

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

STATE OF TENNESSEE et al.,
PLAINTIFFS-APPELLEES,

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL et al.;
INTERVENORS-PLAINTIFFS-APPELLEES,

v.

MIGUEL CARDONA, in his official capacity as Secretary of Education, et al.,
DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Kentucky
Case No. 2:24-cv-00072

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE CALIFORNIA, NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HAWAI'I, ILLINOIS, MAINE, MARYLAND,
MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, NEVADA, NEW
MEXICO, NEW YORK, OREGON, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, AND
WASHINGTON IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS AND
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INTRODUCTION

In clarifying that sex discrimination includes discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, the U.S. Department of Education’s (“ED”) new final rule, *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance*, 89 Fed. Reg. 33,474 (Apr. 29, 2024) [hereinafter Final Rule], is consistent with the plain text of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 (“Title IX”), 20 U.S.C. § 1681, Supreme Court precedent, decisions in at least seven circuits, and Title IX’s congressional purpose.

Title IX broadly prohibits discrimination “on the basis of sex.” 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a); *Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. of Educ.*, 544 U.S. 167, 174-75 (2005) (emphasizing “repeated holdings construing ‘discrimination’ under Title IX broadly”). There is no distinction between the term “because of sex” used in Title VII and the term “on the basis of sex” used in Title IX. *See Bostock v. Clayton County*, 590 U.S. 644, 650, 680 (2020) (using “because of” and “on the basis of” interchangeably). Accordingly, the Supreme Court, and many circuit courts, interpret Title IX in light of Title VII. *E.g.*, *Olmstead v. L.C. ex rel. Zimring*, 527 U.S. 581, 616 n.1 (1999) (Thomas, J., dissenting) (citing *Franklin v. Gwinnett Cnty. Pub. Schs.*, 503 U.S. 60, 75 (1992)). Thus, given “the straightforward application of legal terms with plain and settled meanings,” the prohibition of sex discrimination under Title IX likewise covers discrimination based on one’s lesbian, gay, bisexual,

transgender, or queer (“LGBTQ”) identity or expression. *Bostock*, 590 U.S. at 660 (concluding that “it is impossible to discriminate against a person for being homosexual or transgender without discriminating against that individual based on sex”).

Because the Final Rule comports with Title IX and the U.S. Constitution, and better enables states to advance their compelling interests in preventing harassment and discrimination and protecting students from harm, Amici Curiae States (“Amici States”) submit this brief in support of Appellants and urge the Court to reverse the district court’s preliminary injunction.

INTERESTS OF AMICI CURIAE

Amici States have compelling governmental interests in the robust enforcement of Title IX to ensure that our schools operate in a manner that is free from sex discrimination. As sovereign jurisdictions charged with enforcing state antidiscrimination laws and shaping school policies that foster safe and supportive environments for all students, Amici States take the implementation of Title IX regulations seriously. Amici States, which all accept federal funding subject to Title IX, are home to tens of millions of students attending tens of thousands of public elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.¹ Amici States also have

¹ See Nat’l Ctr. for Educ. Stat., *Digest of Education Statistics*, tbl. 235.20 (2023), <https://tinyurl.com/43aaxkz4>; *id.*, tbl. 203.40, <https://tinyurl.com/2p95z9s9>; *id.*, tbl. 304.15, <https://tinyurl.com/48raka46>.

numerous private and charter schools, vocational and technical training programs, and private postsecondary institutions that may accept federal educational funding. Amici States thus have concrete, compelling interests in Title IX's prompt and full enforcement.

In Amici States' experience, sex discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and sex stereotypes imposed on LGBTQ individuals, cause direct economic, physical, and emotional harm to students. To prevent these tangible injuries, Amici States have adopted laws and policies that combat sex discrimination against students on the basis that they appear, act, and identify as a sex different from their sex assigned at birth, or that they are attracted to someone of the same sex. The Final Rule validly effectuates the plain text of Title IX and Congress's nondiscrimination mandate, ensuring strong protections against sex discrimination for all students.

As Amici States' experience demonstrates, preventing sex-based discrimination, protecting against sexual harassment, and ensuring equal access to educational opportunities for all students confer wide societal benefits, without imposing substantial costs on schools or compromising student privacy or safety. The same is true under the Final Rule, which includes explicit protections for LGBTQ students and rectifies the harm caused to our schools and communities through ED's prior rule, *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education*

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 85 Fed. Reg. 30,026 (May 19, 2020) [hereinafter 2020 Rule]. The 2020 Rule undermined Title IX’s nondiscrimination mandate by arbitrarily narrowing Title IX’s sexual harassment protections. A return to the 2020 Rule would reduce protections for students and reintroduce the harms associated with its implementation.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 29(a)(2), Amici States submit this brief to demonstrate, in our sovereign states’ unique experience, how discrimination and exclusion on the basis of sex can cause direct economic, physical, and emotional harms to our students, their communities, and society as a whole, and that the balance of equities and public interest cut against the extraordinary relief the district court granted to Appellees. The Court should therefore reverse the district court’s preliminary injunction order.

ARGUMENT

I. AMICI STATES’ EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THAT THE FINAL RULE WILL YIELD BROAD BENEFITS WITHOUT COMPROMISING STUDENT PRIVACY OR SAFETY, OR IMPOSING SIGNIFICANT COSTS ON STATES.

States’ responsibility to provide public education encompasses a concomitant duty to protect students from harm. *See Mahanoy Area Sch. Dist. v. B.L.*, 594 U.S. 180, 189 (2021) (noting states’ duty to protect students from harm); *id.* at 201 (Alito, J., concurring) (noting that “the school has a duty to protect students while in school”). The Final Rule will promote states’ efforts to protect students from harms of all kinds—in part by clarifying that Title IX protections against sex discrimination

include protections for LGBTQ students—and will thus provide broad, significant benefits to LGBTQ students nationwide. As Amici States’ experiences establish, the Final Rule achieves those important benefits without compromising student privacy or safety, and without imposing substantial costs on our schools.

A. The Final Rule Will Foster Positive Health Outcomes for Students.

The equities and public interest advanced by the Final Rule are clear. Beyond straightforwardly following the language of Title IX and *Bostock*, *see infra* at 18-23, the Final Rule ensures protections for LGBTQ students from discrimination. That, in turn, protects their well-being and their health.

Amici States’ experience provides significant evidence of these benefits. There can be no serious dispute that LGBTQ students suffer concrete harms when they are denied Title IX’s protections against discrimination and against severe or pervasive harassment in schools—including a greater risk of mental health issues and worse educational outcomes. Indeed, neuroscience research and developmental studies indicate that a child’s social, emotional, and academic development is closely related to their educational environment,² and that the negative effects of discrimination and harassment can impede a child’s cognitive development, disrupt the learning process, and endanger psychological well-being.

² Linda Darling-Hammond et al., *Implications for Educational Practice of the Science of Learning and Development*, 24 *Applied Dev. Sci.* 97, 97-98 (Feb. 17, 2019) [hereinafter Darling-Hammond], <https://tinyurl.com/5f97nkbx>.

In a recent study, almost 90% of LGBTQ students reported hearing homophobic slurs from their peers, while more than 68% reported feeling unsafe in schools due to their gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation.³ In a 2022 survey of LGBTQ teenagers, 56.9% of LGBTQ youth reported being verbally or physically harassed at least once in the past thirty days.⁴ Of students known or perceived to be transgender, 77% reported negative experiences at school, including harassment and physical assault.⁵ And as many as 75% of transgender students surveyed in 2017 felt unsafe at school as a result of their gender identity or gender expression.⁶ As a group, transgender students are up to five times more likely than cisgender students to report being bullied at school, threatened or injured with a weapon at school, and being sexually assaulted.⁷ Another 2022 survey found that

³ Joseph G. Kosciw et al., GLSEN, *The 2021 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of LGBTQ+ Youth in Our Nation's Schools* xv-xvi, 83, 93 (2022), <https://tinyurl.com/2aabcfe4> [hereinafter Kosciw 2021].

⁴ Human Rts. Campaign Found., *2023 LGBTQ+ Youth Report* (2023), <https://tinyurl.com/2zrnav26>.

⁵ Sandy E. James et al., Nat'l Ctr. for Transgender Equal., *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey* 132-34 (Dec. 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/46fkp2th> [hereinafter James].

⁶ *Separation and Stigma: Transgender Youth and School Facilities*, Movement Advancement Project & GLSEN 3-4 (2017), <https://tinyurl.com/ukvkv8tf>.

⁷ Michelle M. Johns et al., *Transgender Identity and Experiences of Violence Victimization, Substance Use, Suicide Risk, and Sexual Risk Behaviors Among High School Students—19 States and Large Urban School Districts, 2017*, 68 *Morbidity & Mortality Wkly. Rep.* 67, 69 (2019), <https://tinyurl.com/5bpxzvfy>.

64% of transgender and nonbinary youth reported being discriminated against because of their gender identity.⁸ In the largest survey of transgender people to date, 17% of respondents reported that they left K-12 school because of the mistreatment they suffered as a result of their gender expression.⁹ And a 2009 study found that 40% of students who experienced frequent verbal harassment because of their gender expression did not plan to continue on to college.¹⁰

Policies can have a direct impact on those statistics. The evidence shows that discriminatory policies cause LGBTQ students to feel less connected to their schools and fellow students, and exacerbate harms to their education.¹¹ For example, one 2021 survey showed that LGBTQ students who experienced discrimination in their schools were almost three times as likely (43.3% versus 16.4%) to have missed school because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable.¹² LGBTQ students who experienced discriminatory policies and practices also had lower grade point averages, lower levels of educational achievement and aspiration, lower self-esteem,

⁸ The Trevor Project, *2023 U.S. National Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ Young People* 16 (2023), <https://tinyurl.com/mvbmabrww> [hereinafter Trevor Project 2023 National Survey].

⁹ James, *supra* note 5, at 135.

¹⁰ Emily A. Greytak et al., GLSEN, *Harsh Realities: The Experiences of Transgender Youth in Our Nation's Schools* 25-27 (2009), <https://tinyurl.com/3bpt9py5>.

¹¹ Kosciw 2021, *supra* note 3, at xviii-xix, 36.

¹² *Id.* at 36.

and higher levels of depression than other students who had not encountered such discrimination.¹³

But the converse is also true: LGBTQ students who are supported by school staff are less likely to feel unsafe, miss school, or say that they may not graduate high school because of their sexual orientation or gender expression, and are more likely to have higher GPAs and feel a greater sense of belonging to their school community.¹⁴ When transgender youth do not suffer discrimination on the basis of their gender identity (and are protected from discrimination), their mental health outcomes mirror those of their cisgender peers: they experience reduced suicidal ideation, fewer suicide attempts, and enhanced well-being and functioning.¹⁵

¹³ *Id.* at 35-36, 41-45; Joseph G. Kosciw et al., GLSEN, *The 2015 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Youth in Our Nation's Schools* xviii-xix, 41-45, 48-49 (2016), <https://tinyurl.com/5av274d3> [hereinafter Kosciw 2015].

¹⁴ Kosciw 2015, *supra* note 13, at xx-xxi.

¹⁵ Kristina R. Olson et al., *Mental Health of Transgender Children Who Are Supported in Their Identities*, 137 *Pediatrics* e20153223, at 5-7 (Mar. 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/47fuas7h> [hereinafter Olson]; *see also* World Professional Association for Transgender Health, *Standards of Care for the Health of Transgender and Gender Diverse People*, Version 8, *Int'l J. of Transgender Health* S107 (Sept. 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/y86j5jnp>; Stephen Russell et al., *Chosen Name Use Is Linked to Reduced Depressive Symptoms, Suicidal Ideation, and Suicidal Behavior Among Transgender Youth*, *J. of Adolescent Health* 503 (2018), <https://tinyurl.com/465z8reh>; The Trevor Project, *The Trevor Project Research Brief: LGBTQ & Gender-Affirming Spaces* (Dec. 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/2c2p7zkf>.

While discriminatory environments that cause fear and anxiety weaken a child’s cognitive capacity and disrupt effective learning, safe and supportive school environments allow students to develop positive relationships, regulate their emotions and behavior, and maintain their physical, psychological, and academic well-being.¹⁶ Accordingly, transgender students, when allowed to use school bathroom and locker room facilities consistent with their gender identity, experience better mental health outcomes that are more comparable to their cisgender peers.¹⁷ Providing equal access to facilities that align with one’s gender identity—in accordance with the Final Rule—promotes these positive outcomes and helps reduce the harms that LGBTQ students face. This, in turn, benefits society as a whole, since equal education better prepares students to contribute to society, both culturally and economically. *Cf. Brown v. Bd. of Educ.*, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954).

B. The Final Rule’s Benefits Will Not Compromise Student Privacy or Safety.

Although Appellees have argued that the Final Rule must still be preliminarily enjoined because it undermines the privacy and safety of other students and imposes costs on the States, Appellees are simply wrong.

¹⁶ See Darling-Hammond, *supra* note 2, at 97-98, 102.

¹⁷ See Olson, *supra* note 15, at 5-7; Br. of Amici Curiae Sch. Adm’rs from Thirty-One States & D.C. in Supp. of Resp’t [hereinafter Br. of Amici Curiae Sch. Adm’rs] at 4, *Gloucester Cnty. Sch. Bd. v. G.G. ex rel. Grimm*, 137 S. Ct. 1239 (2017).

Initially, Appellees err in arguing that the Final Rule compromises privacy and safety, and Amici States' experiences show otherwise. Appellees focus myopically on the Final Rule's treatment of sex-separated facilities and LGBTQ students—just one piece of Title IX's and the Rule's overall protections against sex discrimination and harassment. But even accepting their own narrow focus, the record shows that policies that allow transgender students to use facilities consistent with their gender identity significantly benefit those students without risking the privacy or safety of other students. For example, allowing students to use bathrooms consistent with their gender identity helps safeguard against harms common to transgender students, such as forgoing drinking or eating during the school day to avoid using the restroom for fear of exclusion, reprimand, or bullying.¹⁸

Research also indicates that allowing transgender students to access facilities that correspond with their gender identity does not result in increased privacy or safety concerns in public schools or any reported instances of transgender students harassing cisgender students when using restrooms or locker rooms consistent with

¹⁸ See Assemb. B. 1266, 2013-2014 Sess. (Cal. 2013); Alexa Ura, *For Transgender Boy, Bathroom Fight Just Silly*, Tex. Trib. (June 14, 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/mtpescst>; see also Trevor Project 2023 National Survey, *supra* note 8, at 5 (noting that approximately half of transgender and nonbinary youth reported in 2023 having seriously considered suicide in the past twelve months).

their gender identity.¹⁹ The documented experience of school administrators in thirty-one states and the District of Columbia demonstrates that sex-based protections for gender identity in bathroom- and locker room-use policies result in no safety or privacy risks, nor is there evidence that cisgender students pose as transgender to gain improper restroom access.²⁰

The Final Rule also affords ample flexibility for our schools to implement policies that address privacy concerns, and Amici States have already increased privacy options for all students in a cost-effective manner without singling out any one student. For example, in Washington, where districts must allow students to use the restroom or locker room consistent with their gender identity, schools must provide any student “who has a need or desire for increased privacy, regardless of the underlying reason,” with “access to an alternative restroom (e.g., staff restroom, health office restroom),” “a reasonable alternative changing area, such as the use of a private area (e.g., a nearby restroom stall with a door), or a separate changing

¹⁹ See Alberto Arenas et al., *7 Reasons for Accommodating Transgender Students at School*, Phi Delta Kappa (Sept. 1, 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/224mzep4>; Beatriz Pagliarini Bagagli et al., *Trans Women and Public Restrooms: The Legal Discourse and Its Violence*, 6 *Frontiers Socio.* 1, 8 (Mar. 31, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/2s2ucz9t>.

²⁰ See Br. of Amici Curiae Sch. Adm’rs, *supra* note 17, at 14-16; Off. of Elementary & Secondary Educ., U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *Safe & Supportive Schools* (May 30, 2023), <https://tinyurl.com/yv397h94>.

schedule.”²¹ At least twelve other states and the District of Columbia offer comparable guidance to ensure that school districts can comply with nondiscrimination policies and address privacy concerns.²² Solutions range from

²¹ See Susanne Beauchaine et al., *Prohibiting Discrimination in Washington Public Schools* 30-31 (Wash. Off. of Superintendent of Pub. Instruction 2012), <https://tinyurl.com/yk26eb96>.

²² **California:** Cal. Sch. Bds. Ass’n, Final Guidance: AB 1266, Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Students, Privacy, Programs, Activities & Facilities 2 (2014). **Colorado:** Colo. Ass’n of Sch. Bds. et al., Guidance for Educators Working with Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Students 4-5 (n.d.). **Connecticut:** Conn. Safe Sch. Coal., Guidelines for Connecticut Schools to Comply with Gender Identity and Expression Non-Discrimination Laws 9-10 (2012). **Illinois:** Ill. Dep’t of Hum. Rts., Non-Regulatory Guidance: Relating to Protection of Transgender, Nonbinary, and Gender Nonconforming Students Under the Illinois Human Rights Act 6-7 (2021); Ill. State Bd. of Educ., Non-Regulatory Guidance: Supporting Transgender, Nonbinary and Gender Nonconforming Students 10-11 (2020); Affirming & Inclusive Schs. Task Force, *Strengthening Inclusion in Illinois Schools* 19-21 (2020). **Maryland:** Md. State Dep’t of Educ., Providing Safe Spaces for Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth: Guidelines for Gender Identity Non-Discrimination 13-14 (2015). **Massachusetts:** Mass. Dep’t of Elementary & Secondary Educ., Guidance for Massachusetts Public Schools: Creating a Safe and Supportive School Environment (Oct. 28, 2021). **Michigan:** Mich. Dep’t of Educ., State Board of Education Statement and Guidance on Safe and Supportive Learning Environments for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Students 5-6 (2016). **Minnesota:** Minn. Dep’t of Educ., A Toolkit for Ensuring Safe and Supportive Schools for Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Students 10 (2017). **New Jersey:** N.J. State Dep’t of Educ., Transgender Student Guidance for School Districts 7 (2018). **New York:** N.Y. State Educ. Dep’t, Creating a Safe, Supportive, and Affirming School Environment for Transgender and Gender Expansive Students: 2023 Legal Update and Best Practices 22-24 (June 2023). **Oregon:** Or. Dep’t of Educ., Supporting Gender Expansive Students: Guidance for Schools 24-26 (2023). **Rhode Island:** R.I. Dep’t of Educ., Guidance for Rhode Island Schools on Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Students 8-9 (2016). **Vermont:** Vt. Agency of Educ., Continuing Best Practices for Schools Regarding

offering privacy curtains to separate restroom and changing rooms to all who desire them, none of which requires costly construction or remodeling.

Maintaining sex-separated spaces while allowing transgender students to use facilities that align with their gender identity results in positive educational and health outcomes for students and promotes Amici States’ compelling interest in “removing the barriers to economic advancement and political and social integration that have historically plagued certain disadvantaged groups.” *Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 626 (1984). Ensuring equal access to facilities that align with gender identity is therefore consistent with not only Title IX’s provision for sex-separated facilities, 20 U.S.C. § 1686, but also the constitutional guarantee that education be “made available to *all* on equal terms,” *Brown*, 347 U.S. at 493 (emphasis added).

C. The Final Rule Will Not Impose Significant Compliance Costs.

Although the district court found that the expense of updating policies and procedures, conducting training, and addressing a modest 10% increase in Title IX complaints will inflict irreparable harm on the states and their school systems, *Tennessee v. Cardona*, No. 2:24-cv-00072, slip op. at 79-82 (E.D. Ky. June 17, 2024), ECF No. 100, Amici States’ experience confirms that the alleged harms are unfounded, and that the harm in not addressing sex discrimination in all its forms is

Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Students 6, 8 (2017). **District of Columbia:** D.C. Pub. Schs., Transgender and Gender-Nonconforming Policy Guidance 9 (2015).

far more costly. Every state in the Union is already required to prohibit discrimination based on LGBTQ identity for all employees in its school districts under Title VII. *See Bostock*, 590 U.S. at 659-62. Training staff members and implementing policies, so that the same protections extend to all students at risk of discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex under Title IX, is not a “significant expenditure[,]” and would not require any “construction of new facilities or creation of new programs.” Final Rule, 89 Fed. Reg. at 33,876; *see also id.* at 33,862-77 (noting benefits “far outweigh” costs). Further, at least twenty-three states and the

District of Columbia,²³ and at least 374 municipalities,²⁴ already offer express protections against discrimination based on LGBTQ identity in areas such as

²³ **California:** Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b), (e)(5) (public accommodations); Cal. Educ. Code §§ 220 (education), 221.5(f) (education and school athletic participation); Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12926(o), (r)(2), 12940(a), 12949 (employment); *id.* § 12955 (housing); Cal. Penal Code §§ 422.55, 422.56(c) (hate crimes). **Colorado:** Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-34-301(7) (definition); *id.* § 24-34-402 (employment); *id.* § 24-34-502 (housing); *id.* § 24-34-601 (public accommodations). **Connecticut:** Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-15c (schools); *id.* § 46a-51(21) (definition); *id.* § 46a-60 (employment); *id.* § 46a-64 (public accommodations); *id.* § 46a-64c (housing). **Delaware:** Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 4501 (public accommodations); *id.* tit. 6, § 4603(b) (housing); *id.* tit. 19, § 711 (employment). **Hawai'i:** Haw. Rev. Stat. § 368D-1 (education); *id.* § 302A-461 (school athletics); *id.* § 489-2 (definition); *id.* § 489-3 (public accommodations); *id.* § 515-2 (definition); *id.* § 515-3 (housing). **Illinois:** 775 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-102(A) (housing, employment, access to financial credit, public accommodations); *id.* 5/1-103(O-1) (definition). **Iowa:** Iowa Code § 216.2(10) (definition); *id.* § 216.6 (employment); *id.* § 216.7 (public accommodations); *id.* § 216.8 (housing); *id.* § 216.9 (education). **Kansas:** Kan. Hum. Rts. Comm'n, *Kansas Human Rights Commission Concurs with the U.S. Supreme Court's Bostock Decision* (Aug. 21, 2020) (advising that Kansas laws prohibiting discrimination based on "sex" in "employment, housing, and public accommodation" contexts "are inclusive of LGBTQ and all derivatives of 'sex'"). **Maine:** Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 5, § 4553(9-C) (definition); *id.* § 4571 (employment); *id.* § 4581 (housing); *id.* § 4591 (public accommodations); *id.* § 4601 (education). **Maryland:** Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 20-304 (public accommodations); *id.* § 20-606 (employment); *id.* § 20-705 (housing); Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 26-704 (schools). **Massachusetts:** Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 4, § 7, fifty-ninth (definition); *id.* ch. 76, § 5 (education); *id.* ch. 151B, § 4 (employment, housing, credit); *id.* ch. 272, §§ 92A, 98 (public accommodations) (as amended by Ch. 134, 2016 Mass. Acts). **Minnesota:** Minn. Stat. § 363A.03(44) (definition); *id.* § 363A.08 (employment); *id.* § 363A.09 (housing); *id.* § 363A.11 (public accommodations); *id.* § 363A.13 (education). **Nevada:** Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 118.075, 118.100 (housing); *id.* §§ 613.310(4), 613.330 (employment); *id.* §§ 651.050(2), 651.070 (public accommodations). **New Hampshire:** N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 354-A:2(XIV-e) (definition); *id.* § 354-A:6 (employment); *id.* § 354-A:8 (housing); *id.* § 354-A:16 (public accommodations); *id.* § 354-A:27 (education).

education, housing, public accommodations, and employment—all demonstrating that the Final Rule’s protections are entirely feasible.

By contrast, a return to the 2020 Rule’s regulatory scheme would result in tens of thousands of student complaints of sexual harassment going unaddressed each year—by ED’s own estimation at the time, a shocking 50% fewer complaints would be investigated in K-12 schools alone.²⁵ (This would amount to thousands of

New Jersey: N.J. Stat. Ann. § 10:5-5(rr) (definition); *id.* § 10:5-12 (public accommodations, housing, employment); *id.* § 18A:36-41 (directing issuance of guidance to school districts permitting transgender students “to participate in gender-segregated school activities in accordance with the student’s gender identity”). **New Mexico:** N.M. Stat. Ann. § 28-1-2(Q) (definition); *id.* § 28-1-7(A) (employment); *id.* § 28-1-7(F) (public accommodations); *id.* § 28-1-7(G) (housing). **New York:** N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 291, 296 (education, employment, public accommodations, housing). **Oregon:** Or. Rev. Stat. § 174.100(4) (definition); *id.* § 659.850 (education); *id.* § 659A.006 (employment, housing, public accommodations). **Pennsylvania:** 43 P.S. § 953; 16 Pa. Code § 41.206 (defining sex to include gender identity). **Rhode Island:** 11 R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-24-2 (public accommodations); 28 R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 28-5-6(11), 28-5-7 (employment); 34 R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 34-37-3(9), 34-37-4 (housing). **Utah:** Utah Code Ann. § 34A-5-106 (employment); *id.* § 57-21-5 (housing). **Vermont:** Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, § 144 (definition); *id.* tit. 9, § 4502 (public accommodations); *id.* tit. 9, § 4503 (housing); *id.* tit. 21, § 495 (employment). **Washington:** Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.642.010 (education); *id.* § 49.60.030(1)(a)-(e) (employment, public accommodations, real estate transactions, credit transactions, and insurance transactions); *id.* § 49.60.040(27) (definition); *id.* § 49.60.180 (employment); *id.* § 49.60.215 (public accommodations); *id.* § 49.60.222 (housing). **District of Columbia:** D.C. Code § 2-1401.02(12A-i) (definition); *id.* § 2-1402.11 (employment); *id.* § 2-1402.21 (housing); *id.* § 2-1402.31 (public accommodations); *id.* § 2-1402.41 (education).

²⁴ Movement Advancement Project, *Local Nondiscrimination Ordinances*, <https://tinyurl.com/59p55bap> (current as of Jan. 1, 2023).

²⁵ 85 Fed. Reg. at 30,551-52, 30,565-68.

unaddressed complaints; in the 2017-2018 school year, for example, there were nearly 15,000 reports of sexual violence in public K-12 schools.²⁶) When students experience unremedied incidents of discrimination and harassment, the costs are weighty. Students who are denied protections under Title IX are likely to experience absenteeism, dropout, lost income, unemployment, and increased healthcare needs; Amici States who serve them face lost revenue and added costs of healthcare services.²⁷ *See* 2020 Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 30,538-48 (acknowledging harms and declining to include them in regulatory impact analyses). The Final Rule remedies the 2020 Rule’s shortcomings and does so without requiring significant implementation costs for states.

²⁶ U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *2017-18 Civil Rights Data Collection: Sexual Violence in K-12 Schools* 5 (Oct. 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/CRDC2020> (finding 14,938 “documented sexual violence allegations” in public K-12 schools).

²⁷ Discrimination against LGBTQ individuals directly threatens the interests of States. *See, e.g.*, Christy Mallory et al., Williams Inst., *Impact of Stigma and Discrimination (Michigan)* 56 (2019), <https://tinyurl.com/4jut8zr8>; Crosby Burns et al., Ctr. for Am. Progress & AFSCME, *Gay and Transgender Discrimination in the Public Sector: Why It’s a Problem for State and Local Governments, Employees, and Taxpayers* 18 (2012), <https://tinyurl.com/22knbxuh>.

II. THE FINAL RULE'S CLARIFICATION OF THE SCOPE OF SEX-BASED DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH TITLE IX.

A. The Final Rule's Clarification of the Scope of Sex Discrimination Aligns with the Text and Numerous Judicial Interpretations of Title IX.

While the district court concluded that ED exceeded its statutory authority by clarifying that discrimination “on the basis of sex” includes discrimination against a student who identifies, appears, or presents as a sex different than their sex assigned at birth, *Cardona*, slip op. at 28, the Final Rule is consistent with Title IX’s plain text, Supreme Court precedent, decisions in at least seven circuits (including the Sixth Circuit), and congressional purpose.

Congress intended Title IX’s prohibition of discrimination “on the basis of sex,” 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a), to “be broadly interpreted to provide effective remedies against discrimination,” S. Rep. No. 100-64 (1987). The Supreme Court has consistently reaffirmed the “broad reach” of Title IX. *Jackson*, 544 U.S. at 175; *see also id.* at 174 (emphasizing “repeated holdings construing ‘discrimination’ under Title IX broadly”). The Final Rule’s prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity effectuates that intended reach of Title IX’s plain text.

To examine the scope of Title IX, the Supreme Court “look[s] to its Title VII interpretations of discrimination.” *Olmstead*, 527 U.S. at 616 n.1 (Thomas, J., dissenting) (citing *Franklin*, 503 U.S. at 75). The Sixth Circuit and many other circuits also interpret Title IX in light of Title VII, given the “parallels between sex

discrimination in the educational setting . . . and sex discrimination in the workplace.” *E.g.*, *Chisholm v. St. Mary’s City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ.*, 947 F.3d 342, 349-50 (6th Cir. 2020). In *Bostock*, through “the straightforward application of legal terms with plain and settled meanings,” the Supreme Court held that Title VII’s protections against sex discrimination apply to LGBTQ individuals because an employer who discriminates based on sexual orientation or gender identity necessarily “intentionally discriminate[s] against individual men and women in part because of sex.” 590 U.S. at 662; *see also id.* at 660 (concluding “it is impossible to discriminate against a person for being homosexual or transgender without discriminating against that individual based on sex”). The Supreme Court’s textual analysis is clear: protections “on the basis of sex” or “because of sex” include protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity.²⁸

Numerous circuit cases—in a majority of the federal courts of appeal—have also held that Title IX’s prohibition on sex discrimination covers gender identity discrimination. The Sixth Circuit has observed that discrimination based on gender nonconformity, which includes transgender identity, is barred by “settled” precedent

²⁸ Indeed, *Bostock* uses both Title VII’s phrase “because of sex” and Title IX’s “on the basis of sex” interchangeably. *See, e.g.*, 590 U.S. at 650 (“Congress outlawed discrimination in the workplace *on the basis of . . . sex . . .*” (emphasis added)); *id.* at 680 (“[E]mployers are prohibited from firing employees *on the basis of homosexuality or transgender status . . .*” (emphasis added)).

and “the language of federal civil rights statutes.” *Dodds v. U.S. Dep’t of Educ.*, 845 F.3d 217, 221 (6th Cir. 2016); *Smith v. City of Salem*, 378 F.3d 566, 572-74 (6th Cir. 2004). The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Circuits have similarly concluded that federal law generally prohibits “discrimination based on transgender status.” *E.g.*, *Soule v. Conn. Ass’n of Schs., Inc.*, 57 F.4th 43, 55-56 (2d Cir. 2022) (collecting cases), *rev’d on other grounds by* 90 F.4th 34 (2d Cir. 2023) (en banc); *Grace v. Bd. of Trs.*, 85 F.4th 1, 5-7, 10-14 (1st Cir. 2023) (allowing Title IX harassment claim based on student’s perceived LGBTQ identity to proceed to trial).²⁹

The district court’s reliance on *L.W. v. Skrmetti*, 83 F.4th 460 (6th Cir. 2023), *cert. granted sub nom. United States v. Skrmetti*, No. 23-477, 2024 WL 3089532 (U.S. June 24, 2024), and *Pelcha v. MW Bancorp, Inc.*, 988 F.3d 318 (6th Cir. 2021), was misplaced. *L.W.* merely observed in dicta that *Bostock* “declin[ed] to prejudice other discrimination laws” and did not extend *Bostock* to the equal protection context

²⁹ The First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Circuits have likewise held that Title IX prohibits discrimination based on a student’s sexual orientation, either directly, or impliedly by applying the Court’s reasoning in *Bostock* to the Title IX context. *See Grace*, 85 F.4th at 5-7, 10-14; *Soule*, 57 F.4th at 55 (interpreting Title IX in light of *Bostock*); *Grimm*, 972 F.3d at 616 (same); *A.C. ex rel. M.C. v. Metro. Sch. Dist. of Martinsville*, 75 F.4th 760, 769 (7th Cir. 2023) (same); *Grabowski v. Ariz. Bd. of Regents*, 69 F.4th 1110, 1116 (9th Cir. 2023) (“*Bostock* . . . held that discrimination ‘because of’ sexual orientation is a form of sex discrimination under Title VII. We conclude that the same result applies to Title IX.” (citations omitted)).

because of “the differences in language between [Title VII] and the Constitution.” 83 F.4th at 484-85 (citation omitted). In *Pelcha*, the Sixth Circuit did not apply *Bostock* to an Age Discrimination in Employment Act claim because that statute requires age to be the “determinative reason” for a plaintiff’s firing. 988 F.3d at 324. But Title IX, like Title VII, textually requires a showing of discrimination “on the basis of sex.”³⁰ Thus, following the plain text of Title IX and numerous decisions interpreting Title VII and Title IX, the Final Rule correctly includes gender identity in its definitions of sex and sex-based discrimination.

References to “one sex,” “the other sex,” and “both sexes” in Title IX do not exclude transgender students from Title IX’s protections. The Final Rule simply provides that transgender students may access the sex-separate bathrooms, activities, and organizations that match their gender identity, if denying access would cause more than “de minimis” harm (and when no other exception applies). 89 Fed. Reg.

³⁰ The district court also relied on *Meriwether v. Hartop*, 992 F.3d 492, 510 n.4 (6th Cir. 2021), to conclude that *Bostock* cannot guide the interpretation of Title IX. *Cardona*, slip op. at 24. But the footnote in *Meriwether* did not hold that *Bostock* could not be extended to Title IX. Instead, it noted two differences between Titles VII and IX: the allowance in Title IX for consideration of sex in “athletic scholarships” and “living facilities.” 992 F.3d at 510 n.4. But these differences do not reflect that “discrimination” in the Title IX context can never apply to discrimination based on gender identity. Indeed, the Final Rule expressly provides that it does not change existing statutory and regulatory provisions allowing for sex-separate housing and athletics. 89 Fed. Reg. at 33,816 (citing, *inter alia*, 20 U.S.C. § 1686; 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.32(b)(1), 106.41(b)).

at 33,814, 33,816; accord *Grimm v. Gloucester Cnty. Sch. Bd.*, 972 F.3d 586, 617-19 (4th Cir. 2020) (holding exclusion “from the sex-separated restroom matching [the student’s] gender identity” violated Title IX); *Whitaker v. Kenosha Unified Sch. Dist. No. 1 Bd. of Educ.*, 858 F.3d 1034, 1045, 1049-50 (7th Cir. 2017) (same); see *Doe v. Boyertown Area Sch. Dist.*, 897 F.3d 518, 529-30 (3d Cir. 2018) (“When transgender students face discrimination in schools, the risk to their wellbeing . . . can be life threatening.”). Appellees may not substitute their “own discriminatory notions of what ‘sex’ means” for the plain meaning of Title IX to exclude transgender students from its protections.³¹ See *Grimm*, 972 F.3d at 618.

Moreover, the 2020 Rule already prohibits gender-based harassment. 85 Fed. Reg. at 30,146 (explaining that 2020 Rule covered “gender harassment”); *id.* at 30,179 (“These [2020] regulations include sexual harassment as unwelcome conduct . . . [which] includes but is not limited to unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, and may consist of unwelcome conduct based on sex or sex stereotyping. The Department will not tolerate sexual harassment as defined in § 106.30 against

³¹ Discrimination based on an individual’s nonbinary gender identity is also a form of sex discrimination. See *Bostock*, 590 U.S. at 659-60. And as a factual matter, there are, conservatively, tens of thousands of Americans whose anatomy is neither typically “male” nor “female.” Stephanie Dutchen, *The Body, the Self*, Harvard Medicine (2022), <https://tinyurl.com/24c2j92u> (estimating “between 66,000 and 3.3 million [intersex] people in the United States”). The Final Rule rightly prohibits discrimination against such individuals on the basis of “sex characteristics,” which include intersex traits. 89 Fed. Reg. at 33,803, 33,886.

any student, including LGBTQ students.”). So too have decades of ED’s policy and practice. *E.g.*, U.S. Dep’t of Educ., Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties (Jan. 2001), at v; *see also Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228, 239 (1989) (plurality opinion) (Title VII forbids gender-based discrimination).

B. The Final Rule Defines “Sex-Based Harassment” in a Way That Effectuates Title IX Without Burdening or Surprising the States.

The Final Rule’s definition of sex-based harassment as conduct that “is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from the recipient’s education program or activity,” 89 Fed. Reg. at 33,884, comports with the text and purpose of Title IX and enables affected individuals to prohibit harassment and redress hostile environments. In Amici States’ experience, sex-based harassment need not be severe *and* pervasive to create tangible injury to a student’s education. For example, a teacher’s repeated inappropriate sexual comments and intrusions of personal space may not be “severe,” but could be so pervasive that a student feels unsafe and avoids classes, and is effectively excluded from education. *See, e.g., Fennell v. Marion Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 804 F.3d 398, 409 (5th Cir. 2015) (noting that “offensive remarks made every few months over three years” raised genuine dispute regarding Title VII hostile environment); *Feminist Majority Found. v. Hurley*, 911 F.3d 674, 680-82, 687-89, 693 (4th Cir. 2018)

(finding series of harassing social media posts sent over campus wireless network could support Title IX harassment claim).

By covering both severe *or* pervasive forms of harassment, the Final Rule also effectuates the breadth of 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a), and advances Congress’ objectives, because “the scope of the behavior that Title IX proscribes” is not limited to “severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive” conduct. *See Davis v. Monroe Cnty. Bd. of Educ.*, 526 U.S. 629, 639, 652 (1999). Congress established an administrative scheme authorizing ED “to give effect to” Title IX. *Davis*, 526 U.S. at 638-39; *Gebser v. Lago Vista Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 524 U.S. 274, 280-81 (1998); 20 U.S.C. § 1682.³² The Final Rule protects students from both severe incidents of harassment, as well as a series of lesser, unwelcome incidents that become pervasive.

Amici States’ experience also reflects that no sovereign jurisdiction would be burdened or surprised by the Final Rule’s return to the “severe or pervasive” standard. For more than thirty years, ED defined harassment as conduct that was “sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent” to *interfere with, limit, or adversely affect*, rather than *deny*, a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from an education program

³² Below, Appellees mistakenly relied on *Davis* to argue that harassment must be “severe, pervasive, *and* objectively offensive.” But *Davis* makes clear that its rule applies only to private damages claims, 526 U.S. at 652; *see also Gebser*, 524 U.S. at 283-84, 287, and does not otherwise limit ED’s regulatory authority, *see Gebser*, 524 U.S. at 292.

or activity, and consistently applied this definition to address harassment under Title IX and Title VI.³³ Amici States have long understood that this definition applies to their schools, and the Final Rule correctly returns to ED’s longstanding definition and provides appropriate baseline protections against sexual harassment in our schools. *See, e.g., Meritor Sav. Bank, FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57, 67 (1986) (protecting employees, including student employees, from sexual harassment that is “sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of the victim’s employment”); *Franklin*, 503 U.S. at 75 (concluding that sexual harassment constitutes discrimination under Title IX); *Doe v. Miami Univ.*, 882 F.3d 579, 590 (6th Cir. 2018) (applying “severe or pervasive” standard to Title IX harassment).

³³ *See, e.g., Racial Incidents and Harassment Against Students at Educational Institutions; Investigative Guidance*, 59 Fed. Reg. 11,448, 11,449 (Mar. 10, 1994); *Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by Sch. Emps., Other Students, or Third Parties*, 62 Fed. Reg. 12,034, 12,038 (Mar. 13, 1997) (“[S]exual harassment must be sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it adversely affects a student’s education”); U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties* (Jan. 2001), at v, 6 (noting that harassment must “deny or limit” student’s education, and single “sufficiently severe” incident of sexual harassment can create hostile environment); Russlyn Ali, Assistant Sec’y for Civ. Rts., Off. for Civ. Rts., *Dear Colleague Letter* (Apr. 4, 2011, withdrawn Sept. 22, 2017) (“The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment”); U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *Q&A on Title IX and Sexual Violence* (Apr. 24, 2014, withdrawn Sept. 22, 2017) (same); U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *Q&A on Campus Sexual Misconduct* (Sept. 2017, rescinded Aug. 2020) (applying “severe, persistent, or pervasive” and “deny or limit” standards).

Finally, a definition of harassment that encompasses both severe harassment and pervasive forms of harassment is essential to ensure the safety and sense of belonging that students need in order to learn and thrive. Students who experience safe and supportive school climates see improvements in academic achievement and healthy development, and such schools are more effective at preventing violence and retaining teachers.³⁴ (*See also supra* at 5-9.) On the other hand, ED itself estimated that the 2020 Rule's narrow interpretation of Title IX's protections would reduce investigations of sexual harassment by 50% in K-12 schools,³⁵ exacerbating the effects of severe underreporting shown by research finding that sexual harassment and assault occur at alarming rates. For example, more than 20% of girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen have been kissed or touched without their consent, but no more than 3% reported the incidents to police or school administrators.³⁶ The Final Rule's definition of harassment reasonably provides our students with

³⁴ *See, e.g.,* Jenna Howard Terrell et al., *Conceptualizing and Measuring Safe and Supportive Schools*, 24 *Contemp. Sch. Psych.* 3 (Aug. 2020); Darling-Hammond, *supra* note **Error! Bookmark not defined.**, at 97-98; *see also* Ctrs. For Disease Control, *Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Data Summary & Trends Report 2011-2021* 72 (2023), <https://tinyurl.com/2p6w6yrv>.

³⁵ 85 Fed. Reg. at 30,551-52, 30,565-68.

³⁶ Nat'l Women's Law Ctr., *Let Her Learn: Stopping School Pushout for Girls Who Have Suffered Harassment and Sexual Violence* 1-2 (Apr. 2017), <https://tinyurl.com/u53eawk2>.

protection from severe or pervasive sexual harassment, and its devastating impacts on academic performance, and emotional and physical well-being.³⁷

III. THE FINAL RULE DOES NOT VIOLATE THE SPENDING CLAUSE OR OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

The district court also agreed with Appellees that the Final Rule likely violates the Spending Clause’s clear-statement rule. *Cardona*, slip op. at 30-32.³⁸ This holding runs contrary to Amici States’ actual experience.

The clear-statement rule does not require perfect clarity on the applicability of a condition in every conceivable circumstance. *See Bennett v. Ky. Dep’t of Educ.*, 470 U.S. 656, 665-66 (1985) (Congress need not “specifically identif[y] and proscrib[e]” each condition on funding); *Cutter v. Wilkinson*, 423 F.3d 579, 586 (6th Cir. 2005); *Benning v. Georgia*, 391 F.3d 1299, 1306 (11th Cir. 2004). It only requires that states have clear notice of the conditions, such that recipients “voluntarily and knowingly” accept them. *Pennhurst State Sch. and Hosp. v.*

³⁷ 62 Fed. Reg. at 12,034 (“[S]exual harassment can interfere with a student’s academic performance and emotional and physical well-being, and . . . preventing and remedying sexual harassment in schools is essential to ensure nondiscriminatory, safe environments in which students can learn.”).

³⁸ The Final Rule is consistent with the U.S. Constitution. Supreme Court precedent also forecloses Appellees’ First and Fourteenth Amendment challenges. *See, e.g., Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Servs.*, 523 U.S. 75, 82 (1998) (Title VII can prohibit verbal harassment); *Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colo. Civ. Rts. Comm’n*, 584 U.S. 617, 631 (2018) (Free Exercise Clause does not allow discrimination in violation of “neutral and generally applicable . . . law”); *Runyon v. McCrary*, 427 U.S. 160, 177 (1976) (narrowly limiting parental rights in school context).

Halderman, 451 U.S. 1, 17 (1981). The Supreme Court has consistently held that Congress intended Title IX to prohibit “a wide range of intentional unequal treatment,” and has repeatedly affirmed that “Congress gave the statute a broad reach.” *Jackson*, 544 U.S. at 175. Because “it is impossible to discriminate against a person for being homosexual or transgender without discriminating against that individual based on sex,” *Bostock*, 590 U.S. at 660, states can hardly claim to be surprised that Title IX’s prohibition against sex discrimination is broad enough to protect LGBTQ students.

Many federal courts have already held that discrimination based on LGBTQ identity is sufficiently ascertainable from Title IX’s prohibition against sex discrimination, such that the clear-statement rule is satisfied. *See, e.g., Grimm*, 972 F.3d at 619 n.18; *J.A.W. v. Evansville Vanderburgh Sch. Corp.*, 396 F. Supp. 3d 833, 842 (S.D. Ind. 2019) (finding adequate notice to support suit for damages under Title IX).³⁹ Additionally, for many years before the adoption of the Final Rule, ED

³⁹ *See also Tennessee v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 665 F. Supp. 3d 880, 916 (E.D. Tenn. 2023) (concluding rule prohibiting sex discrimination for SNAP and SNAP-Ed funding recipients “unambiguous[ly]” prohibited gender identity discrimination, “and always has”); *Tovar v. Essentia Health*, 342 F. Supp. 3d 947, 953 (D. Minn. 2018) (“[t]he plain language of Section 1557 [of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act] incorporates Title IX and its prohibition on sex discrimination” and “[d]efendants were on notice that Section 1557’s nondiscrimination requirements encompassed gender-identity discrimination.”); *Boyden v. Conlin*, 341 F. Supp. 3d 979, 998-99 (W.D. Wis. 2018) (Title IX provided sufficient notice to

has consistently found that Title IX protects transgender students from sex-based discrimination in school districts across the nation.⁴⁰

Moreover, a number of states that have adopted express protections for LGBTQ students have taken such steps, at least in part, in order to bring their state laws into conformity with states' understanding of federal law. The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, for instance, updated its regulations under the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act⁴¹ in 2023 to clarify that discrimination on the basis of sex includes discrimination based on LGBTQ identity. In doing so, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission

states that gender identity discrimination is prohibited to effectuate a waiver of Eleventh Amendment sovereign immunity).

⁴⁰ See, e.g., U.S. Dep't of Educ., Off. for Civ. Rts., *Letter of Findings to Downey Unified School District 1-2* (Oct. 14, 2014), <https://tinyurl.com/2s37a8am> (“All students, including transgender students and students who do not conform to sex stereotypes, are protected from sex-based discrimination under Title IX.”); U.S. Dep't of Educ., Off. for Civ. Rts., *Letter of Findings to Delaware Valley Administrative Office 2* (Mar. 1, 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/4smhxm9t> (“All students, including transgender students, are protected from sex-based discrimination under Title IX.”); U.S. Dep't of Educ., Off. for Civ. Rts., *Letter of Findings to Dorchester County School District Two* (June 21, 2016), <https://tinyurl.com/mvfjkkv2> (finding South Carolina school district violated Title IX by subjecting transgender student to different treatment on the basis of sex when student was required to use separate restrooms rather than those used by general female population); U.S. Dep't of Educ., Off. for Civ. Rts., *Letter of Findings to Taft College* (Oct. 19, 2023), <https://tinyurl.com/2rha64md> (finding that transgender student's allegations of sex-based harassment due to being referred to by their previous name and pronouns were covered under Title IX).

⁴¹ 16 Pa. Code § 41.206.

stated its intent to provide “clarity regarding the definition of ‘sex’ which is consistent with the manner in which the term ‘sex,’ as used in Title VII and Title IX, has been interpreted by Federal courts.” 53 Pa. Bull. 3188 (June 17, 2023).

The Final Rule does not require any state to establish any new programs; rather, it clarifies that established programs must also protect LGBTQ students from discrimination on the basis of sex, using the Title IX framework that funding recipients already have in place. Many Amici States have already implemented these protections, and have incurred *de minimis* costs in doing so, while conferring significant benefits to students.⁴² The Final Rule does not transgress the constitutional limitations on conditions imposed on federal spending. It requires funding recipients to do only what Title IX has always required: to refrain from discriminating against students on the basis of sex, and to remedy any discrimination that arises. No state should be surprised at the need to perform this longstanding duty.

CONCLUSION

This Court should reverse the grant of the preliminary injunction.

⁴² School-based gender-affirming policies are linked to dramatic decreases in depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation among transgender and nonbinary students. See Toomey et al., *Gender-Affirming Policies Support Transgender and Gender Diverse Youth’s Health*, Soc’y for Rsch. in Child Dev. (Jan. 27, 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/ms6eubb7>.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This brief complies with the word limitation of Fed. R. App. P. 29(a)(5) because this brief contains 7,696 words, excluding parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(f) and 6 Cir. R. 32 (b)(1).

This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(6) because this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2016 in 14-point Times New Roman font.

/s/ Edward Nugent

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on August 13, 2024, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system. I certify that all other participants in this case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

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