

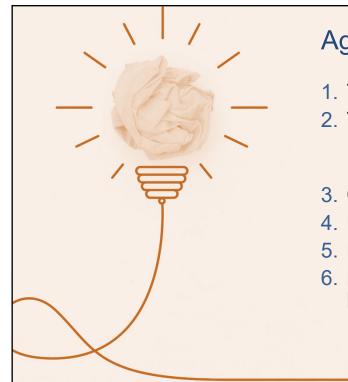
Krista Anderson, Systemwide Title IX Coordinator

Spring 2023



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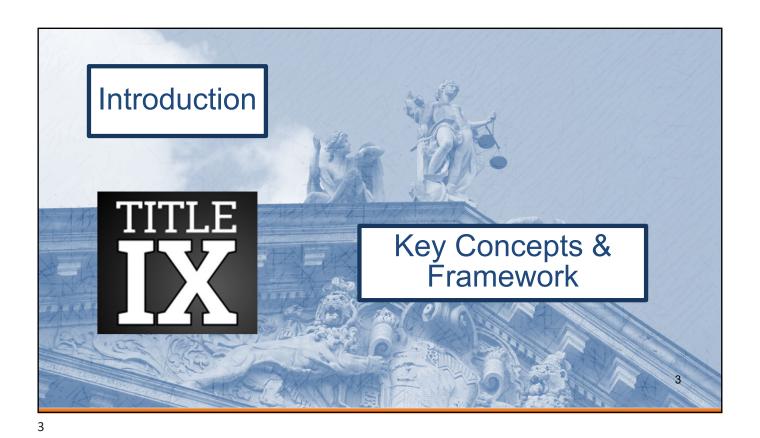
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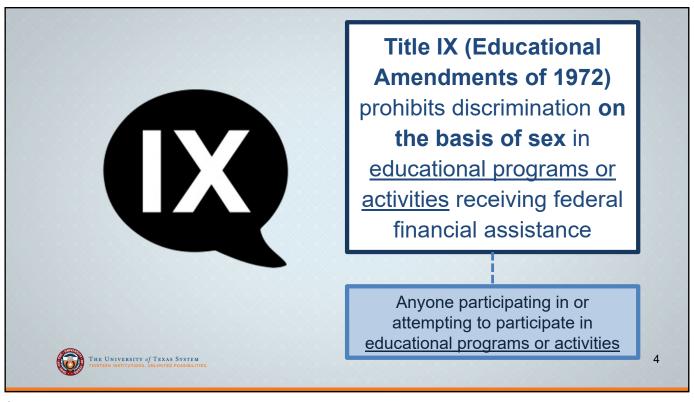


Agenda

- 1. Title IX Intro
- 2. Title IX Pregnancy Protections
 - Student Protections
 - Employee Protections
- 3. Other Related Laws
- 4. Unique Cases
- 5. Hypotheticals & Examples
- 6. Documentations and Case Management

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Title IX's prohibition of sex discrimination applies to pregnancy and other related conditions...

Statistics

- Student-Parents are <u>10x less likely</u> to graduate college on time than their peers without children.
- Without a degree, women (who make up nearly 60% of all U.S. college students) could face long-running <u>financial losses</u>.
- Women with a <u>bachelor's degree</u> earn an average of <u>\$450,000</u> <u>more</u> in median lifetime earnings than their peers with a <u>high</u> <u>school degree</u>.

U.S Department of Education, 2013; Tamborini,, Chang, and Sakamoto. 2015. "Education and Lifetime Earnings in the United States." *Demography* 52: 1383–1407.

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Title IX prohibits discrimination based on a <u>student</u> or <u>employee's</u> "actual or potential" status:

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Schools <u>must</u> give students who might be, are, or have been **pregnant** <u>equal access</u> to school programs and extracurricular activities.



Supporting the Academic Success of Pregnant and Parenting Students, U.S. Department of Education (OCR), 2013

Equal Participation



An institution shall not discriminate against any student or exclude any student from its education program or activity, including any class or extracurricular activities, based on such student's pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy or recovery therefrom, unless the person voluntarily participates in a separate program or activity of the institution.

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(1)



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Separate Programs

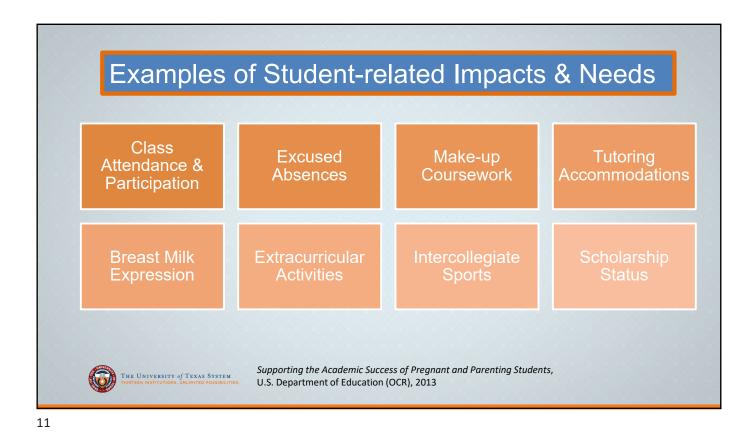
An institution which operates a portion of its education program or activity **separately** for pregnant students, admittance to which is completely voluntary on the part of the student as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section (Equal Participation) shall ensure that the separate portion is comparable to that offered to non-pregnant students.

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(3)





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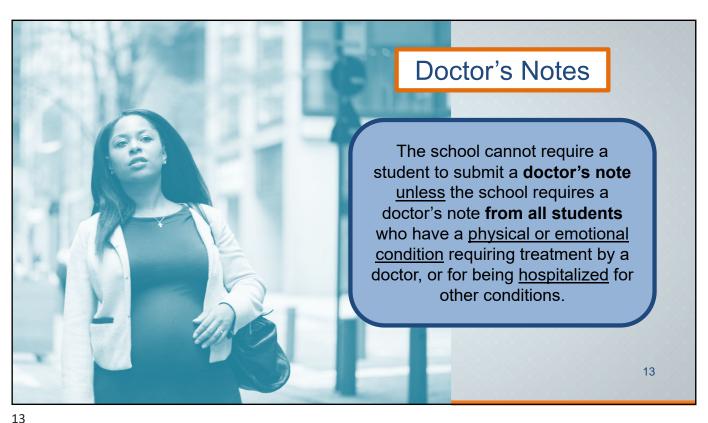


Excused Absences and Opportunity to Make-Up Coursework

The school must excuse a student's absences due to pregnancy or any related conditions for as long as their doctor says it is medically necessary for the person to be absent.

A student cannot be penalized for pregnancy or other related conditions.

There must be an equal opportunity given to earn credit from missed classes/assignments due to pregnancy.



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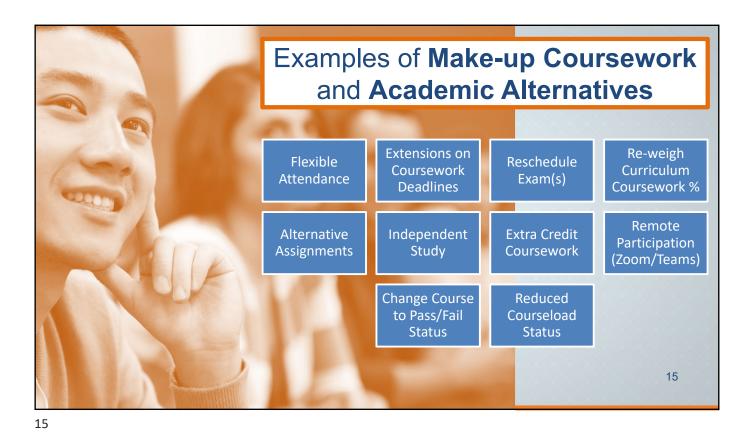
Student Hypothetical Part 1

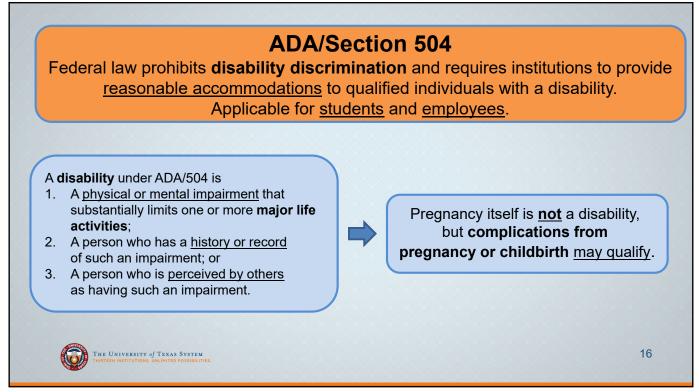
Jin, a second-year undergraduate student, is in her third trimester and is due at the end of the semester. Jin has been missing classes continually due to medical issues from the pregnancy and frequent doctor's appointments as a result.

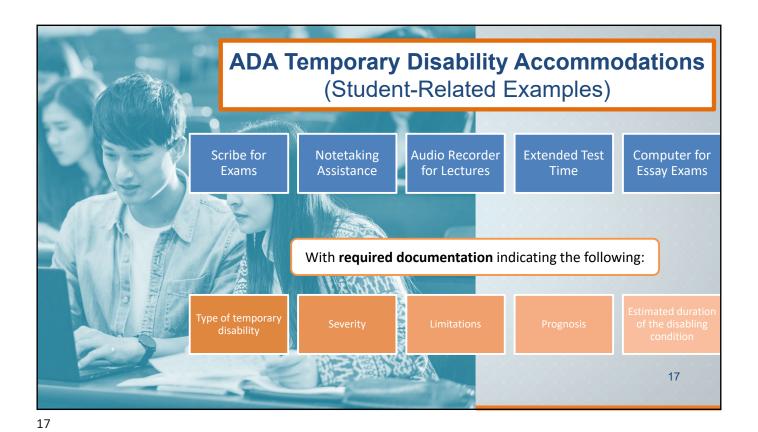
Jin isn't sure how to handle her absences or what accommodations are available.



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An institution shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination or recovery therefrom in the same manner and under the same policies as any other temporary disability with respect to any medical or hospital benefit, service, plan or policy which such institution administers, operates, offers, or participates in with respect to students admitted to the institution's educational program or activity.

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(4)

Student Hypothetical Part 2

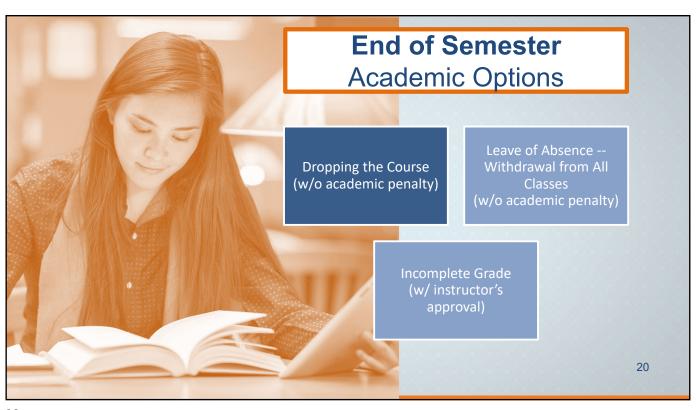
Jin is due at the end of the semester. Jin has missed classes and assignments continually due to <u>ongoing medical issues</u> from the pregnancy. Jin's professors have all provided Jin with multiple opportunities to make-up assignments and exams.

In one of her classes, Jin has only completed about 25% of the coursework, even with the opportunities offered by the professor to allow Jin to make-up the coursework missed. There is only one week left of classes, and Jin is due for delivery at the end of the week. Jin says she is unable to make-up the remaining coursework by the end of the semester and asks for an incomplete for the course so she can make-up the remaining work next semester.

The professor typically only considers giving incompletes when the student has completed more than half (>50% of the coursework), and is unsure what to do.



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maintain a leave policy for its students, or the case of a student who does not otherwise qualify for leave under such a policy, an institution shall trust pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, and recovery therefrom as a justification for a leave of absence (e.g. withdrawal from their academic program without penalty) for so long a period as it is deemed medically necessary.

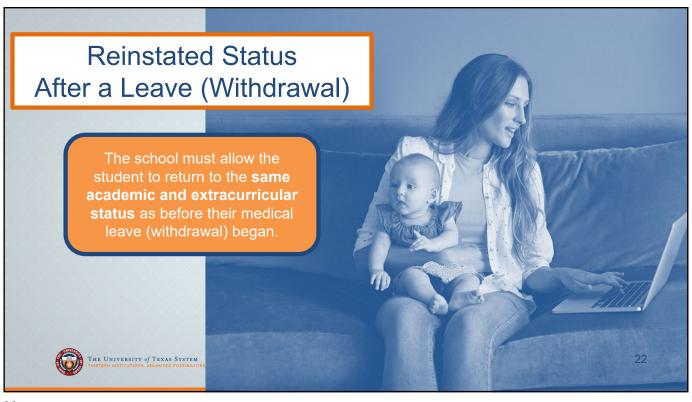


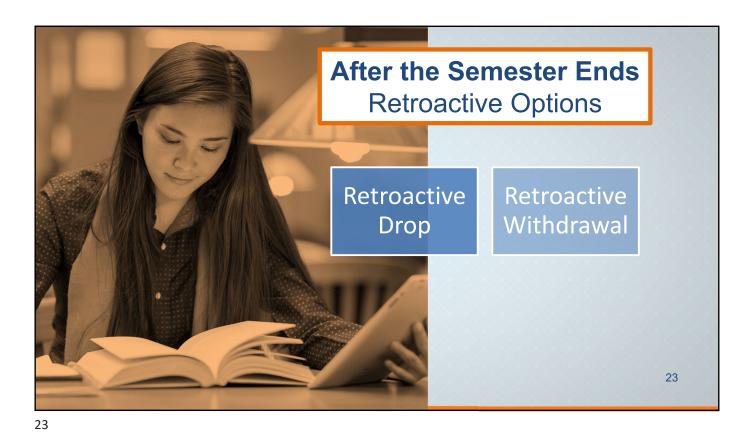
Title IX 34CFR§ 106.40(b)(5)



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Employee Protections Based on Pregnancy or Related Condition

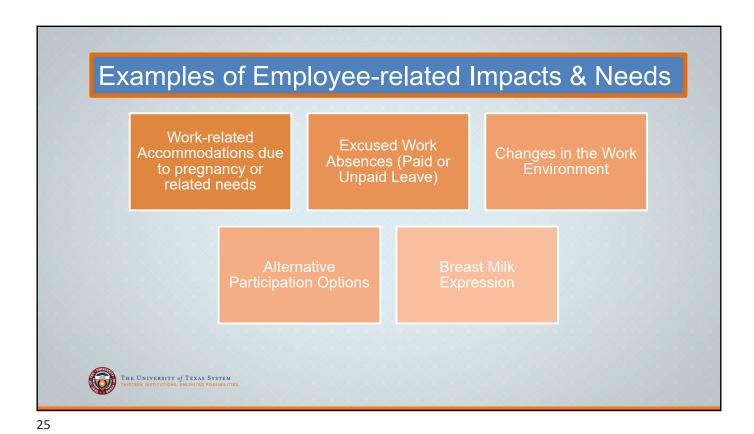
Title IX prohibits sex discrimination of <u>employees</u> in education programs or activities, including pregnancy or related status.

Title VII as amended by the **Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA),** which prohibits <u>employment</u> discrimination based on:

- Current pregnancy
- Past pregnancy
- Potential or intended pregnancy
- Medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth



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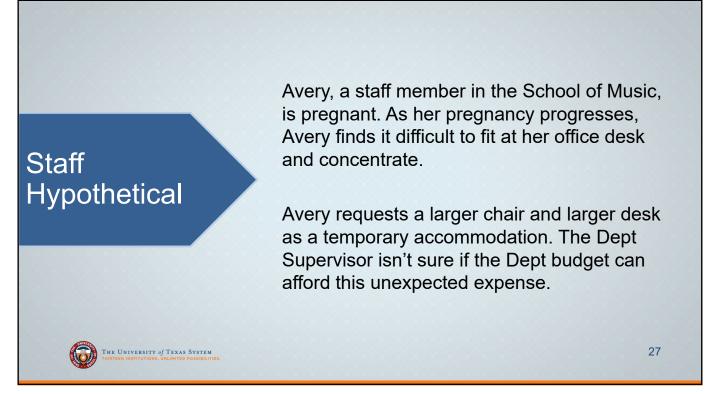
Employees: Family Medical Leave (FML)

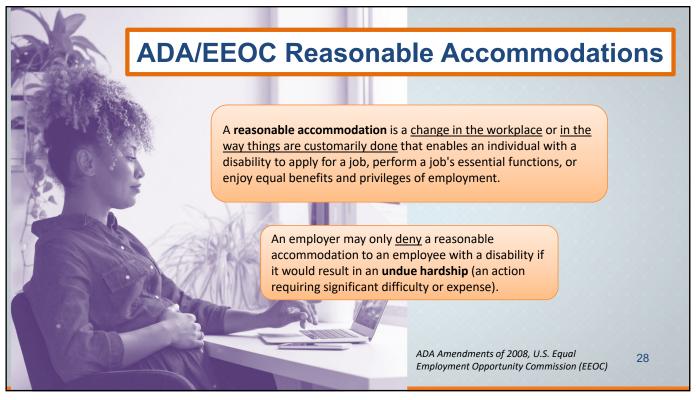
FML is a benefit that provides eligible employees up to 12 workweeks of unpaid leave a year and requires group health benefits to be maintained during leave, as if employees continued to work instead of taking leave.

Employees are entitled to return to their **same** <u>or</u> **an equivalent job** at the end of their FML.









ADA/EEOC Reasonable Accommodations

(Employee-Related Examples)

Redistributing marginal functions (i.e. non-fundamental/non-essential job duties).

Altering how a job function is performed (e.g. modifying standing, lifting, climbing, or bending requirements).

Modifying workplace policies.

Purchasing or modifying **equipment** or **devices** (e.g. foot stool, larger desk).

Modifying work schedules.

Temporary assignment to a "light duty" position.

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Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA) • Effective June 2023 • Similar to ADA obligations, requiring reasonable accommodations to employees and applicants with temporary physical or mental limitations due to pregnancy or related conditions. • Similar to ADA, incorporates an "interactive process" – good faith discussion between employer and employee to try to identify reasonable accommodations.







An institution may require such a student to obtain the certification of a physician that the student is physically and emotionally able to continue participation so long as such certification is required of all students for other physical or emotional conditions requiring the attention of a physician.

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(2)

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Clinicals & Cohort Programs

- Pregnant students are allowed to continue participating in off-campus programs.
- If their program provides opportunities to work in the field, the program cannot deny participation based on pregnancy.
- Provide reasonable adjustments such as a larger desk or elevator access.





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Clinicals & Cohort Programs

- Programs cannot require a doctor's note for continued participation <u>unless</u> the school requires the same for all students who have a medical condition.
- If a student's doctor says participation is unsafe, the school must give them a chance to make-up assignment later.
- Hospitals that have a <u>contractual</u> <u>arrangement</u> formally integrating students through their education program, the hospital must also adhere to Title IX.



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Clinicals & Cohort Programs

- If a school does not have a leave policy, it must treat pregnancy and recovery therefrom as a justification for a leave of absence for so long as it is deemed medically necessary.
- The student must be reinstated to the status which was held when the leave began.





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Clinical Hypothetical

Jamie is enrolled in an accelerated dentistry program. Two months into the year-long program she finds out she is pregnant. The program has a strict absence policy based on required classes and clinicals. If a student misses more than two days of classes or clinicals, the student will be dismissed from the program.

The absence rule concerns Jamie since she has already missed 2 days of clinicals due to pregnancy-related sickness and she will need to miss a portion of her clinicals again due to additional doctor's appointments related to her pregnancy. Jamie looked at her program's course syllabus and there were no explicit exceptions or modifications addressed regarding pregnancy or related conditions.



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- A student-athlete with a pregnancyrelated condition must be provided with the <u>same types</u> of **modifications** provided to other student-athletes.
- Pregnant student-athletes may continue participating in their sport or apply for a red shirt season (if pregnant).





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Student-Athletes

- Student-athletes can obtain the medical certification of a physician that the student is physically and emotionally able to continue participation in the normal education program or activity.
- A student-athlete's physician should make medical decisions regarding sports participation.



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Student-Athletes

- Pregnant student-athletes <u>cannot</u> be harassed due to pregnancy.
- Athletic financial awards <u>cannot</u> be conditioned on not becoming pregnant.
- A pregnant student-athlete's financial award is protected during the term of award.
- A student-athlete who has taken a leave for pregnancy-related condition must be reinstated.





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Participation Heavy Courses

- The school must **excuse** a student's absences due to pregnancy or any related conditions if their doctor say it's **medically necessary** to be absent.
- The school must allow the student an opportunity to make-up the coursework missed while they were out due to pregnancy or other related conditions.

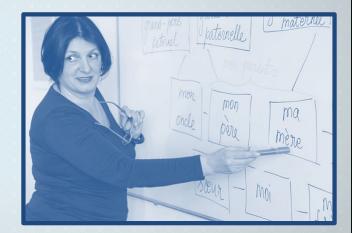


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Participation Heavy Courses

- If there are "specific points or grades" assigned to attendance or participation, a student cannot be penalized when missing classes or participation based on pregnancy or other related conditions.
- There must be an <u>equal opportunity</u> given to <u>earn credit</u> from missed participation due to pregnancy.





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Lab Hypothetical

Scout is a senior neuroscience major and recently discovered they are pregnant. One of Scout's chem labs includes exposure to various chemicals for experiments, and grades are based heavily on attendance and lab participation.

Scout asks the professor to complete their labs remotely (Zoom) with another student facilitating the lab experiments in person simultaneously in real time. The professor doesn't usually allow for alternative lab participation but also doesn't think it's safe for a pregnant student to be exposed to chemicals. The professor recommends that Scout drop the course and re-take in the future.



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Labs/Chemical Exposure

- Reasonable restrictions for health & safety are permitted (as determined by a physician); though IHE administrators are not permitted to make this decision on behalf of pregnant students.
- Can recommend but cannot restrict pregnant students from chemical or disease exposure in lab settings; cannot impose penalties for pregnant students who choose to abstain from chemical or disease exposure.
- <u>Cannot require a doctor's note</u> from pregnant students, if it is not required for other students.



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Children in the Classroom & Childcare Issues

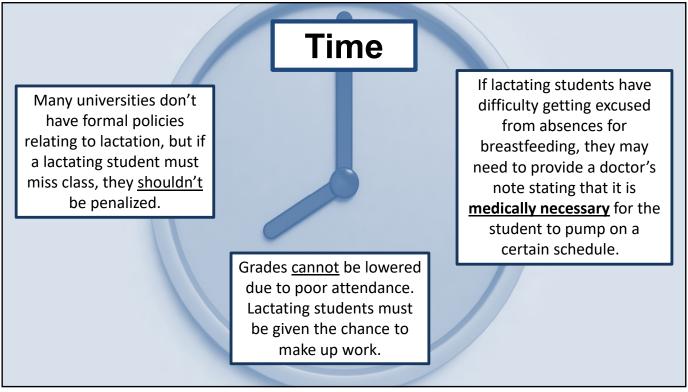
- Under Title IX, there are no requirements permitting student's <u>children in the</u> <u>classroom</u>.
- Children in the classroom can be <u>disruptive</u> to the other students and can impact students' ability to learn.
- Under Title IX, there are no requirements
 to provide <u>childcare for students</u> or <u>excuse</u>
 <u>absences</u> due to a lack of childcare
 available (childcare is not considered
 "medically necessary" under Title IX)

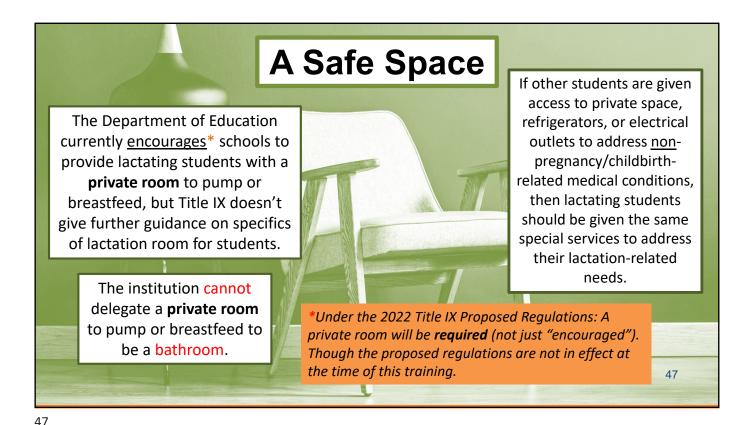


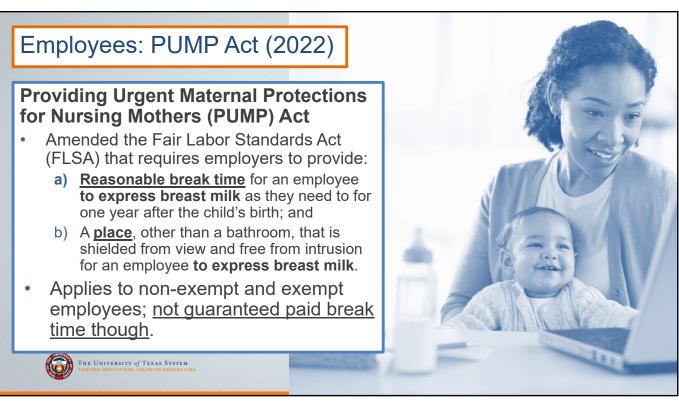
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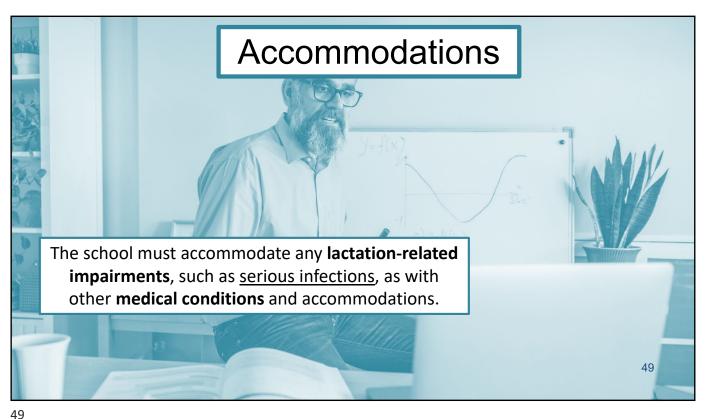
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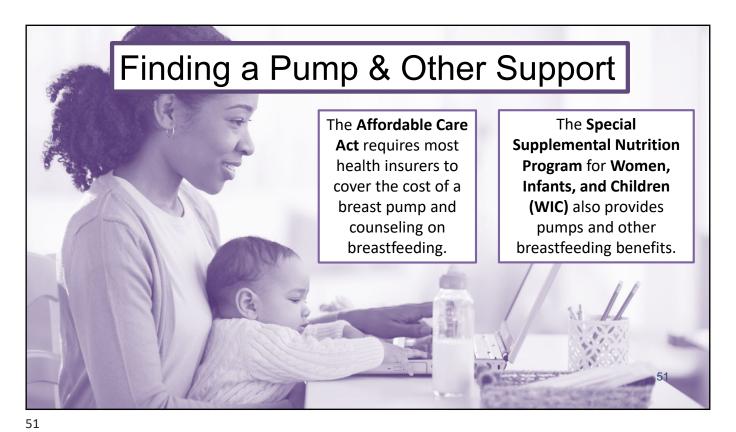












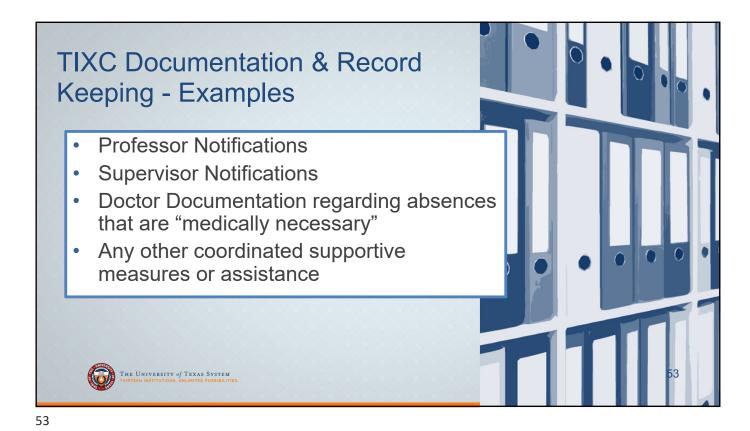
Breastfeeding Hypothetical



Celina, a graduate student, recently delivered her baby two months ago. At the beginning of the semester, Celina approached one of her professors about needing to miss class periodically due to Celina's lactation/pumping schedule, and the professor said, "We'll figure something out."

Since then, Celina has missed parts of the class discussions, and two quizzes. When Celina attempted to make-up the quizzes and participation, the professor said that there will not be any make-up work, and the professor will just adjust the grading % to the other portions of coursework (e.g. research paper, end of semester exam).

Celina responds to the professor, saying that she prefers to make up the missed work instead. Since there are no academic policies regarding excusing absences for lactating students, the professor says they have discretion on how to make class accommodations, as long as it's "fair" and "reasonable."



Inclusive Language and Policies

- <u>Language</u> in various **laws** regarding pregnancy is generally <u>not</u> genderinclusive.
- Students and employees of many gender identities, including cisgender women, non-binary people and transgender men, might be pregnant or have the capability to become pregnant.
- Regardless of a student or employee's gender-identity, the person is <u>protected</u> through their status as a <u>pregnant</u> <u>person</u>.



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Krista Anderson	Sean Flammer	
Systemwide Title IX Coordinator	Assistant General Counsel	
Office of Systemwide Compliance UT System (Austin, TX)	Office of General Counsel UT System (Austin, TX)	
Phone: 512-664-9050	Phone: 512-579-5106	
Email: kranderson@utsystem.edu	Email: sflammer@utsystem.edu	