



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT

May 13, 2014

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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROJECT NATIONAL OFFICE 125 BROAD STREET, 18FL. NEW YORK, NY 1000 2400 T/212.549.2644 F/212.549.2580 WWW.ACLU.ORG

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COMPLAINANTS

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The American Civil Liberties Union is a nationwide, non-partisan organization of more than 500,000 members that is dedicated to preserving the Bill of Rights.

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The ACLU of Florida is the state affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, with approximately 20,000 members in Florida, and is also dedicated to preserving the Bill of Rights.

RECIPIENT

MaryEllen Elia Superintendent Hillsborough County Public Schools 901 East Kennedy Blvd P.O. Box 3408 Tampa, FL 33601 (813) 2724000

PRELIMINARY

JURISDICTION

8. OCR is responsible for ensuring compliance with Title IX and receiving information

- (e) Just Elementary School conducts-**sex**gregated classes in all5Kgrades except second grade.
- (f) Lanier Elementary School conducts sægregated classes in second and third grade. 12
- (g) Philip Shore Elementary School, a magnet school for Visual, Performing and Communication Arts, created segregated classrooms for fourth airth graders in all core subjects, including math, reading, writing, science, and social studies.
- (h) Robles Elementary School conducts-**seg**regated classes in second through fifth grades in all curriculum areas.
- (i) Woodbridge Elementary School established sægregated classrooms for all subjects in K5 except fourth grade. In prior years there were sægregated fourth grade classes.
- (j) B.T. Washington Elementary intended to conduct sægregated classes in grades K 2 for this year. ¹⁷
- (k) Dunbar Elementary School intended to conduct same regated classes in all grades, K-5, for this year.8
- 22. According to the Tampa Bay Times, the District intends to operateegregated classes in at least two additional elementary schools, Sessums Elementary and Sheehy Elementary, next year. It appears that seegregated classes have previously been

⁹ Programs Approved 2012-2013, supra note6 [Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434];HCPS, Single Gender Program Proposal 2011-2012: James Elementary Sch. 2 [Prod. 1 § 38, ACLU FL #296].

¹⁰ Letter to Parents, Eye of the Jaguar! (James Elementary Sch., Tampa, Fla.), Oct. 24, 20d 11[Pro § 8-10; ACLU FL #2081]. The District reported a slightly lower number of sisgleclasses at James (22) to the FLDOE (HCPS, 202012 Annual Equity Update Shell 3 [Prod. 2 § 45; ACLU FL #6460]).

¹¹ Programs Approved 2012-2013, supra note 6[Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434].

¹² *Id.*; HCPS, *SingleGender Program Proposal 2011-2012*, *Lanier Elementary Sch.* 1 [Prod. 1 § 3-10; ACLU FL #307].

¹³ Programs Approved 2012-2013, supra note 6[Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434]; HCPS, Sigle-Gender Program Proposal 2011-2012: Philip Shore Elementary Sch. 2 [Prod. 1 § 314; ACLU FL #319].

¹⁴ Programs Approved 2012-2013, supra note6 [Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434]; HCPS, &gle-Gender Program Proposal 2011-2012: Robles Elementary Sch. 2 [Prod. 1 § 31-2; ACLU FL #312] [hereinafter "Robles Proposal 201112"].

 $^{^{15}\,}Programs\,Approved\,2012\text{-}2013,\,supra$ note6 [Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434].

¹⁶ HCPS, *SingleGender Program Proposal 2011-2012: Woodbridge Elementary Sch.* 1 [Prod. 1 § 3-15; ACLU FL #329].

¹⁷ Programs Approved 2012-2013, supra note 6[Prod. 2 § 14; ACLU FL #6434].

¹⁸ *Id*.

¹⁹ Ernest Hooper, Sessums Elementary Becomes First South Shore School to Offer Singl Gender Classes, Tampa Bay Times, Apr. 2, 2014, www.tampabay.com/news/education/k12/sessums

- conducted and since abandoned at Carrollwood, Turner, Lockhart, Heritage, and Dowdell Elementary Schools.
- 23. An indeterminate number of schools are engaging in sex discri**minat**the form of "gender differentiated strategies in-**ed** classrooms."

Lack of Adequate Justification for Classification by Sex Or Use of Sex Stereotypes in Teaching

- 24. The District has asserted that "[f]irst and foremost, the purpose for separating/hdoys girls is to increase academic achievement," and to close the gender achievement gap in reading, science and math between boys and 2glrlssubmissions to the Florida Department of Education, the District has annually repeated the statement that its singlesex programs are justified "as a method to increase student achievement, and to decrease incidents of discipline referrals. While these are laudable (if extraordinarily vague) goals, the District's documents reveal that the actual basis for the densive sex separation in the District is the pseudoscientific, gender essentialist theory that boys' and girls' brains are different from birth and develop differently and that those differences mean that they should be taught separately using radically different teaching methods.
- 25. Numerous documents developed and disseminated throughout the District's singlesex program as well as materials used in training teachers demonstrate that the program is premised upon, and promotes, harmful stereotypes concerning asserted biological differences in brain structure and development and physiological differences between boys and girls that purportedly manifest in differences in intellectual capabilities and learning preferences.

elementary become sirst-southshor school to-offer-single gender/2173160 (Attached hereto as Exhibit C).

- (h) "For boys, embedding the algebra question in a linguistic context makes the problem more difficult. The boy has to use the cerebral cortex to decode the story; then translate the question into a format suitable for problems; and then retranslate the solution back into the format required by the question."
- (i) "The most basic difference in teaching style for girls vs. boys is that you want to encourage the girls, build them up, while you give the boys by rebeck: make them realize they're not as brilliant as they think they are, and challenge them to do better."
- 29. The District's "Single Gender Programs Educational Rationale" [Exhibitates:

[T]here are biological differences in boys and girls that affect learning. According to researchers in brailmased sex differences, there are several profound educational reasons why boys and girls should be separated in classrooms:

Sequence of brain development

Biological differences in vision and hearing

Learning style differences

Single sex classes and schools demonstrate benefit for the students in many areas -academics, attendance, discipline and attitude

Self-efficacy and selfesteem

Effects on educational aspirations, locus of control and selfcept

. .

Girls have better hearing, which enables girls to pay attention more easily to a softer voice ... boys are less sensitive to color and more sensitive to movement.

As far as learning styles, girls learn in context, while boys respond to fanted instruction. This is especially important when teaching math. Boys engage with non-fiction and stories with action or "blood and guts." Girls more readily respond to simulations, discussions, and analyzing characters and relationships.

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- 31. Documents sent to parents explaining the reasons the schools are providingesingle classes echo these pseudoscientific theories that purported differences in the male and female brains or learning styles justify separating students by sex. For example:
 - (a) In October, 2012, The Principal's column in the **Forest Hills Elementary School** newslette³⁶ informed parents that:

Brain-based research has shown that [the Single Gender] model has the potential to close the achievement gap between boys and girls. ... single gender opens up new avenues for information for both parents and teachers, making them awæ of the uniqueness of boys and girls, as it refers to their achievement differences and learning style. During this school year, we will continue to explore and implement learning strategies that are unique to boys and girls...

- (b) The November 4, 2011 newster for Lanier Elementary recommended that parents "find research on the internet regarding gender based instruction by searching Dr. Leonard Sax."
- (c) In a letter to parents from Principal Merce Patilip Shore Elementary School of the Arts, Principal Mercer explains that, "male brains and female brains are organized differently; with functions more compartmentalized in male brains and more globally distributed in female brains. In an informational meeting about singlesex instruction, educators at Philip Shore Elementary explained to parents that "in the 1960's and 1970's it was 'fashionable' to assume that gender differences in personality were 'socially constructed' by societal practices," but "cross-cultural studies over the past thirty years...sut per idea that many gender traits are innate."
- (d) A recent brochure fofames Elementary's Single Gender Classrooms [Exhib]t F states:

The single gender class concept is based on scientific research where teaching strategies are geared towards meetinguinique needs of boys and girls.

Research shows the most profound difference bet

motor coordination, and in getting along with other people, develops in a 'different order, time, and rate' in girls compared with boys.

(e) Educators at **Woodbridge Elementary**, citin**g** oys and Girls Learn Differently by Michael Gurian, explained to parents that:

Girls take on more sensory data than boys. On average, they hear better, smell better and take in more information though fingertips and skin. Females tend often to be better than males at controlling impulsive behavior. Males tend to have more development in certain areas of the right hemisphere, which provides them with better special abilities, such as measuring, mechanical design and geography and map reading. When female estrogen is high, a girl scores higher on both standardized and it lass tests than when it is low. When male testosterone is high, a boy performs better in spatial exams like math tests, but worse on verbal tests.

(f)

(g) Relying on the work of Leonard Sax, the principal of **Philip Shore Magnet School** for the Arts wrote to parents.

Research on the male brain and the female brain started in 1964 and continued on for two more decades. What they found is that male brains and female brains are organized differently; with functions more compartmentalized in male brains and more globally distributed in female brains. This difference in anatomy matters because it also means that there are significant differences in function as well. Thus, research indicates that there differences in the way that girls and boys hear and see, and there differences in how they learn.

. . .

Girls need more realworld applications for the learning of math. Teachers need to start with something that girls can see and touch before they can learn the concept. For girls, the use of manipulatives and small growintias is ideal. They must see the relevance of the activity to the real world in order to understand it. For boys, small group activities with manipulatives are less effective. Boys need to work with "numbers hey enjoy computational skills and learning numerical principles. Word problems are often difficult for boys because in math they are using the-best loped hippocampus part of the brain while girls use the cerebral cortex part 4(m)-6(at)-6(h)-4(c)4(a)4p4(ap>BDC i28)-6(

Physiological differences between boys and girls, particularly in terms of vision and hearing, warrant different teaching strategies and classroom environment Generally, because women hear better, they do not like loud noises. Men spot movement better than women and girls, because they have more than their retinas.⁵⁶

"The engagement of boys tends to be more influenced by the sympathetic nervous system known as the fight or flight system)" but "the engagement of girls tends to be more influenced by the parasympathetic nervous system (known as the rest and digest system)."

41. At a recent session of the District's Sin Gender Summer Symposium presented by Carla Sparks, Supervisor of the District's Choice and Magnet Programs and a "Gurian Institute Certified Trainer," materials describe boys as "smart" and "arrogant" and girls as "careful," "focused on what the teacher wants," and "insectule" presentation, entitled "Brain Research and Classroom Strategies for Schelleder Education" states "Research studies using MRIs on male and female brains have shown (f)-1(em)0-6(al)-16(e bLBo

Girls should discuss issues eone-one and facee-face.⁷⁵

Teachers should not move around a lot. They should monitor their volume.

Girls should be encouraged to express themselves and share their experiences relating to a concept, while the teacher should use stories that relate a concept to the girls' lives...⁷⁷

44. Last summer, teachers of boys, but not girls, wire ribed to a program entitled "Engaging Students with Debate and Discussion," described as:

How can we engage students in higher level discourse? ... See firsthand how to implement Socratic Seminars, Philosophical Chairs, and other student centered activities.

Teachers of girls, by contrast, were invited to a program called "Creating Connections with Girls," described as.

Girls will learn better if they believe a teacher cares about them and the subject being taught. This workshop will give teachers **spect** ategies that will help foster a classroom environment that develops personal connections with girls.

45. Recent presentations at the District's singlender trainings, conducted by three District teachers who are "Gurian Certified," recommend differences arrangements for AlBoy and All-Girl classrooms, including suggesting that:

In an All-Boys Classroom desks should be arranged in rows or side by side, but in an All-Girls Classroom, "Community and relationships are key to a successful girls' classroom" and "Collaboration, Collaboration, Collaboration – whether in pairs or groups of four."

Boys' classrooms should provide "Comfortable seating; bean bags, pillows, camping chairs, stools"

Girls' classrooms may have dimmer lighting or natural light rather than overhead light.

Photographs show boys sitting at individual desks facing the front of the classroom, while girls' classrooms are arranged so that girls face each other.

"Classroom design uses all the senses" because girls (but, by implication, not boys) "use all senses to process information – scent, visuals, music/auditory cues, etc."

⁷⁵ Chadwell, *A Gendered Classroom supra* note 56, at Slide 124 [Prod. 1 § 40ACLU FL #3052].

⁷⁶ *Id.* at Slide 144 [ACLU FL #3072].

⁷⁷ *Id.* at Slide 146 [ACLU FL #3074].

⁷⁸ Summer Symposium Program 2013, supra note 60 at 12 [Prod. 2 § **8**; ACLU FL #6696].

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 10 [ACLU FL #6694].

⁸⁰ Sparks, Brain Research supra note 58, at Slides 376 [Prod. 2 § 9; ACLU FL #6742].

- Boys generally do not like to sit for extended periods
- Boys need to increase oxygen to the brain
- o Brain breaks increase attention level
- Brain breaks increase energy in the class

District Teachers Received Extensive Training in Gender-Differentiated Teaching Methods Over Many Years

48. The District has invested substantial time and money in "single gender" trainings and conferences offered by groups promoting the concept that boys' and girls' brains are inherently different in ways that warranatehing them separatelly or example

Seven teachers, two principals and one supervisor attended the Summer Training at the Gurian Institute (July 10, 2011)

Over fifty educators attended the National Association for Single Sex Public Education (MSSPE) conference in 20-1112.85

49. The District itself has run several feday SingleGender Symposia/Hillsborough SingleGender Summer Institutes at which all District teachers new to singlelasses have been required to attend sessions such as "Gender Differentiation: Boys and Girls Learn Differently," which is taught by two Gurian Institutertified teacher. The presentation provides "an overview of current research on brain development and the implications on learning. It also offers practical strategies in plementation that provide differentiated instruction by gender. Another available session is "Busy Boys, Little Ladies," taught by teachers of singlex Kindergarten classes in the District's Woodbridge Elementary School, which discusses "Common Core Concepts with gender differentiation" and "how to increase student engagement by gearing toward gender. Hundreds of District staff attended these trainings. For example:

112 educators attended the Hillsborough's Single Gender Summer Institute (July 18–21, 2011, 99

Sixty-five educators attended "Differentiated Instruction by Gender for Peer Evaluators," presented by Guriæertified teachers (43)t. 22, 2011 and Oct. 5, 2011)⁹⁰

⁸⁴ Sparks, *Brain Research supra* note 58, at Slide 47 [Prod. 2 § 9; ACLU FL #6752]; *See &* heets, *What's So Different, supra* note 55 at 22 [Prod. 1 § 16; ACLU FL #3352] *(see supra text accompanying note §* 2

⁸⁵ HCPS, *Training Opportunities for Single Gender Educator* 2011-12, at 12 [Prod. 1 § 92; ACLU FL #2188–89] [hereinafter*Training Opportunities 2011-12*"].

⁸⁶ Summer Symposium Program 2012, supra note 60 at 4, 10, 13 [Prod. 2 §78;-ACLU FL #6668, #6674, #6677].

⁸⁷ *Id.* at 13 [ACLU FL #6677].

⁸⁸ Id. at 10 [ACLU FL #6674].

⁸⁹ Training Opportunities 2011-12, supra note 85, at 1[Prod. 1 §22-ACLU FL #2188].Artifa

160 Hillsborough teachers attended the **fdary** 2012 SingleGender Summer Symposium⁹¹

63 attended monthly sing sex seminars during the 2012-school year 2012-sch

69 attended a presentation by David Chadwell on "Managing a **Single**er Classroom" in April, 2013.

Approximately120 attended the 2013 Summerm osium.94

- 50. Training extended to teachers and others who work in coed environments. For example, two "Gurian-Certified Trainers" employed by the District gave a presentation entitled "Single Gender Research and Strategies for Classroom Implementation" to approximately 100 instructors in the Hillsborough Out of School Time ("HOST") program even though that program is apparently not single⁵
- 51. A six-hour program for peer evaluators entitled "Differentiated Instruction by Gender for Peer Evaluators" was attended by 42 "Peell Laters" for "training on gender strategies and the impact on the EET [Empowering Effective Teachers] evaluation rubric." The logical inference is that teachers of single-classes were to be evaluated using standards different from those used to judge teachers of coed classes.
- 52. The District has paid almost \$100,000 to outside consultants who promote the concept that boys' and girls' brains are inherently different and that those differen6(id)2() >>BDC

Boys had an electronics day, where they could bring in all their electronics and play them if they behave 10.6.

Teachers encouraged group work for girls, especially in science and math, where girls lacked confidence.

Teachers encouraged and comforteds given they made a mistake.

Teachers spoke in a firmer and more authoritative and loud voice with the boys. 109

students to compete or who don't engage on a personal levebtoyallclassrooms while doing the opposite for girls' classrooms conveys the messages that boys should be active and girls should stay in their place and that boys should not articulate their feelings or their problems while girls are obligated to do so.

Lack of Voluntariness

- 60. ED regulations require that any singlex class within a coeducational school be completely voluntary. 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(b)(1)(iii).
- 61. Hillsborough administrators have asserted that the sixed eclasses are completely voluntary and optn as of 201213. However, according to the District's Equity Shell Update filed with the Florida Deptatient of Education, singlesex classes are provided .3(s4bMC /LB

- 74. The District Evaluation does not address the justification for or efficacy of any particular singlesex class in the District even though ED regulations require EACH singlesex class to be justified and evaluated. There is not even aggregated data evaluating the efficacy of the singlex classes overall.
- 75. The openended comments submitterdriesponse to a survey of parents with students in

85. Although GPA and BPA are theoretically offered only asingstchools, it is not clear that students have the option of attending actionstitution that is substantially equivalent to the preparatory academies. GPA and BPA both embrace a college prep theme and have resources, including technology, that many of the co

- implementing different teaching methods, curricula, and physical environments in singlesex classrooms and schools across the District.
- 89. In providing both ED and the Florida Department of Education with documents that failed to mention that different teaching methods would be used for boys and girls based on theories of seleased brain development or that teacher trainings would be conducted advocing the use of different teaching methods based solely on a student's sex, he District materially misled both the state and federal entities primarily responsible for overseeing the District's Title IX compliance about the nature of its singlesex classes and schools and the reason for implementing those classes and schools.
- 90. The District's actual justification for its singlex programs is inadequate as a matter of law because it relies on impermissible sex stereotypes and pseudoscience. Justifications for singlesex classes may not "rely on overly broad generalizations about the different talents, capacities, or preferences of either sex." 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(b)(4)(i); 71 Fed. Reg. 62,530, 62,535 (Oct. 25, 2006) a Supreme Court has similarly rejected the use of generalizations about the differences between males and fembersing and developmental needs as a justification for single education. See United States v. Virginia, 518 U.S. 515, 5490 (1996) ["VMI"].
- 91. In issuing a preliminary injunction against a similar program of sex separation in West Virginia, one Federal districtourt noted that the science behind singlex education appears to be, at best, inconclusive, and certain geraded teaching techniques based on stereotypes and lacking any scientific basis may very well be harmful to students. Even Rofessor Salomone, the expert witness called by the defense, agreed with the ACLU on the issue of brain researchat it's based on the rationale of pseudoscience and suggested that many schools welled astray by the teachings of Dr. Leonard Sax." *Doe v. Wood County Bd. of Educ.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 771, 779 (W.D.W.V. 2013). In Hillsborough, the work of Professor Salomone has been repeatedly cited in documents provided to ED, but the District failed to disclose that, in reality, the theories of Leonard Sax, Michael Gurian and others who expound a theory of brain-based sex differences has been used to instruct teachers and to guide the implementation of singlesex classes throughout the District.
- 92. The District is not in compliance with 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.34(ki)(a)nd 106.34(b)(4) because there was no evidence that the institution of single lasses or the use of genderbased instruction was substantially related to the objectives of increasing academic achievement, closing the achievement gap in readience saind math between boys and girls, or reducing discipline refeirnation particular class or subject "[T]he School Board is required to determine that each single class is based on one of the two objectives set forth in the regulations, and that the single ture of each class is substantially related to achieving that objective." Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae Supporting Appellants at 15, Doe v. Vermilion Parish Sch. Bd., 421 F. App'x 366 (5th Cir. 2011) (No. 130378), available at http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/app/briefs/vermillion_brief.pdf. The District cited no valid evidence that the use of gendefferentiated instruction (or the use of sex

- segregated education in general) would bring about any of these accorderenavioral improvements, and no such evidence exists.
- 93. The District is not in compliance with 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.34(b)(1)(i)(A) because, although the District had an overall established policy of offering a diversity of educational options, the Distriptoduced no valid evidence that offering "gender based" (i.e. stereotypheased) instruction (or the use of sex segregated education in general) as an educational option would improve educational achievement of its students, and no such evidence exists.
- 94. The District is not in compliance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(b)(1)(i)(B) because it has not established that the singlex classes meet the particular, identified educational needs of its students as evidenced by individual students' limited or deficientated on a achievement. ED and the Department of Justice have made cleanetheatstno demonstrated superiority of singlex over coeducational classes or schools and, even if there were, the District has not conducted any particularized object, school, or even districtwide assessment of student needs, or put forward a basis for the placement of a student in any particular class. Rather, the classes are generally instituted in a wholesale fashion across an entire grade for all academic subjects, or even across an entire school, and individual schools within the District offer (and terminate) single classes based on the preferences of sdevel administrators rather than4rmin-Bhact

- to discrimination i.e. different treatment on the basiscofits federally funded programs and activities.
- 98. The District is out of compliance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(b)(1)(iii) because participation in the singlex classes was not completely voluntary.
 - (a) The information provided to parents was biased and misleading, and included unsubstantiated claims purporting to be based on neuroscience but in fact based on overly broad generalizations about the supposedly different talents, capacities, or preferences of boys and girls.
 - (b) The cloaking of overly broad sex sterques in the terms of purported shared brain differences makes it far more likely that teachers and parents, who are not neuroscientists, will accept as valid any argument allegedly supported by these "brain differences" ¹⁵⁰ The parents could not give infoed consent based on these documents.
- 99. The District is out of compliance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.34(b)(4) because: it has failed to conduct a methodologically sound evaluation of whether the sixegleclasses throughout the District are meeting its state peotives; it has failed to conduct any assessment of whether each of the sixegleclasses throughout the District was based on genuine justifications and did not rely on overtroad generalizations about the talents, capacities and preferences of eixlex, and it has failed to ensure that any singlesex classes are substantially related to the achievement of its objectives. The evaluation conducted rested on the premise that boys and girls would be taught using different methods, and failed to investig whether the schools' or the District's own

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- 101. The District is out of compliance with 34 C.F.R. §106.35 because BPA and GPA are operated as singkex schools despite the fact that they each offer vocational classes that lead to industry certification in sex segregated settings.
- 102. The District is out of compliance with 34 C.F.R. §106.34(a) and (b) because it operates a coed summer camp that separates students by sex for its activities, including, at a minimum, golf and the vocational priented CSI without justification and without express parental consent.

RELIEF REQUESTED

103. The ACLU requests that:

- (a) The OCR investigated schools in Hillsborough County Public Schools that have instituted sexegregated classrooms, to determine whether they are in compliance with Title IX and its implementing regulations.
- (b) The OCR order Hillsborough County Public School District to take all necessary steps to remedy any unlawful conduct identified in its investigation, as required by Title IX and its implementing regulations. 34 C.F.R §§106.3(a) and 34 C.F.R. Part 100, Appendix B.
- (c) If any violations are found, the OCR secure assurances of compliance with Title IX from all schools administered by Hillsborough County Public School District.
- (d) The OCR monitor any resulting agreements with Hillsborough County Public School District and/or individual schools to ensure that full compliance with Ti IX is achieved.
- 104. If OCR's investigation substantiates that, as headinged, sex separation in the District is indeed premised on unlawful sex stereotypes, and that different teaching methods and program structures were indeed employed in the boys' and girls' classrooms, then these defects cannot be cured. The District is not permitted to invent new objectives for the program post hocin order to justify its continuation, or attempt to merely restructure the program to remove overt evidence of sex idinsimation. Nor can it undo the damage of having repeatedly trained hundreds of teachers and administrators, at significant cost, on pseudoscientific claims and overly broad generalizations about sex difference. The only sufficient remedy would be to ceating sex separation altogether and revert to a fully coeducational structure.
- 105. In addition, because the District has trained hundreds of administrators and teachers of both singlesex and coed classes for many years about inaccurate, overly broad and pseudoscientific theories of bratinased sex differences and instructed these same teachers and administrators to teach boys and girls using different methods and strategies, the District has become infected with oxendrad sexbased generalizations about the alents, capacities and preferences of students based solely on the infect District should therefore required to conduct remedial training for all administrative and teaching staff on gender equality in education that comports with the requirement of Title IX and the Constitution. That training should be provided by a professional development provided proved by OCR, and must only promote methods that: (1) are

supported by valid, scientifically ased research, and (2) do not rely on or promote the concept of inherent differences between being girls' brain structure or development, or on generalizations about their purportedly different learning styles, preferences, abilities, or interests.

106. The District should also be required to publish and widely distribute a full retraction of any misleading or discriminatory information that was previously provided to parents regarding purported neurological or developmental differences between boys and girls and to provide information to parents regagdine nondiscrimination mandate of Title IX.

Respectfully submitted,

Maria Kayanan Associate Legal Director ACLU Foundation of Florida, Inc. Amy L. Katz Cooperating Attorney ACLU Women's Rights Project

Galen Sherwin Senior Staff Attorney ACLU Women's Rights Project Lenora Lapidus Director ACLU Women's Rights Project

¹⁵¹The OCR shout