Minority Leader United States House of Representatives 2468 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 Secretary Tom Vilsack U.S. Department of Agriculture 1400 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, DC 20250

Administrator Cindy Long Food and Nutrition Services U.S. Department of Agriculture Braddock Metro Center II 1320 Braddock Place Alexandria, VA 22314

Director Roberto Contreras Civil Rights Division, Food and Nutrition Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Braddock Metro Center II 1320 Braddock Place Alexandria, VA 22314