

2018 WL 10809407 (D.Utah) (Trial Pleading)
United States District Court, D. Utah.

S.G., by and through her general guardian, Brent Gordon; et al., Plaintiffs,
v.
JORDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, et al., Defendants.

No. 2:17-cv-00677-RJS.
June 7, 2018.

Second Amended Complaint

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Judge Robert J. Shelby.

Plaintiffs are female students who file this action individually and on behalf of a class of all similarly situated female students as further defined herein and hereby allege and complain as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of a class of current and prospective female athletes to remedy the unlawful sex discrimination of Jordan School District, Granite School District, and Canyons School District (“Districts”); district employees Patrice Johnson, Martin Bates, and James Briscoe (the “individual District Defendants”); and Utah High School Activities Association (“UHSAA”) (collectively all defendants are referred to hereinafter as “Defendants”) against present and future female student athletes who attend or who will attend the high schools in the Districts who are denied the opportunity to participate in sports not offered by Defendants on equal terms as male students.

2. Defendants discriminate on the basis of sex because, among other things, (1) they provide male students with the opportunity to play on boys football teams but do not offer female students the opportunity to play on girls football teams students and (2) their conduct results in male students having greater opportunity and greater rates of participation in sports than female students. Defendants’ unlawful sex discrimination violates female students’ rights under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 *et seq.*, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (collectively, “Title IX”). In addition, Defendants’ unlawful sex discrimination violates the United States Constitution as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

3. Defendants have unlawfully failed to provide female students the opportunity to play football on girls football teams while providing the opportunity for male students to play football on boys football teams.

4. Defendants have unlawfully failed to provide female student athletes equal treatment and benefits as compared to male athletes.

5. Defendants have intentionally discriminated against female student athletes by funding, authorizing, constructing,

renovating, and maintaining football facilities, fields and stadiums intended for male football players who play on boys football teams, while at the same time refusing to provide female students the opportunity to play on officially sponsored girls football teams using the same facilities, fields and stadiums as boys football teams.

6. Districts and the individual District Defendants have discriminated against the female high school students who attend high schools in the Districts by failing to provide them with an equal opportunity to participate in high school athletic programs. Notwithstanding the significant number of female students who have the interests and ability to participate in athletics, the Districts and the individual District Defendants have failed to offer the female students at their high schools athletic opportunities proportionate to their enrollment numbers. As a result, female students have been unable to participate in team sports, have been deterred from participating, and have been excluded from the Districts' high school athletic programs. Summary judgment has been entered against the Districts under the first criteria of the equal accommodation test's requirement to provide substantially proportionate opportunities to female students.

7. Districts cannot demonstrate that their programs nevertheless comply with Title IX despite the failure to provide proportionate numbers of athletic opportunities to female students at their high schools. Districts do not have a history and continuing practice of expanding their athletic programs in response to the developing interests and abilities of female students. In fact, the UHSAA, in which each of the high schools in the Districts are members, has failed to sanction a new high school sport for girls in nearly thirty years. While the UHSAA has recently sanctioned lacrosse in the coming years, the decision will not remedy the disparity in participation opportunities.

8. Accordingly, the failure to provide female students with an equal opportunity to participate in athletics at high schools in the Districts is intentional and has occurred without justification or defense by the Districts and in total disregard for the female students who have the interest and ability to participate in sports.

9. Defendants' purposeful differential treatment of female students at high schools within the Districts reveals an utter disregard for laws protecting against such invidious sex discrimination and constitutes intentional discrimination.

10. Plaintiffs seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and file this action to stop Defendants from discriminating against them and all others similarly situated by offering girls high school football teams and other girls high school sports necessary to provide equal participation opportunities to female students as well as equal treatment and benefits as required by Title IX and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

11. Plaintiffs have been required to retain attorneys to prosecute this action. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their reasonable attorneys fees for all claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. Plaintiffs bring this suit under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*, and its implementing and interpreting regulations and under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' federal law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3) and 1343(a)(4).

13. Declaratory and other relief is authorized pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and 28 U.S.C. § 2202 for the purpose of determining a question of factual controversy that exists between the parties. A declaration of the correct interpretation of the legal requirements described in this complaint is necessary and appropriate to determine the respective rights and duties of the parties to this action.

14. Venue is proper in the District of Utah pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this District. All Plaintiffs and Defendants reside in this District and all of the illegal acts of the individual Defendants described herein occurred in the District.

PARTIES — PLAINTIFFS

15. Plaintiff, Brent Gordon, is a Utah resident and the natural father and general guardian of S.G., a minor. S.G. is eligible to play high school sports for Herriman High School in the Jordan School District. Defendants have discriminated against S.G. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

16. Plaintiff, Jason Dixon, is a Utah resident and the natural father and general guardian of L.D., a minor. L.D. is eligible to play high school sports for Copper Hills High School in the Jordan School District. Defendants have discriminated against L.D. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

17. Plaintiff, Lisa Simmons, is a Utah resident and the natural mother and general guardian of B.S., a minor. B.S. is eligible to play high school sports for Riverton High School in the Jordan School District. Defendants have discriminated against B.S. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

18. Plaintiff, Barbara Calchera, is a Utah resident and the natural mother and general guardian of M.C., a minor. M.C. is eligible to play high school sports for Alta High School in the Canyons School District. Defendants have discriminated against M.C. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex. Plaintiff, Barbara Calchera is also the natural mother and general guardian of I.C., a minor. I.C. is eligible to play high school sports for Alta High School in the Canyons School District. Defendants have discriminated against I.C. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

19. Plaintiff, Bret Robison, is a Utah resident and the natural father and general guardian of D.R., a minor. D.R. is eligible to play high school sports for Kearns High School in the Granite School District. Defendants have discriminated against D.R. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

20. Plaintiff, Manuel Nogales, is a Utah resident and the natural father and general guardian of I.N., a minor. I.N. is eligible to play high school sports for Granger High School in the Granite School District. Defendants have discriminated against I.N. on the basis of her sex by denying her equal athletic opportunities and equal treatment and benefits and will be irreparably harmed if Defendants are not restrained from continuing to discriminate against her based on her sex.

PARTIES — DEFENDANTS

21. Defendant Jordan School District is a Utah public school district, located within the jurisdiction of this court. The Jordan School District is a state actor subject to the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

22. The Jordan School District receives federal funding so its programs and activities are governed by the requirements of Title IX pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1687.

23. The Jordan School District is authorized to operate, and does operate, Herriman High School, Riverton High School, Bingham High School, West Jordan High School, and Copper Hills High School ("Jordan School District High Schools"), and is responsible for the conduct of each high school in the district.

24. Defendant Granite School District is a Utah public school district, located within the jurisdiction of this court. The Granite School District is a state actor subject to the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

25. The Granite School District receives federal funding so its programs and activities are governed by the requirements of Title IX pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1687.

26. The Granite School District is authorized to operate, and does operate, Cottonwood High School, Cyprus High School, Granger High School, Hunter High School, Kearns High School, Olympus High School, Skyline High School, and Taylorsville High School ("Granite School District High Schools"), and is responsible for the conduct of each high school in the district.

27. Defendant Canyons School District is a Utah public school district located within the jurisdiction of this court. The Canyons School District is a state actor subject to the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

28. The Canyons School District receives federal funding so its programs and activities are governed by the requirements of Title IX pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1687.

29. The Canyons School District is authorized to operate, and does operate, Alta High School, Brighton High School, Corner Canyon High School, Hillcrest High School, and Jordan High School ("Canyons School District High Schools"), and is responsible for the conduct of each high school in the district.

30. Defendant Patrice Johnson ("Johnson") is the Superintendent of the Jordan School District. Johnson has authority and control over the high schools in the Jordan School District, including their policies, practices, procedures, facilities, maintenance, programs, activities, services, and employees in the district's high schools' athletic departments. Johnson is responsible for ensuring that the high schools in the Jordan School District comply with anti-discrimination laws. Johnson is a resident of Utah. Johnson is sued in her official capacity.

31. Defendant Martin Bates ("Bates") is the Superintendent of the Granite School District. Bates has authority and control over the high schools in the Granite School District, including their policies, practices, procedures, facilities, maintenance, programs, activities, services, and employees in the district's high schools' athletic departments. Bates is responsible for ensuring that the high schools in the Granite School District comply with anti-discrimination laws. Bates is a resident of Utah. Bates is sued in his official capacity.

32. Defendant James Briscoe ("Briscoe") is the Superintendent of the Canyons School District. Briscoe has authority and control over the high schools in the Canyons School District, including their policies, practices, procedures, facilities, maintenance, programs, activities, services, and employees in the district's high schools' athletic departments. Briscoe is responsible for ensuring that the high schools in the Canyons School District comply with anti-discrimination laws. Briscoe is a resident of Utah. Briscoe is sued in his official capacity.

33. Utah High School Activities Association ("UHSAA") is a state actor subject to the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

34. UHSAA, along with input from the Utah State Board of Education and the 115 public schools that are members of the UHSAA, regulates interscholastic sport among Utah's public, charter, and private high schools.

35. UHSAA and the Utah State Board of Education, state school districts, and state high schools, are significantly entwined as follows:

a. The UHSAA Handbook includes a joint statement from UHSAA and the Utah State Board of Education regarding the purpose of extracurricular activities in Utah schools and set forth general guidelines and standards for member schools.

1. The standards outline when activities should take place and require that head coaches hold a teaching license or complete training programs.
 2. The standards require administrators, coaches, and participants to adhere to standards set forth by the Utah legislature in Utah Code Ann. § 53A-11-908.
 3. The guidelines are directed to “local boards of education, superintendents, and school principals.”
 4. The guidelines govern when public school officials may travel and schedule events.
 5. The guidelines govern the curriculum of physical education classes in public high schools.
- b. The UHSAA Constitution is endorsed by the State of Utah.
 - c. Membership in the UHSAA is open to any Utah high school.
 - d. Voting members of the UHSAA Board of Trustees are limited to individuals who are elected school board members, school district superintendents, high school principals, members of the Utah State Board of Education, charter school representatives and private school representatives.
 - e. During the 2015-16 school year there were 146 member schools of the UHSAA, of which 115 were Utah public schools, 14 were Utah public charter schools, and 17 were private schools located within the state of Utah.
 - f. Each member school pays dues that are used to finance the operations of the UHSAA. The UHSAA is funded in significant part by these dues, a substantial portion of which represent public funds.
 - g. Coaches must be certified by the UHSAA, but verifying the UHSAA certification is delegated to schools, including Utah public schools, districts, or their governing boards.
 - h. UHSAA and Utah State Board of Education jointly require that all coaches overseeing sports in member schools meet specific training and certification requirements.
 - i. Most public school coaches certified by UHSAA have a state teaching license.
 - j. Players participating in UHSAA sanctioned activities must meet minimum academic standards to participate.
 - k. Most school districts allow players to fulfill physical education requirements necessary to graduate from high school by participating in UHSAA sanctioned athletic activities.
 - l. UHSAA responded to Brent Gordon’s request for public records under Utah’s Government Records Access and Management Act (“GRAMA”). Gordon submitted the request to UHSAA on June 12, 2017. The next day, Rob Cuff, UHSAA’s executive director, indicated in an email responding to the request that Mark Van Wagoner was UHSAA’s “GRAMA officer.” UHSAA issued an invoice to Gordon for \$100 for “GRAMA request for participation survey information.” Thus, UHSAA considered its records government records and that it had an obligation to make these government records available to the public under GRAMA.
 - m. The legislature has defined the UHSAA as a “governmental entity.” *See* Utah Code Ann. § 63G-2-103(11)(b)(iv).
 - n. The legislature has defined the UHSAA as a “public body.” *See* Utah Code Ann. § 52-4-103(9)(a)(ii).
 - o. In 2017, the Utah legislature passed laws that were written expressly to bring the UHSAA under state regulatory control.

See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1601, *et seq.* (the “Act”).

p. The Act subjects the UHSAA to the Open Public Meetings Act, GRAMA, and the Utah Public Officers’ and Employees’ Ethics Act. These provisions have been applied exclusively to state agencies. See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1602(1).

q. The UHSAA has previously taken the position in prior litigation that the clear purpose of the Act, evident from its wording, was to turn the UHSAA into a government agency and that the Act could not be more explicit in its intent to specifically target UHSAA.

r. The Act dismantled the UHSAA’s existing 32-member governing board and created a 15-member board. See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1603(1).

s. The Act imposed restrictions on who can serve on the UHSAA’s board. Those restrictions require that six members of the board be elected members of a local school board, three must be school superintendents, three must be principals, and one board member must be the chair of the State Board of Education or the chair’s designee. See *id.*

t. The Act requires the UHSAA to provide both verbal and written reports to the State Board of Education. Included in the report is the UHSAA’s annual budget, schedule of events, procedures for realignment, and changes to the UHSAA’s governing documents or bylaws. See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1604.

u. The Act requires the UHSAA to create a budget, hold a public hearing on the proposed budget, publish notice of the hearing in accordance with the Open and Public Meetings Act, and file a copy of the adopted budget with the state auditor and the State Board of Education. See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1605.

v. The Act requires the UHSAA to establish a procedure for adjudication of disputes. The Act provides that the State Board of Education shall appoint members of an appeal panel to review the UHSAA’s decisions. See Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1-1606.

w. The UHSAA dictates the sports programs offered by public high schools. The UHSAA’s counsel represented in the court hearing on February 13, 2018 if “there is a sport that is sanctioned, [the high school] must participate.” The UHSAA’s counsel later clarified that, “when the Activities Association sanctions a sport, those districts participate in sanctioning the sport.” The UHSAA’s counsel later represented that “the things we’re talking about here that they want the Districts to do are things that the Districts have delegated to the Utah High School Activities Association to do.”

x. The Districts’ counsel made representations to the court during the hearing on February 13, 2018, that “I think we took for granted that the district follows the sanctioned sports of the UHSAA.... I can proffer to you today that the district offers sports on the same schedule and activities as they pointed out.”

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

36. The named Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and on behalf of a class and subclass of similarly situated female students pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

DEFINITION – FEMALE ATHLETES CLASS

37. Plaintiffs seek to certify the following class (“Female Athletes Class”):

All present and future Jordan, Canyon, and Granite school district female high school students who seek to participate and/or are or were deterred from participating in athletics.

38. Each of the named Plaintiffs is a member of the proposed Female Athletes Class and has been or will be injured by Defendants' sex discrimination and failure to provide female students with an opportunity equal to male students to participate in sports at the high schools within the Districts.

NUMEROSITY – FEMALE ATHLETES CLASS

39. Plaintiffs seek to represent the proposed Female Athlete Class because joinder of all class members and all persons harmed by Defendants' failure to provide equal opportunity to participate in athletics is impracticable.

40. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Jordan School District provided 707 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2014-15 school year.

41. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Jordan School District provided 837 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2015-16 school year.

42. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Jordan School District provided 796 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2016-17 school year.

43. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Granite School District provided 710 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2014-15 school year.

44. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Granite School District provided 661 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2015-16 school year.

45. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Granite School District provided 902 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2016-17 school year.

46. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Canyons School District provided 810 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2014-15 school year.

47. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Canyons School District provided 691 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2015-16 school year.

48. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on public records requests and publicly reported statistics and, based thereon allege, that the Canyons School District provided 667 more athletic opportunities to boys than girls in the 2016-17 school year.

49. Collectively, the Districts provided an average of 2,260 more participation opportunities to boys than girls during each of the three years prior to the filing of this lawsuit.

50. The Districts have conceded that they do not provide substantially proportionate participation opportunities to girls.

51. This Court entered partial summary judgment on the first prong of the equal accommodation test. "The districts to their

credit I think here concede that there is no genuine issue of material fact about whether that disparity rate satisfies the substantially proportionate requirement. And based on my review of Title IX case law I agree, and for that reason conclude that the plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on the first of those three effective accommodation prongs.”

52. The Female Athletes Class includes all female students who were deprived of the 2,260 yearly participation opportunities that the Districts need to provide to satisfy the substantially proportionate requirement of the equal accommodation test. This class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

53. The joinder of the members of the Female Athletes Class is also impracticable because they are difficult to identify.

54. The Districts have failed to assess the developing interests and abilities of their female students and this failure on the Districts’ part makes it difficult to identify the female students whose interests are not being met by the Districts’ sports programs.

55. Golf is an example of the difficulty encountered in identifying girls who are interested in playing sports. Golf was offered to high school students in mixed-sex teams until 2007. The Utah Section PGA pushed the UHSAA to offer separate girls teams. At the time, UHSAA’s assistant director did not believe there were enough girls interested in playing golf to form separate girls golf teams. To gauge interest, the UHSAA agreed to allow the Utah Section PGA to hold a series of girls-only golf tournaments. In the third year of holding these tournaments, participation had grown to only 37 girls across the entire state with about between 25 and 32 girls showing up for any single event. The president of the Utah Golf Coaches Association and Bingham High School golf coach did not believe that schools could field a girls team.

56. Despite the UHSAA’s doubts, it gave in to pressure by the PGA to offer separate girls teams after the Utah Section of the PGA agreed to pay the costs of running state tournaments, including green fees.

57. In the first year, 795 girls signed up to play girls golf on a high school sponsored golf team.

58. Over 20 times more girls were interested in playing on a girls high school golf team than had attended the girls-only tournaments before separate golf teams were formed.

59. There were 758 girls who were interested in playing girls high school golf that the UHSAA, Utah Section of PGA, Utah Golf Coaches Association, and school districts were unable to identify until they offered the sport.

60. The Female Athletes Class includes female students who will become members in the future and are unidentifiable, making joinder impracticable.

61. The Female Athletes Class is brought to remedy sex discrimination. A class action is a uniquely appropriate procedure in civil rights cases.

62. The Female Athletes Class seeks only injunctive and declaratory relief so there is no economic incentive to justify the cost of individual litigation.

63. Although the named Plaintiffs are also suing in their individual capacity, injunctive or declaratory relief awarded in their favor might expire upon their graduation from high school, necessitating relitigation of the underlying issues.

64. Class members of the Female Athletes Class are minors for most, if not all, of the time they attend high school so they do not have the legal capacity to sue on their own behalf.

65. Class members of the Female Athletes Class are only in high school for a brief period of time and it is unlikely that many members could sue in an individual capacity and obtain a remedy before they graduate.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF FACT AND LAW – FEMALE ATHLETES CLASS

66. Common questions of law and fact predominate the resolution of the claim brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of the Female Athletes Class.

67. The sole cause of action brought by the Female Athletes Class against the Districts is for violation of Title IX violation for their failure to effectively accommodate the interests of their female students.

68. This Court entered summary judgment against Districts and in favor of Plaintiffs on the first two of three criteria under the equal accommodation test.

69. The determination that the Districts fail to satisfy the first two criteria of the equal accommodation test applies to all members of the Female Athletes Class.

70. The resolution of the final common question of fact – whether the Districts’ failure to provide substantially proportionate athletic opportunities to girls is the result of girls’ lack of interest in athletics – will also apply to all members of the Female Athletes Class.

71. The answer to that question implicates a common question of law: Title IX regulations and interpretations governing criteria three of the equal accommodation test. The outcome will would resolve all class members’ claims in one stroke.

72. The resolution of this cause of action will not require any assessment or analysis of any individual class member’s claim.

TYPICALITY – FEMALE ATHLETES CLASS

73. Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Female Athletes Class. Plaintiffs are members of the proposed class in that they are current female students who are eligible to participate in high school athletic activities and who are subjected to sex discrimination due to the Defendants’ refusal to provide them with equal opportunities to participate in athletics

74. Plaintiffs and the proposed Female Athlete Class members assert the same interest: to expand athletic participation opportunities for girls.

75. Plaintiffs and the proposed Female Athlete Class members assert the same injury: the Districts fail to respond to the athletic interests and abilities of female students when allocating a disproportionately large number of athletic opportunities to male athletes.

76. Plaintiffs and the proposed Female Athlete Class members’ claims are based on the same legal and remedial theory: that the Districts’ violation of Title IX’s equal accommodation test requires injunctive relief to provide greater participation opportunities to female athletes.

ADEQUACY OF REPRESENTATION BY CLASS REPRESENTATIVES – FEMALE ATHLETES CLASS

77. The named Plaintiffs are members of the proposed class and will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Female Athletes Class.

78. Plaintiffs have no conflicts with the Female Athlete Class.

79. The Districts do not plan to cut any boys programs.

80. The Districts plan to increase athletic opportunities for boys by adding boys lacrosse teams.

81. Currently, the Districts need to collectively add 2,260 participation opportunities for girls to comply with Title IX's equal accommodation test even if Drill Team is considered in the calculation, but participation in drill team does not count toward compliance with Title IX.

82. The National Federation of State High School Associations ("NFHS") composes statistics regarding participation by sport and by sex in each state.

83. The latest statistics published by the NFHS for the 2014-15 school year showed that the average roster for a girls high school bowling team is 10.

84. The latest statistics published by the NFHS for the 2014-15 school year showed that the average roster for a girls high school gymnastics team is 12.

85. The latest statistics published by the NFHS for the 2014-15 school year showed that the average roster for a girls high school skiing team is 8.

86. The latest statistics published by the NFHS for the 2014-15 school year showed that the average roster for a girls high school water polo team is 23.

87. If all 22 high schools in the Districts offered all four of these sports and the roster sizes were equal to the average rosters of teams across the country, the Districts would still need to offer 1,094 more participation opportunities to girls to comply with Title IX's equal accommodation test. The Defendants' sex discrimination against girls is so significant that the Districts will need to offer about eight new sports to comply with Title IX. The tent is big enough to accommodate many girls' interests.

88. Plaintiffs have already demonstrated a commitment to prosecute this action vigorously and to secure remedies for the entire class.

89. Plaintiffs' efforts have already led to a court ruling that benefits the Female Athletes Class and have paid and incurred significant attorney's fees and committed significant resources to prevail.

90. Plaintiffs are committed to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the entire Female Athletes Class.

91. Plaintiffs' counsel are experienced, qualified, and competent in federal litigation and will adequately represent the interests of the class in this action.

DEFINITION – FOOTBALL SUBCLASS

92. Plaintiffs ask this Court to certify the following football subclass ("Football Subclass"):

All present and future Jordan, Canyon, and Granite school district female high school students who seek to participate and/or are or were deterred from participating on girls high school football teams.

93. Each of the named Plaintiffs is a member of the proposed Football Subclass and has been or will be injured by Defendants' sex discrimination and failure to provide female students with an opportunity equal to male students to

participate in football at the high schools within the Districts.

NUMEROSITY – FOOTBALL SUBCLASS

94. Plaintiffs seek to represent the proposed Football Subclass because joinder of all class members harmed by Defendants’ failure to provide girls football teams is impracticable.

95. Over 200 girls participate in girls football who live within the Districts’ boundaries and either currently attend or will attend high school at one of the Districts’ schools.

96. The Utah Girls Tackle Football League, Inc. is a recreational league formed in 2015. Participation in the league has grown each year.

97. Growth of the league is constrained due to several factors: the Districts do not allow the league to send flyers to the girls who attend their schools, practice and game fields are difficult to schedule, equipment costs of a growing league are significant, and it is difficult to find volunteers to coach a team.

98. The Football Subclass exceeds the 200 girls who participate in the league because many other girls would play football for their high school team who would not play football for a recreational league.

99. The joinder of the members of the Football Subclass is also impracticable because they are difficult to identify.

100. The Districts have failed to assess the developing interests and abilities of their female students and this failure on the Districts’ part makes it difficult to identify the female students whose interest in playing football is not being met by the Districts’ sports programs.

101. The experience of girls golf demonstrates that it is difficult to identify girls who are interested in playing a particular sport and that participation in recreational leagues often underrepresents interest among girls in playing for officially sanctioned high school teams. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and restate allegations 56-60 herein.

102. The Football Subclass includes female students who will become members in the future and are unidentifiable, making joinder impracticable.

103. The Football Subclass is brought to remedy sex discrimination. A class action is a uniquely appropriate procedure in civil rights cases.

104. The Football Subclass only seeks injunctive and declaratory relief so there is no economic incentive to justify the cost of individual litigation.

105. Although the named Plaintiffs are also suing in their individual capacity, injunctive or declaratory relief awarded in their favor might expire upon their graduation from high school, necessitating relitigation of the underlying issues.

106. Class members of the Football Subclass are minors for most, if not all, of the time they attend high school so they do not have the legal capacity to sue on their own behalf.

107. Class members of the Football Subclass are only in high school for a brief period of time and it is unlikely that many members could sue in an individual capacity and obtain a remedy before they graduate.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF FACT AND LAW – FOOTBALL SUBCLASS

108. Common questions of law and fact predominate the resolution of the claim brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of the Football Subclass.

109. The Football Subclass brings three causes of action: (1) violation of Title IX's treatment of contact sports, (2) violation of Title IX's equal accommodation test, and (3) violation of the Equal Protection Clause.

110. The common questions of fact under Title IX's treatment of contact sport are whether the schools offer high school football for boys, whether opportunities for girls have been historically limited, and whether sufficient numbers of girls are interested in playing football to form teams.

111. The claim implicates the common question of law: whether Title IX's treatment of contact sports requires the Districts to offer girls football teams.

112. The common questions of fact under Title IX's equal accommodation test are identical to those of the Female Athletes Class: whether the Districts can prove that the failure to provide substantially proportionate participation opportunities is due to girls' lack of interest in sports.

113. The answer to that question implicates a common question of law: Title IX regulations and interpretations governing criteria three of the equal accommodation test. The outcome will would resolve all class members' claims in one stroke.

114. The common questions of fact under the Equal Protection Clause claim are whether football is a popular activity that is currently only offered to members of one sex by a state actor.

115. The answer to that question implicates a common question of law: whether the Equal Protection Clause prohibits discrimination in athletic opportunities based on sex.

116. The resolution of these causes of action will not require any assessment or analysis of any individual's claim.

TYPICALITY – FOOTBALL SUBCLASS

117. Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Football Subclass. The types of discrimination that Plaintiffs have suffered as a result of their sex include exclusion from opportunities to participate in sports programs, fewer and less appealing sports programs offered to members of their sex, and the opportunity to participate in girls football teams; these types of discrimination are typical of the sex discrimination which members of the Football Subclass have suffered, are suffering, and, unless this Court grants relief, will continue to suffer.

118. Plaintiffs are members of the proposed class in that they are current female students who are subjected to sex discrimination due to the Defendants' refusal to provide them with equal opportunities to participate in athletics, including, but not limited to, playing on girls high school football teams. The named Plaintiffs each desire to play high school football on a girls football team.

119. Plaintiffs and the Football Subclass assert the same interests: to have a meaningful opportunity to play football.

120. Plaintiffs and the Football Subclass assert the same injury: the Districts only provide boys with a meaningful opportunity to play football.

121. Plaintiffs and the Football Subclass members' claims are based on the same legal and remedial theory: that the Districts violate the Equal Protection Clause and Title IX interpretations governing contact sports that requires injunctive relief to require the Districts to provide girls football teams.

ADEQUACY OF REPRESENTATION BY CLASS REPRESENTATIVES – FOOTBALL SUBCLASS

122. There are no conflicts among the Football Subclass.
123. Each member of the Football Subclass seeks to play on girls high school football teams.
124. Plaintiffs have already demonstrated a commitment to prosecute this action vigorously and to secure remedies for the entire class.
125. Plaintiffs' efforts have already led to a court ruling that benefits the Female Athletes Class and the Football Subclass and have paid and incurred significant attorney's fees and committed significant resources to prevail.
126. Plaintiffs are committed to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the entire Football Subclass to resolution.
127. Plaintiffs' counsel are experienced, qualified, and competent in federal litigation and will adequately represent the interests of the class in this action.

NATURE OF NOTICE TO PROPOSED CLASS.

128. Plaintiffs propose to provide notice to class members by email.
129. Plaintiffs satisfy the class certification requirements of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted, will imminently act, or have refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, denying female students an equal opportunity to participate in the same proportionate number of athletic opportunities as boys and on the same terms and basis as boys, thereby making final declaratory and injunctive relief appropriate to the class as a whole.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

TITLE IX.

130. Title IX, enacted in 1972, provides in relevant part:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

- 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

131. The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 made clear Congress' intent that the terms "program or activity" in the Title IX context mean any program or activity sponsored by the public institution so long as any part of the public institution receives federal financial assistance. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1687. Accordingly, Districts are subject to Title IX even if none of the funding for Districts' high school sports programs comes from federal sources because the Districts receive federal funding for at least their non-sports programs.

132. In 1975, the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare ("HEW"), which is the predecessor of the

United States Department of Education (“DOE”), adopted regulations interpreting Title IX, codified at 34 C.F.R. Part 106 and adopted at 45 C.F.R. Part 86 (the “Regulations”). Within the DOE, the Regulations are enforced by the Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”).

133. Regarding athletic programs, 34 C.F.R. 106.41(a) provides that interscholastic athletics are included within the “program or activity” requirements of Title IX:

No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person or otherwise be discriminated against in any interscholastic, intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics offered by a recipient, and no recipient shall provide any such athletics separately on such basis.

134. 34 C.F.R. 106.41(c) specifies ten factors that may be considered in the determination of equal athletic opportunity:

1. Whether the selection of sports and levels of competition effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of members of both sexes;
2. The provision of equipment and supplies;
3. Scheduling of games and practice time;
4. Travel and per diem allowance;
5. Opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutors;
6. Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors;
7. Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities;
8. Provision of medical training facilities and services;
9. Provision of housing and dining facilities and services; and
10. Publicity.

Another factor to be considered is a school’s “failure to provide necessary funds for teams for one sex in assessing equality of opportunity for members of each sex.” *Id.* Subsection (a)(1) addresses sex discrimination in the allocation of athletic participation opportunities.

135. In 1979, the OCR issued a policy interpretation of Title IX and the Regulations. That policy interpretation is located at 44 Federal Register 71,413 (1979) (the 1979 Policy Interpretation”).

136. The Policy Interpretation provides that in order to comply with Title IX and 34 C.F.R. 106.41, schools must provide equal athletic opportunities in three general areas: (1) equal athletic participation opportunities; (2) equal treatment and benefits to those with participation opportunities; and (3) equal athletic financial assistance.

TITLE IX’S TREATMENT OF CONTACT SPORTS.

137. The 1979 Policy Interpretation addresses when a school must offer contact sports to girls, such as football. *See* 1979 Policy Interpretation at VII(C)(4); *see also* 31 C.F.R. § 28.450(b) (stating that “[f]or the purposes of these Title IX regulations, contact sports include ... football.”).

138. The 1979 Policy Interpretation states that schools must offer football to girls under the following circumstances: Effective accommodation means that if an institution sponsors a team for members of one sex in a contact sport, it must do so for members of the other sex under the following circumstances:

The opportunities for members of the excluded sex have historically been limited; and

There is sufficient interest and ability among the members of the excluded sex to sustain a viable team and a reasonable expectation of intercollegiate competition for that team. *Id.*

TITLE IX’S TREATMENT OF PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES GENERALLY.

139. Compliance in the area of equal athletic participation opportunities generally is determined under the following three-part test:

1. Whether intercollegiate level participation opportunities for male and female students are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments;
2. Where the members of one sex have been and are under-represented among intercollegiate athletes, whether the institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion which is demonstrably responsive to the developing interest and abilities of the members of that sex; or
3. Where the members of one sex are under-represented among intercollegiate athletes and the institution cannot show a continuing practice of program expansion such as cited above, whether it can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of that sex have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program.

See 44 Fed. Reg. 71,418.

140. Every federal court of appeals that has considered the three-part test has upheld it as valid and has given it substantial deference in applying Title IX or in assessing Title IX compliance, including the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. *See Roberts v. Colorado State Bd. Of Agric.*, 998 F.2d 824, 828 (10th Cir. 1993) (explaining that courts defer to an agency’s interpretation of its own regulation).

141. The Regulations require that sponsors of interscholastic athletics, including Districts, take such remedial actions as are necessary to overcome the effects of sex discrimination in violation of Title IX. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106.3(a).

142. The Regulations also require that recipients of federal funding, like Districts, adopt nondiscrimination policies and grievance procedures, appoint and train Title IX officers to receive and investigate sex discrimination complaints, and disseminate this information to all students, faculty, and employees. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106.8 and 106.9. The Regulations further require that recipients promise and confirm compliance by filing an Assurance of Compliance with the DOE each time they apply for or receive federal financial assistance. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106.4.

143. The Regulations further require that sponsors of interscholastic athletics comply with the athletic regulations within three years of their effective date, which was July 21, 1975.

144. Jordan School District High Schools have taken no recent remedial actions to satisfy their obligations under Title IX and

have never provided female students with an equal opportunity to participate in athletics at its high schools. Now, more than 40 years after the deadline, Jordan School District High Schools remain non-compliant with Title IX.

145. Granite School District High Schools have taken no recent remedial actions to satisfy their obligations under Title IX and have never provided female students with an equal opportunity to participate in athletics at its high schools. Now, more than 40 years after the deadline, Granite School District High Schools remain non-compliant with Title IX.

146. Canyons School District High Schools have taken no recent remedial actions to satisfy their obligations under Title IX and have never provided female students with an equal opportunity to participate in athletics at its high schools. Now, more than 40 years after the deadline, Granite School District High Schools remain non-compliant with Title IX.

147. The UHSAA has not sanctioned any new sports in 27 years, when it sanctioned girls softball in 1990. The UHSAA has recently decided to sanction lacrosse for boys and girls for an upcoming school year.

148. The UHSAA sanctioned separate golf teams for girls in 2008.

149. Thus, in the past 27 years the only action the UHSAA has taken to expand athletic opportunities for girls was to sanction separate girls golf teams nearly a decade ago.

150. Open records requests made to the Districts in 2017 revealed that administrators had no documentation whatsoever addressing their assessment of Title IX compliance, plans to comply with Title IX, expansion of opportunities for girls' participation of sports, or surveys of female students' interests or abilities.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Title IX – Failure to Provide Equal Participation Opportunities)

(Brought Against Districts)

151. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing allegations.

152. Districts have been and are currently discriminating against present and future female students in violation of Title IX for failing to provide female students with equal participation opportunities.

153. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass as set forth in the Class Allegations.

154. Districts are obligated to provide equal participation opportunities to girls and boys in a number substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments.

155. Districts fail to provide equal participation opportunities to girls in a number substantially proportionate to their enrollment.

156. The 1979 Policy Interpretation sets forth a three-part test to determine whether an institution is complying with its obligation to effectively accommodate girls' interests in sports: (1) participation opportunities are substantially proportionate to respective enrollments; (2) institutions have a history of expanding opportunities for female athletes; or (3) the institution can show that girls' interests have been fully and effectively accommodated by their present sports programs.

157. High schools in the Districts do not comply with any of the three tests.

158. Under the first test, each of the high schools in the Districts provides substantially greater opportunities for male students relative to their enrollment than female students.

159. The following table sets forth the participation opportunities and rates for girls, compared to boys, at the high schools in the Jordan School District during the past three years and establishes that the overall disparity in athletic opportunities at high schools in the Jordan School District is significant:

2014-15

	Sports Participation			Enrollment				Disparity	
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment%	Girls		Total
West Jordan	280	0.589	195	475	761	0.501	758	119	0.088
Riverton	502	0.594	343	845	987	0.491	404	211	0.103
Herriman	468	0.589	326	794	1156	0.505	138	228	0.084
Copper Hills	500	0.574	371	871	1274	0.509	227	50	0.065
Bingham	547	0.606	359	906	1129	0.486	194	233	0.120
Total	2297	0.591	1500	3797	5307	0.499	544	161	0.092

2015-16

	Sports Participation			Enrollment				Disparity
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment%	Girls	

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West Jordan	3 1 5	0.624	1 9 0	5 0 5	843	0.493	8 6 7	1 7 1 0	0.131
Riverton	4 8 9	0.586	3 4 6	8 3 5	1050	0.486	1 1 1 1	2 1 6 1	0.100
Herriman	5 5 8	0.600	3 7 2	9 3 0	1367	0.520	1 2 6 4	2 6 3 1	0.080
Copper Hills	5 1 8	0.592	3 5 7	8 7 5	1385	0.511	1 3 2 8	2 7 1 3	0.081
Bingham	5 6 3	0.623	3 4 1	9 0 4	1233	0.497	1 2 4 8	2 4 8 1	0.126
Total	2 4 4 3	0.603	1 6 0 6	4 0 4 9	5878	0.503	5 8 1 8	1 1 6 9 6	0.101

2016-17

	Sports Participation			Enrollment			Disparity		
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment%		Girls	Total
West Jordan	3 4 6	0.640	1 9 5	5 4 1	900	0.506	8 7 9	1 7 7 9	0.134
Riverton	4 9 7	0.591	3 4 4	8 4 1	1061	0.482	1 1 4 1	2 2 0 2	0.109
Herriman	5 8 6	0.608	3 7 8	9 6 4	1454	0.515	1 3 7 2	2 8 2 6	0.093
Copper Hills	5 0 5	0.550	4 1 3	9 1 8	1420	0.510	1 3 6 6	2 7 8 6	0.040

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Bingham	5 5 9	0.604	3 6 7	9 2 6	1293	0.508	1 2 5 1	2 5 4 4	0.095
Total	2 4 9 3	0.595	1 6 9 7	4 1 9 0	6128	0.505	6 0 0 9	1 2 1 3 7	0.090

160. Every single Jordan School District High School for each of the past three years has had a disparity of four percent or more, failing the first test. The Jordan School District as a whole fails the test as a whole with disparity in each year near ten percent.

161. The following table sets forth the participation opportunities and rates for girls, compared to boys, at the high schools in the Canyons School District during the past three years and establishes that the overall disparity in athletic opportunities at high schools in the Canyons School District is significant:

2014-15

	Sports Participation			Enrollment			Disparity	
	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment %	Girls		Total
Alta	0.636	2 2 8	6 2 6	864	0.510	8 2 9	1 6 9 3	0.125
Brighton	0.598	2 7 7	6 8 9	955	0.491	9 8 9	1 9 4 4	0.107
Comer Canyon	0.646	2 6 6	7 5 1	1021	0.523	9 3 3	1 9 5 4	0.123
Hillcrest	0.560	2 6 4	6 0 0	1069	0.505	1 0 4 9	2 1 1 8	0.055
Jordan	0.673	2 0 3	6 2 0	1067	0.530	9 4 6	2 0 1 3	0.143
Total	0.623	1 2 3 8	3 2 8 6	4976	0.512	4 7 4 6	9 7 2 2	0.111

2015-16

	Sports Participation		Enrollment		Boys	Enrollment %	Enrollment		Disparity
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Totals			Girls	Totals	
Alta	382	0.605	249	631	850	0.488	893	174	0.118
Brighton	419	0.575	310	729	1103	0.510	1088	215	0.064
Corner Canyon	531	0.591	368	900	1078	0.516	1088	190	0.074
Hillcrest	343	0.538	294	637	1091	0.503	1091	200	0.036
Jordan	542	0.640	305	850	1061	0.525	1091	30	0.115
	221	0.592	157	378	5183	0.509	999	11	0.083

2016-17

	Sports Participation		Enrollment		Boys	Enrollment %	Enrollment		Disparity
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Totals			Girls	Totals	
Alta	404	0.588	283	687	950	0.506	999	11	0.082

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Brighton	4 2 0	0.585	2 9 8	7 1 8	1041	0.500	1 0 4 0	2 0 8 1	0.085
Corner Canyon	5 1 4	0.577	3 7 7	8 9 1	1146	0.520	1 0 5 7	2 2 0 3	0.057
Hillcrest	3 6 1	0.560	2 8 4	6 4 5	1049	0.486	1 1 1 0	2 1 5 9	0.074
Jordan	4 1 8	0.668	2 0 8	6 2 6	1083	0.533	9 4 7	2 0 3 0	0.134
	2 1 1 7	0.593	1 4 5 0	3 5 6 7	5269	0.509	5 0 8 3	1 0 3 5 2	0.085

162. Every single Canyons School District High School for each of the past three years has had a disparity of 3.6 percent or more, failing the first test. The Canyons School District as a whole had a disparity of 8.5 to 11.1 percent in each year.

163. The following table sets forth the participation opportunities and rates for girls, compared to boys, at the high schools in the Canyons School District during the past three years and establishes that the overall disparity in athletic opportunities at high schools in the Canyon School District is significant:

2014-15

	Sports Participation		Enrollment		Boys	Enrollment %	G i r l s	T o t a l	Disparity
	B o y s	Boys' Sports %	G i r l s	T o t a l					
Cottonwood	2 9 2	0.585	2 0 7	4 9 9	808	0.486	8 5 3	1 6 6 1	0.099
Cyprus	2 4 8	0.573	1 8 5	4 3 3	809	0.496	8 2 3	1 6 3 2	0.077
Granger	3 1 4	0.579	2 2 8	5 4 2	1400	0.483	1 5 0 0	2 9 0 0	0.097
Hunter	2	0.564	2	5	997	0.496	1	2	0.068

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	8 3		1 9	0 2			0 1 3	0 1 0	
Olympus	3 4 3	0.584	2 4 4	5 8 7	747	0.496	7 5 9	1 5 0 6	0.088
Skyline	3 0 5	0.561	2 3 9	5 4 4	679	0.483	7 2 8	1 4 0 7	0.078
Kearns	2 6 1	0.592	1 8 0	4 4 1	1124	0.531	9 9 2	2 1 1 6	0.061
Taylorville	3 0 3	0.613	1 9 1	4 9 4	847	0.533	7 4 1	1 5 8 8	0.080
	2 3 4 9	0.581	1 6 9 3	4 0 4 2	7411	0.500	7 4 0 9	1 4 8 2 0	0.081

2015-16

	Sports Participation		Enrollment			Enrollment			
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment %	Girls	Total	Disparity
Cottonwood	2 9 6	0.566	2 2 7	5 2 3	818	0.514	7 7 3	1 5 9 1	0.052
Cyprus	2 9 2	0.603	1 9 2	4 8 4		#DIV/0!		0	#DIV/0!
Granger	3 1 4	0.560	2 4 7	5 6 1	1456	0.514	1 3 7 9	2 8 3 5	0.046
Hunter	3 7 5	0.567	2 8 6	6 6 1	1237	0.495	1 2 6 4	2 5 0 1	0.073
Olympus	4 2	0.577	3 1	7 3	738	0.504	7 2	1 4	0.072

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	4		1	5			5	6	
Skyline	3 8 2	0.545	3 1 9	7 0 1	681	0.485	7 2 2	1 4 0 3	0.060
Kearns	2 7 0	0.584	1 9 2	4 6 2	1148	0.528	1 0 2 6	2 1 7 4	0.056
Taylorville	2 8 8	0.583	2 0 6	4 9 4	855	0.518	7 9 5	1 6 5 0	0.065
	2 6 4 1	0.572	1 9 8 0	4 6 2 1	6933	0.509	6 6 8 4	1 3 6 1 7	0.062

2016-17

	Sports Participation			Enrollment					
	Boys	Boys' Sports %	Girls	Total	Boys	Enrollment %	Girls	Total	Disparity
Cottonwood	3 4 2	0.625	2 0 5	5 4 7	1070	0.516	1 0 0 3	2 0 7 3	0.109
Cyprus	3 7 1	0.616	2 3 1	6 0 2	1309	0.520	1 2 0 7	2 5 1 6	0.096
Granger	3 6 8	0.573	2 7 4	6 4 2	1508	0.513	1 4 3 2	2 9 4 0	0.060
Hunter	3 1 6	0.560	2 4 8	5 6 4	1236	0.502	1 2 2 4	2 4 6 0	0.058
Kearns	4 1 4	0.634	2 3 9	6 5 3	1099	0.511	1 0 5 0	2 1 4 9	0.123
Olympus	4 0	0.572	3 0	7 1	796	0.503	7 8	1 5	0.069

	9		6	5			5	8	
								1	
Skyline	3	0.576	2	6	678	0.473	7	1	0.103
	7		7	4			5	4	
	4		5	9			4	3	
								2	
Taylorsville	2	0.589	1	4	835	0.501	8	1	0.088
	8		9	8			3	6	
	5		9	4			2	6	
								7	
	2	0.593	1	4	8531	0.507	8	1	0.086
	8		9	8			2	6	
	7		7	5			8	8	
	9		7	6			7	1	
								8	

164. Every single Granite School District High School for each of the past three years has had a disparity of 4.6 percent or more, failing the first test. The Granite School District as a whole had a disparity of 6.2 to 8.6 percent during the past three years.

165. This Court has entered summary judgment against the Districts on the first test after the Districts conceded that they do not provide substantially proportionate participation opportunities to girls.

166. Under the second test, Districts cannot demonstrate a history or continuing practice of expanding participation opportunities for girls because the high schools within the Districts are members of the UHSAA, and UHSAA has not added any new girls sports in 27 years and the only action it has taken to expand opportunities for girls was to add separate golf teams nearly a decade ago.

167. While UHSAA did recently approve lacrosse as a new sport, it did so for both boys and girls and it is anticipated that at least as many boys as girls will participate in lacrosse, increasing the disparity in athletic opportunities at the high schools in the Districts instead of remedying the disparity.

168. This Court has entered summary judgment against the Districts on the second test because there was no genuine dispute of material fact as to either a history or a continuing practice of girls sports expansion that is demonstrably responsive to the developing interests of their female students.

169. Under the third test, Districts cannot demonstrate that they have effectively accommodated the interests of their female students because they have done nothing to survey or otherwise evaluate the interests of their female students.

170. In response to a public records request, Districts provided no documentation of any plans, surveys, assessments, or discussions related to any of the Districts' efforts to evaluate the interests of their female students or to evaluate whether its schools complied with Title IX.

171. Plaintiffs and the Female Athlete Class will be irreparably harmed if Districts continue to refuse to offer girls football teams because Plaintiffs' enrollment in high school is limited in time so they will lose their opportunity to play if injunctive relief is not granted. There is no adequate remedy at law for this harm.

172. The continuing harm caused by Districts' sex discrimination far outweighs any possible harm caused to Districts if injunctive relief is granted.

173. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class will lose out on the lifetime benefits from participation in sports if injunctive relief is not granted and monetary damages are not adequate to compensate Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class for the

harm.

174. Injunctive relief will promote the public's interest in ending sex discrimination in public schools.

175. As a result of Districts' discriminatory actions, Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass have been denied their civil right to participate on sports teams and the accompanying educational, physical, psychological, and academic benefits of participating in athletics.

176. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief and permanent injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Districts to comply with Title IX's equal accommodation test.

177. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief in the form of an order suspending the male sports programs at the Districts until the Districts comply with Title IX's equal accommodation test.

178. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief in the form of an order suspending any expansion of the male sports programs at the Districts until the Districts comply with Title IX's equal accommodation test.

179. A present and actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass and Districts concerning their rights and respective duties. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class allege that Districts have violated their rights and the rights of those similarly situated, under federal anti-discrimination laws. Declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate.

180. Plaintiffs and the Female Athletes Class and Football Subclass have been required to retain legal counsel and are entitled to recover attorney fees and expenses from Districts under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Title IX – Failure to Provide Girls Football)

(Brought Against Districts)

181. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing allegations.

182. Districts have been and are discriminating against present and future female students in violation of Title IX for failing to provide female students with the opportunity to play football on girls football teams.

183. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Football Subclass as set forth in the Class Allegations.

184. Under the 1979 Policy Interpretation, high schools within the Districts must offer football to girls if the Districts offer football to boys, have historically provided limited opportunities for girls, and there is sufficient interest among girls to sustain viable teams and a reasonable expectation for interscholastic competition.

185. Each of the Jordan School District High Schools offers boys football teams.

186. Each of the Granite School District High Schools offers boys football teams.

187. Each of the Canyons School District High Schools offers boys football teams.

188. None of the Jordan School District High Schools offer girls football teams.

189. None of the Granite School District High Schools offer girls football teams.

190. None of the Canyons School District High Schools offer girls football teams.

191. Each of the Jordan School District High Schools has historically limited and currently limit the opportunities for girls to participate in sports.

192. The Jordan School District High Schools have historically limited and currently limit opportunities to girls to participate in sports as compared to boys. The following table shows the numbers of girls compared to boys who have participated in sports at each of the high schools in the Jordan School District over the past three school years:

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
West Jordan	280	195	315	190	346	195
Riverton	502	343	489	346	497	344
Herriman	468	326	558	372	586	378
Copper Hills	500	371	518	357	505	413
Bingham	547	355	563	341	559	367
	2297	1590	2443	1606	2493	1697

193. Boys attending high schools in Jordan School District High Schools had 44 percent, 52 percent, and 47 percent more athletic participation and opportunities than girls during the 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 school years, respectively.

194. Each of the Granite School District High Schools have historically limited and currently limit opportunities to girls to participate in sports as compared to boys. The following table shows the numbers of girls compared to boys who have participated in sports at each of the Granite School District High Schools over the past three school years:

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cottonwood	292	207	296	227	342	205
Cyprus	248	185	292	192	371	231
Granger	314	228	314	247	368	274

Hunter	283	219	375	286	316	248
Kearns	261	180	270	192	414	239
Olympus	343	244	424	311	409	306
Skyline	305	239	382	319	374	275
Taylorville	303	191	288	206	285	199
	2349	1693	2641	1980	2879	1977

195. Boys attending Granite School District High Schools had 43 percent, 33 percent, and 46 percent more athletic participation and opportunities than girls during the 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 school years, respectively.

196. Each of the Canyons School District High Schools have historically limited and currently limit opportunities to girls to participate in sports as compared to boys. The following table shows the numbers of girls compared to boys who have participated in sports at each of the Canyon School District High Schools over the past three school years:

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Alta	398	228	382	249	404	283
Brighton	412	277	419	310	420	298
Comer Canyo[illegible text]	485	266	531	368	514	377
Hillcrest	336	264	343	294	361	284
Jordan	417	203	542	305	418	208
	2048	1238	2217	1526	2117	1450

197. Boys attending Canyons School District High Schools had 65 percent, 45 percent, and 46 percent more athletic participation and opportunities than girls during the 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 school years, respectively.

198. The Court has granted summary judgment against the Districts that the Districts do not provide substantially proportionate athletic participation opportunities for girls and cannot show that they have a history or continuing practice of

expansion which is demonstrably responsive to the developing interests and abilities of female students.

199. There is sufficient interest and ability among female students attending high schools in the Districts who want to play football to sustain viable teams and a reasonable expectation of interscholastic competition for those teams.

200. The average football roster size in the youth football league that serves the Salt Lake County area, Ute Conference, Inc., is 19 players, with some teams having as few as 14 players.

201. Only 14 girls who wanted to play football at any given high school would be sufficient to form a viable high school football team.

202. Plaintiff S.G. helped form an all girls football league in Spring 2015 called Utah Girls Tackle Football League, Inc. (“UGTFL”).

203. Participation in the UGTFL grew from 50 in 2015 to over 200 in 2017 and continues to grow.

204. The majority of girls who play in the UGTFL reside within the Districts’ boundaries and either attend or will attend high school at one of the Districts’ high schools.

205. Although data on the difference in interest and participation in independent community recreational teams and official high school football teams is not available, based on anecdotal observation and general community interest among boys, it is anticipated that the interest among class members in participation in an official high school football team would exceed the interest in participation in an independent community recreational league.

206. More girls would be interested in playing football for their high school team than a recreational league team because (1) they could play for their high school team on the high school football field on Friday nights under the lights with cheerleaders and the school band supporting them, (2) they could earn a varsity letter and other awards and recognition that are considered by many colleges and universities in making admission and scholarship decisions, (3) they would have higher quality coaches, (4) they could compete for regional and state championships, (5) they could earn credit toward graduation for physical education class, and (6) they could have their accomplishments highlighted and recognized during school pep rallies, in school newspapers and websites, on school social media pages, and in local and national news outlets. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c)(2) through (10) (requiring equal treatment of girls’ teams in terms of equipment, coaching, facilities, and publicity).

207. Plaintiffs and the Football Subclass will be irreparably harmed if Districts continue to refuse to offer girls football teams because Plaintiffs’ enrollment in high school is limited in time so they will lose their opportunity to play girls high school football if injunctive relief is not granted. There is no adequate remedy at law for this harm.

208. The continuing harm caused by Districts’ sex discrimination far outweighs any possible harm caused to Districts if injunctive relief is granted.

209. Plaintiffs will lose out on the lifetime benefits from participation in sports if injunctive relief is not granted. Monetary damages are not adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for the harm.

210. Injunctive relief will promote the public’s interest in ending sex discrimination in public schools.

211. As a result of Districts’ discriminatory actions, Plaintiffs have been denied their civil right to participate on a girls football team and the accompanying educational, physical, psychological, and academic benefits of participating in athletics.

212. Plaintiffs are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief and permanent injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Districts to offer girls football at the high schools in the Districts for Districts’ violation of Title IX’s requirement that institutions offer football to girls if they offer it to boys and enough girls are interested in playing football to form teams

that can compete against each other.

213. A present and actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Districts concerning their rights and respective duties. Plaintiffs allege that Districts have violated their rights and the rights of those similarly situated, under federal anti-discrimination laws. Declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate.

214. Plaintiffs have been required to retain legal counsel and are entitled to recover attorney fees and expenses from Districts under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Title IX – Failure to Provide Equal Treatment and Benefits)

(Brought Against Districts)

215. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing allegations.

216. Districts have been and are currently discriminating against present and future female students in violation of Title IX for failing to provide female students with equal treatment and benefits.

217. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Football Subclass as set forth in the Class Allegations.

218. Districts are obligated to provide equal treatment and benefits to girls as they do boys. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c)(2) through (10) (requiring equal treatment of girls' teams in terms of equipment, coaching, facilities, and publicity).

219. Districts fail to provide equal treatment and benefits to girls as they do boys because Districts give boys the right and opportunity to use the high school football fields, stadiums, facilities, but do not provide girls the same treatment and benefits. Similarly, high schools in the Districts provide significant publicity to boys football teams but do not provide similar publicity to girls football teams since they do not offer girls football.

220. Plaintiffs and Football Subclass will be irreparably harmed if Districts continue to refuse to offer girls football teams because Plaintiffs' enrollment in high school is limited in time so they will lose their opportunity to play if injunctive relief is not granted. There is no adequate remedy at law for this harm.

221. The continuing harm caused by Districts' sex discrimination far outweighs any possible harm caused to Districts if injunctive relief is granted.

222. Plaintiffs and Football Subclass will lose out on the lifetime benefits from participation in sports if injunctive relief is not granted and monetary damages are not adequate to compensate Plaintiffs and Football Subclass for the harm.

223. Injunctive relief will promote the public's interest in ending sex discrimination in public schools.

224. As a result of Districts' discriminatory actions, Plaintiffs and Football Subclass have been denied their civil right to use the football fields, stadium, and facilities on a girls football team and the accompanying educational, physical, psychological, and academic benefits of participating in athletics.

225. Plaintiffs and Football Subclass are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief and permanent injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Districts to offer girls football at the high schools in the Districts for Districts' violation of Title IX's requirement to provide equal treatment and benefits to girls.

226. A present and actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Football Subclass and Districts concerning their rights and respective duties. Plaintiffs and Football Subclass allege that Districts have violated their rights and the rights of those similarly situated, under federal anti-discrimination laws. Declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate.

227. Plaintiffs and Football Subclass have been required to retain legal counsel and are entitled to recover attorney fees and expenses from Districts under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Equal Protection Clause as Enforced by 42 USC § 1983)

(Brought Against UHSAA and individual District Defendants)

228. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing allegations.

229. UHSAA and individual District Defendants have violated Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass' rights under the United States Constitution.

230. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of members of the Football Subclass as set forth in the Class Allegations.

231. Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass are United States citizens or otherwise have standing to bring an equal protection claim because they suffered an injury directly traceable to UHSAA and individual District Defendants' conduct.

232. The Equal Protection Clause confers a federal constitutional right to be free from sex discrimination and prohibits state actors from discriminating on the basis of sex.

233. Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, UHSAA and individual District Defendants may be held liable for violating Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass' constitutional rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment.

234. Defendants are state actors.

235. By failing to provide female student athletes with the same treatment and benefits as male student athletes and by failing to offer girls football teams, UHSAA and individual District Defendants have purposefully discriminated against female students, including Plaintiffs and Football Subclass, on the basis of their sex, and have intentionally deprived Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass of their constitutionally secured right to equal protection secured by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

236. Given its history of non-compliance with Title IX and knowledge of providing thousands fewer athletic opportunities to females than males for over 40 years, UHSAA and individual District Defendants have failed to provide equal athletic participation opportunities to the Districts' female student athletes. Therefore, their actions constitute an intentional and/or knowing disregard for Plaintiffs' constitutional rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

237. When UHSAA and individual District Defendants denied Districts' female athletes equal participation opportunities, they did so acting as state actors and under color of law for purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

238. Due to differences in the sexes, Defendants violate the Equal Protection Clause by failing to provide separate football teams for girls.

239. Football is the country's most popular sport.

240. Football is the sport with the greatest participation by boys in high school athletics, including boys who attend Jordan School District High Schools, Granite School District High Schools, and Canyons School District High Schools.

241. Girls are not given the same opportunity to play football if they are forced to play on boys' teams and compete against their bigger, stronger, and faster male classmates.

242. The foregoing conduct by UHSAA and individual District Defendants constitutes a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as enforced by 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

243. Plaintiffs members of the Football Subclass will be irreparably harmed if UHSAA and individual District Defendants continue to refuse to offer girls football teams because Plaintiffs' enrollment in high school is limited in time so they will lose their opportunity to play if injunctive relief is not granted. There is no adequate remedy at law for this harm.

244. The continuing harm caused by UHSAA and individual District Defendants' sex discrimination far outweighs any possible harm caused to Districts if injunctive relief is granted.

245. Plaintiffs and the members of the Football Subclass will lose out on the lifetime benefits from participation in sports if injunctive relief is not granted and monetary damages are not adequate to compensate Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass for the harm.

246. Injunctive relief will promote the public's interest in ending sex discrimination in public schools.

247. As a direct and proximate result of conduct by UHSAA and individual District Defendants, Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass have been denied their civil right to participate on a girls football team and the accompanying educational, physical, psychological, and academic benefits of participating in athletics.

248. Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass are entitled to expedited preliminary injunctive relief and permanent injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Districts to offer girls football at the high schools in the Districts for UHSAA and individual District Defendants violation of the United States Constitution's requirement to provide equal participation opportunities to girls.

249. A present and actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass on the one hand and UHSAA and individual District Defendants on the other hand concerning their rights and respective duties. Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass allege that UHSAA and individual District Defendants have violated their rights and the rights of those similarly situated, under the United States Constitution. Declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate.

250. Plaintiffs and members of the Football Subclass have been required to retain legal counsel and are entitled to recover attorney fees and expenses from UHSAA and individual District Defendants under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court:

1. Certify the first cause of action for violation of Title IX's equal accommodation test as a class action on behalf of the following class ("Female Athletes Class"):

All present and future Jordan, Canyon, and Granite school district female high school students who seek to participate and/or are or were deterred from participating in athletics.

2. Certify the first cause of action for violation of Title IX’s equal accommodation test as a class action on behalf of the following subclass (“Football Subclass”):

All present and future Jordan, Canyon, and Granite school district female high school students who seek to participate and/or are or were deterred from participating on girls high school football teams.

3. Certify the second cause of action for violation of Title IX’s treatment of contact sports on behalf of the Football Subclass.
4. Certify the third cause of action for violation of Title IX’s equal treatment test on behalf of the Football Subclass.
5. Certify the fourth cause of action for violation of the Equal Protection Clause on behalf of the Football Subclass.
6. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining Districts from continuing to discriminate against female students by failing to provide them with substantially proportionate athletic participation opportunities;
7. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction suspending Districts’ boys sports programs until the Districts provide substantially proportionate athletic participation opportunities to girls;
8. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Districts from expanding their boys sports programs until the Districts provide substantially proportionate athletic participation opportunities to girls;
9. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction suspending Districts’ boys football programs until the Districts provide girls football teams;
10. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction ordering the Districts to offer girls football teams at each of their high schools and to provide equal treatment to those teams;
11. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction ordering the UHSAA to sanction girls football;
12. Maintain jurisdiction over this matter to monitor Defendants’ compliance with court orders;
13. Award Plaintiffs, Female Athletes Class, and Football Subclass their reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
14. Order other such relief as the court deems appropriate.

PLAINTIFFS DEMAND A JURY TRIAL AS TO ALL ISSUE TRIABLE BY JURY

Dated this 7th day of June, 2018.

/s Brent Gordon

Brent Gordon

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
