

Equal Participation

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

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(1)

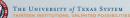
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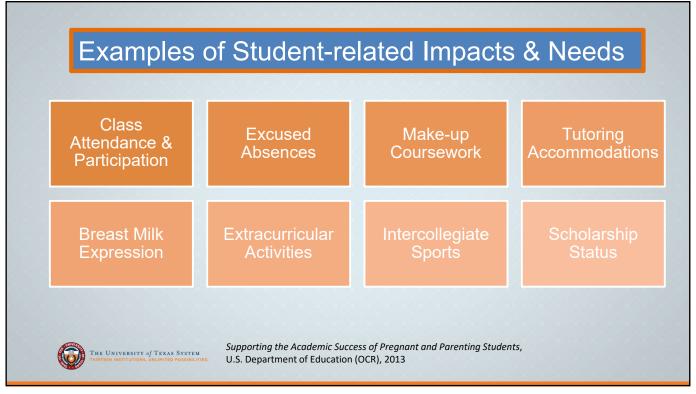
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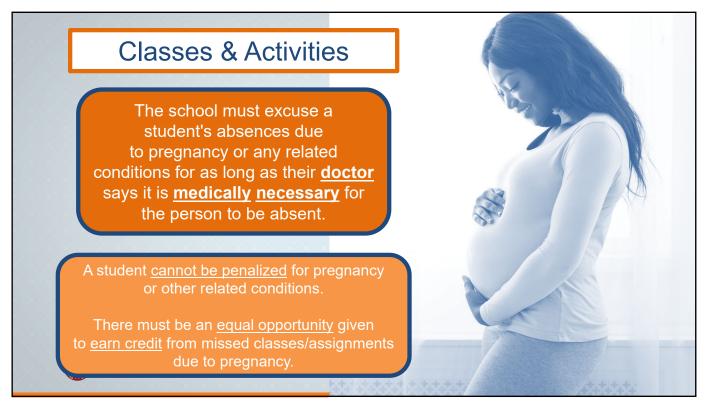
Separate Programs

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

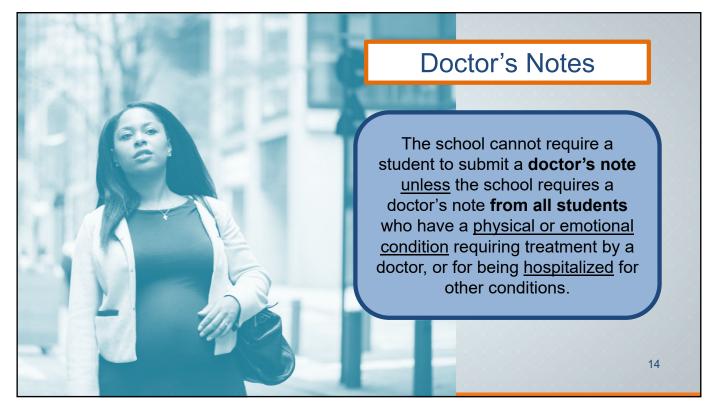
Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(3)











Leave of Absence

In the case of an institution which does not 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 for so long a period as it is deemed <u>medically necessary</u>.

Title IX 34CFR§ 106.40(b)(5)

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Make-up Coursework & Reinstated Status

> The school must allow the student to return to the **same academic and extracurricular status** as before their medical leave began, which should include giving the student the opportunity to <u>make up any work</u> <u>missed while out</u>.

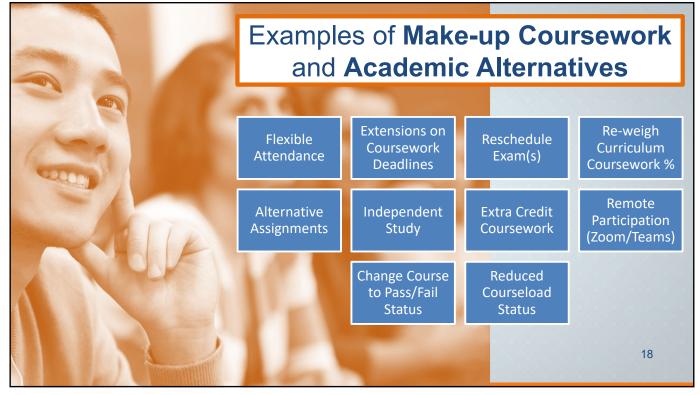
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM THIRTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITI

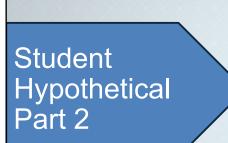
Student Hypothetical Part 1

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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.



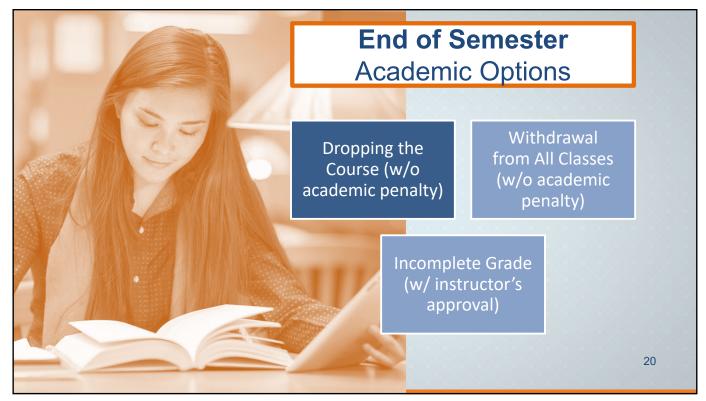


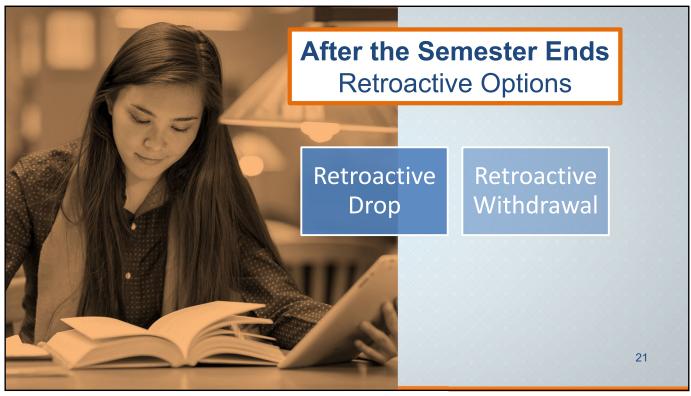
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Jin is due at the end of the semester. Jin has missed classes and assignments continually due to ongoing medical issues from the pregnancy. Jin's professors have all provided Jin with multiple opportunities to make-up assignments and exams.

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. 19





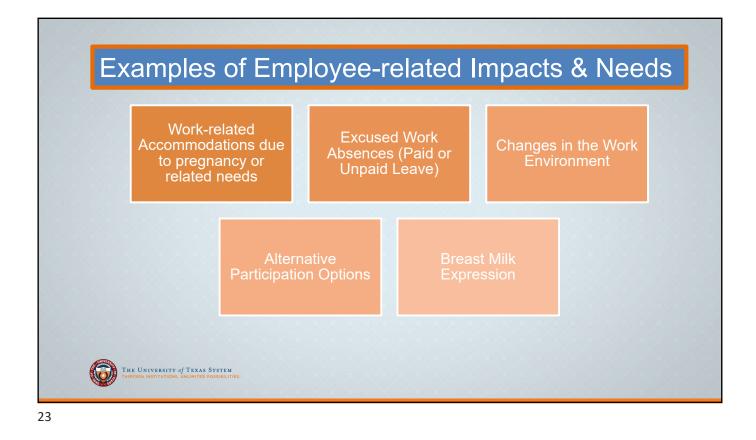
Employee Protections Based on Pregnancy or Related Condition

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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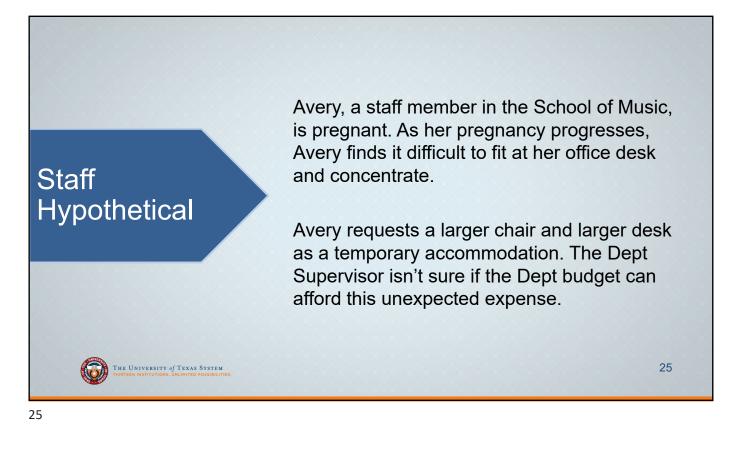
Employees: Family Medical Leave (FML)

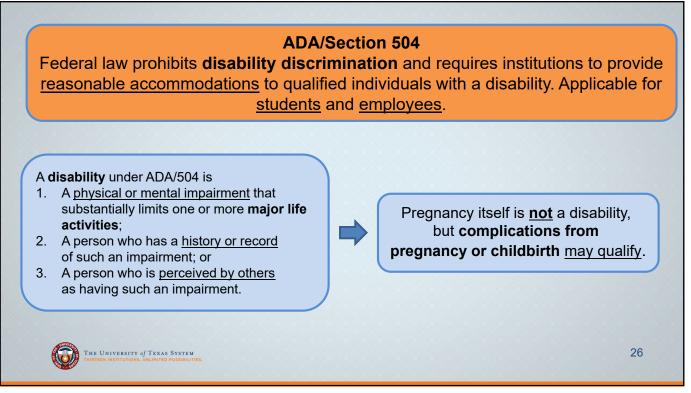
FML is a benefit that provides eligible employees **up to 12 workweeks of unpaid leave a year** and requires group health benefits to be maintained during leave, as if employees continued to work instead of taking leave.

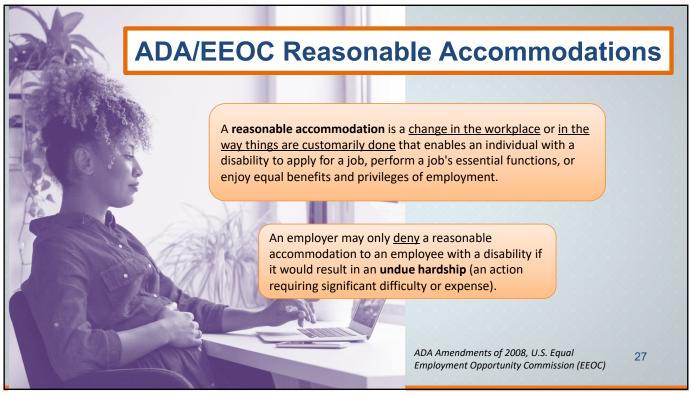
Employees are entitled to return to their **same** <u>or</u> **an equivalent job** at the end of their FML.

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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.

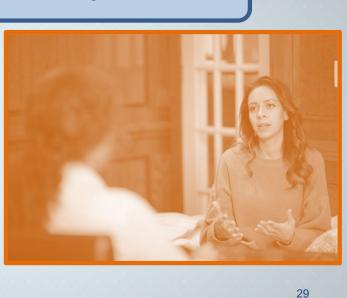
Temporary assignment to a "light duty" position.

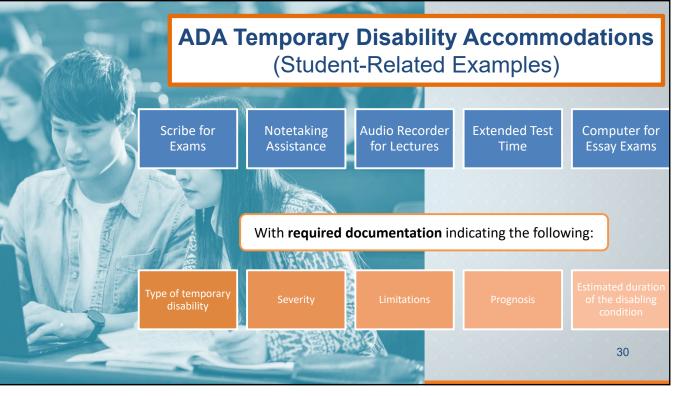
Temporary Disability Policies

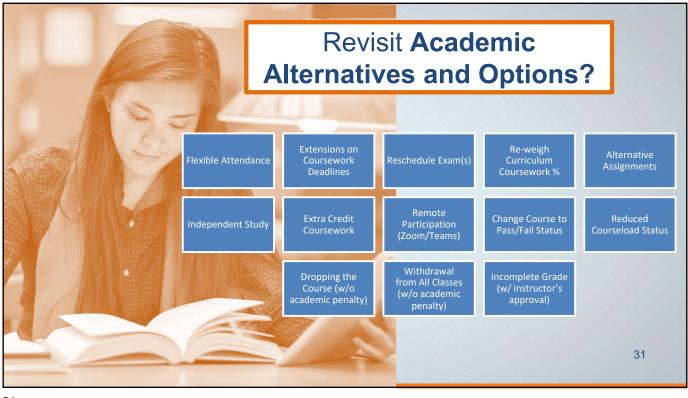
An institution shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination or recovery therefrom in the <u>same</u> <u>manner</u> and <u>under the same policies</u> as any other **temporary disability** with respect to any medical or hospital benefit, service, plan or policy which such institution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

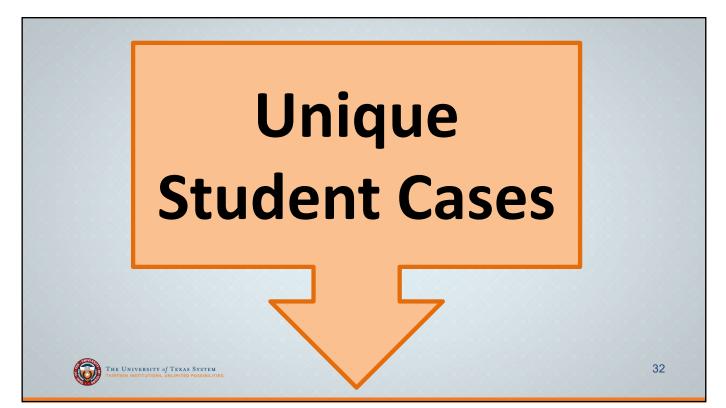
Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(4)











Medical Certification



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

Title IX 34 CFR § 106.40(b)(2)

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Clinical Students

- 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.

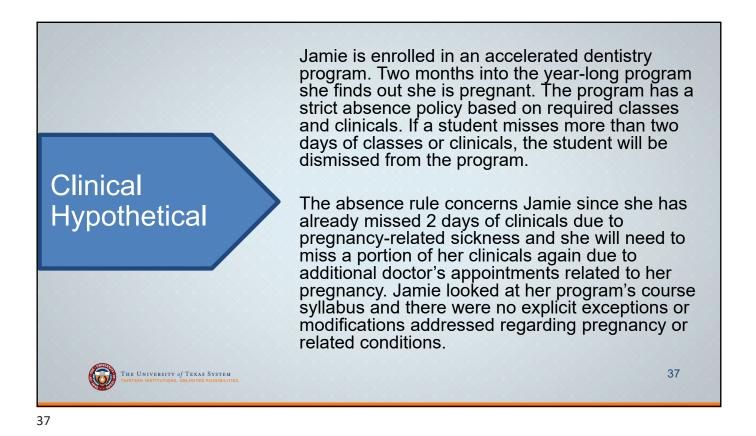




Clinical Students

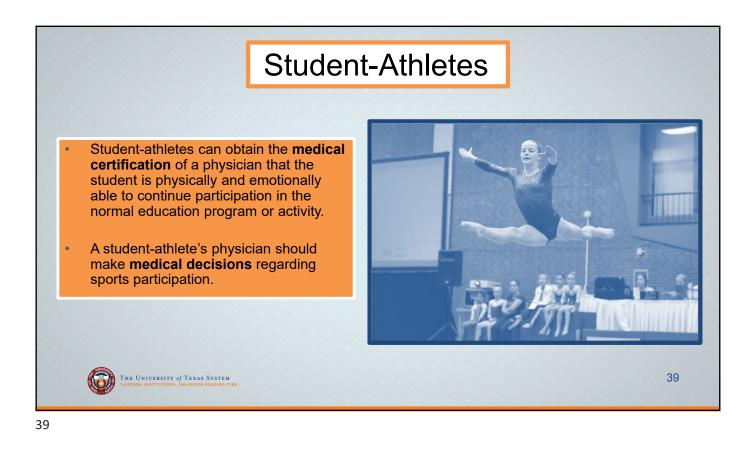
- If a school does not have a leave policy, it must treat pregnancy and recovery therefrom as a justification for a leave of absence for so long as it is deemed medically necessary.
- The student must be **reinstated** to the status which was held when the leave began.

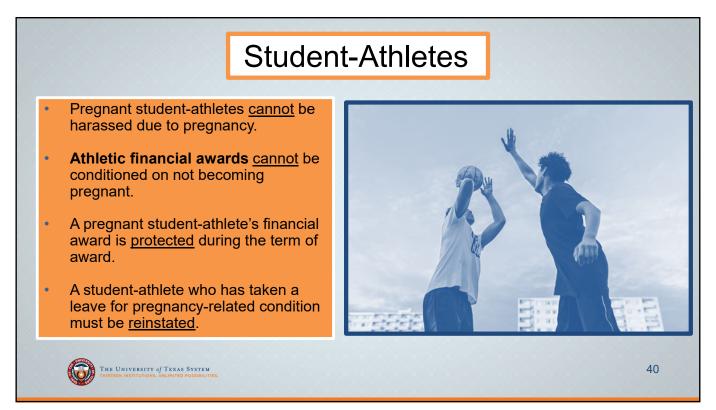




Student-Athletes

- 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).



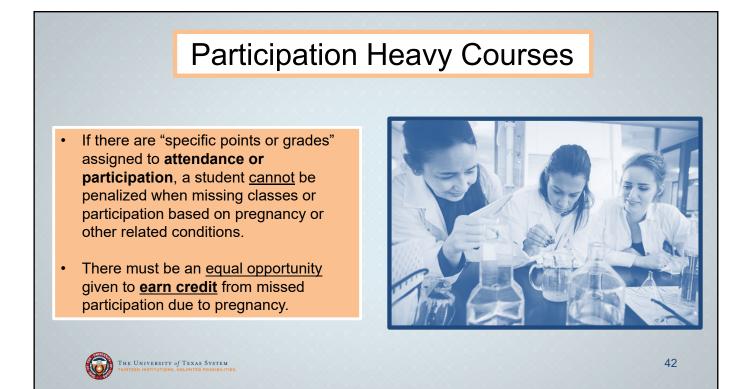


Participation Heavy Courses

- 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 <u>opportunity</u> to <u>make-up the</u> <u>coursework</u> missed while they were out due to pregnancy or other related conditions.



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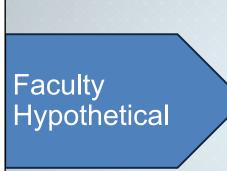
Parenting-Partner Hypothetical

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Zach's partner gave birth to their child two weeks ago, and his partner is still recovering from the complications with the delivery. As a result, Zach has been missing classes to care for his partner and assist with her doctor's appointments and the immediate check-ups necessary for the newborn. Being that he is a senior neuroscience major, many of his classes are lab focused and are heavily based on attendance and lab participation.

Due to his absences, he is at risk of failing his senior year and will be unable to graduate on time. Additionally, in attempts to talk with his professors, he was told that since he wasn't the one physically pregnant, then there wasn't an academic requirement that Zach's absences allowed for make-up lab work.

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Madison is a faculty member that is 5 months pregnant. After a recent doctor's appointment, she was advised to be on bed rest due to some high-risk factors emerging in the pregnancy.

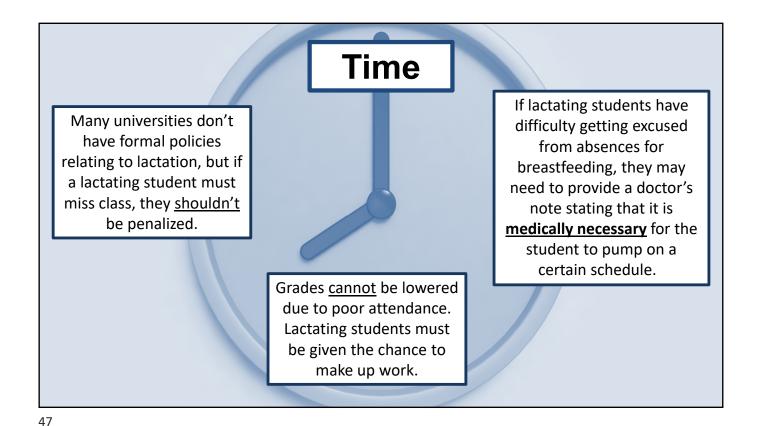
Madison informed her Dept Chair of her medical status for remaining on bed rest at this time, and the Chair was supportive of the temporary leave. Subsequently, Madison has also been granted an extension for her tenure review.

A year later (post-extension), Madison's tenure was denied, citing there was a lack of scholarly quality and output. Madison is reclassified as clinical faculty (nontenure), which will unlikely progress toward any faculty advancement in this new classification.

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A Safe Space

The Department of Education currently <u>encourages</u>* schools to provide lactating students with a **private room** to pump or breastfeed, but Title IX doesn't give further guidance on specifics of lactation room for students.

> The institution cannot delegate a **private room** to pump or breastfeed to be a **bathroom**.

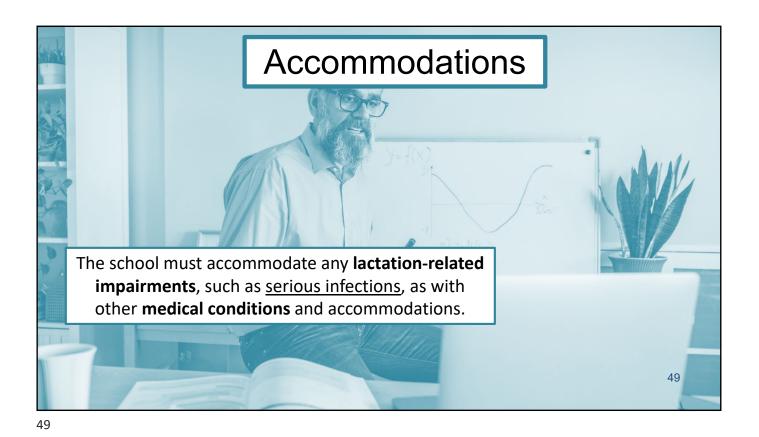


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If other students are given access to private space, refrigerators, or electrical outlets to address <u>non-</u> pregnancy/childbirthrelated medical conditions, then lactating students should be given the same special services to address their lactation-related needs.

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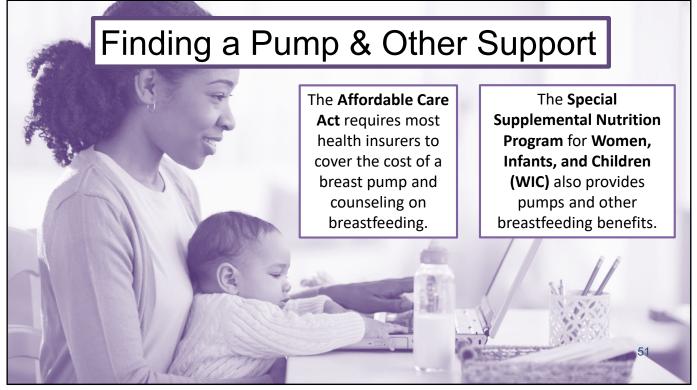
*Under the 2022 Title IX Proposed Regulations: A private room will be **required** (not just "encouraged"). Though the proposed regulations are not in effect at the time of this training.



Free from Harassment

The school must protect students from pregnancy or nursing-related harassment or other discrimination, including having **policies** that prohibit sex discrimination, and having **grievance procedures** to respond to complaints. **Comments** that may constitute prohibited harassment include, but are not limited to:

- Making sexual comments or jokes about the person's pregnancy;
- Calling the person sexually charged names;
- Spreading rumors about the person's sexual activity;
- Making sexual propositions or gestures toward the person.





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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).

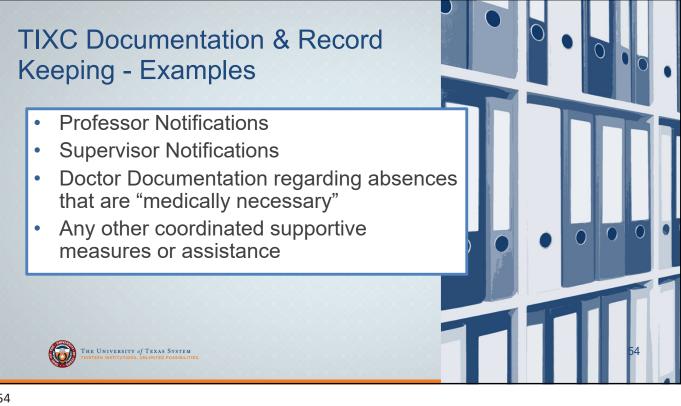
Celina responds to the professor, saying that she prefers to make up the missed work instead. Since there are no academic policies regarding excusing absences for lactating students, the professor says they have discretion on how to make class accommodations, as long as it's "fair" and "reasonable." 52

Tyler, a non-binary undergraduate student, is 5 months pregnant. In one of Tyler's classes, several of Tyler's classmates have made speculative comments and/or used derogatory language on multiple occasions to Tyler about what Tyler's baby will call Tyler (e.g. "Mister Mom," etc.)

Harassment Hypothetical

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Tyler is now skipping this class to avoid these verbal comments from classmates and has missed 4 classes over the past two weeks. As a result, Tyler has missed taking a class quiz and missed a course assignment deadline. If Tyler doesn't complete this remaining coursework, Tyler will fail the course.



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 **pregnant person**.





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