

GSA Clubs at School	<p>Under the <u>federal Equal Access Act</u>, a public school permitting any non-curricular club must also allow students to form a GSA. The school must also treat the GSA the same as it does any other non-curricular club in terms of access to facilities, resources, and opportunities to advertise.</p> <p><u>LCSB po2430</u> DISTRICT-SPONSORED CLUBS AND ACTIVITIES</p>	Schools will permit students to form GSA clubs. The clubs will comply with S. B. Rule 4.06 "Student Clubs and Organizations."
Individual Expression	<u>First Amendment</u> guarantees students have a right to individual expression and identity at school.	Schools will respect the rights of students who are open about their sexual orientation or gender identity, or who question their orientation or gender identity. Also, see Topic Privacy .
Locker Rooms & Restrooms	Neither federal nor Florida state law requires or prohibits schools to allow a transgender student access to the locker room corresponding to their gender identity.	<p>All students are allowed to access locker rooms and restrooms that are consistent with their gender identity or be provided appropriate accommodations. If the parent and student have requested privacy and nondisclosure about their child's gender identity within their LCS LGBTQIA+ Plan and have agreed that the student will change clothes, shower, and use the restroom facilities in a private manner for all students, no further action is needed by school administration. Upon notification or determination of a student who is open about their gender identity circumstance, parents of the affected students will be notified of reasonable accommodation options available. (See the sample parent notification example below.)</p> <p>If accommodations are desired, decisions should be made on case-by-case basis, and should be student driven, with support of district and school staff and participation of parents. However, no student should be required to use a single-user restroom.</p> <p><i>Parent notification example:</i> "All students are allowed to access locker rooms and restrooms that are consistent with their gender identity or be provided appropriate accommodations. A circumstance has occurred of student who is open about their gender identity is in your child's Physical Education class or extra/co-curricular activity. If you are requesting accommodation for your student, please contact school administration to discuss reasonable accommodation options."</p>
Names and Pronouns	Neither federal nor Florida state law requires or prohibits schools to call a student by a requested	The parent or student of legal age will notify the school of the preferred name and gender pronoun corresponding to their gender identity. The parent or student of legal age can add the preferred name and preferred pronoun into Student Information System

	<p>name or use gender pronouns consistent with their gender identity. However, <u>Chapter 1014, Florida Statutes</u> does reserve the right to the parent to direct the education and care as well as to direct the upbringing of his or her minor child.</p>	<p>portal or request it be done by the school. Additional services (referral to student services personnel or community resources) may be needed.</p> <p>Faculty and staff shall use the preferred name and pronoun listed in the Student Information System.</p>
Official Documents	<p>Official Documentation is required to reflect a change in name and/or gender in a student's official school records.</p> <p><u>FAC 64V-1.003</u>: Birth Certificate Amendment documentary evidence requirements.</p>	<p>School will only modify student records to reflect a change in legal name or gender upon receipt of an official document. While official student records must contain the student's legal name, schools should permit the use of preferred name on unofficial records to assist staff in calling the student the preferred name. <i>The guardian or student of legal age can add the preferred name and preferred pronoun in the Student Information System.</i></p>
Overnight activities	<p>Neither federal nor Florida state law requires or prohibits school personnel to adhere to the requests of a student.</p>	<p>All students are allowed to attend school overnight activities. If parents or students have concerns about rooming assignments based on religious or privacy concerns, they may request accommodations.</p> <p>If accommodations are desired, decisions should be made on a case-by-case basis, and should be student-driven, with the support of district and school staff and participation of parents. School staff who are aware of a transgender student participating in overnight activities should refer to the student's LCS Welcoming and Affirming Plan for preferred accommodations and the student's preferences on who is allowed to know they are transgender.</p> <p><i>Language to be included in overnight activity permission form district-wide: "All students are allowed to attend school sponsored overnight activities. Parents or students who have concerns about rooming assignments for their student's upcoming overnight event based on religious or privacy concerns may request an accommodation. If you are requesting accommodations for your student, please contact school administration to discuss reasonable accommodation options."</i></p> <p><i>Parent notification example:</i> <i>"All students are allowed to attend school sponsored overnight activities. A circumstance-student who is open about their gender identity is in your child's overnight trip that could have concerns based on religious or privacy. If you are requesting</i></p>

		accommodations for your student, please contact school administration to discuss reasonable accommodations options.”
Parent Notification	<u>Chapter 1014, Florida Statutes</u> requires the parent to be notified if there is a change in a students’ mental, emotional, or physical health or wellbeing.	School personnel will notify a parent if there is a change in a student’s services or monitoring related to the student’s mental, emotional, or physical health or wellbeing, unless a reasonably prudent person would believe that disclosure would result in abuse, abandonment, or neglect, as those terms are defined in s. 39.01. Under those circumstances school personnel must report the potential harm to the Florida Department of Children and Families.
Privacy	<u>Article 1 Section 23 of Florida constitution</u> recognizes the federal constitutional right to privacy , which extends to students in a school setting.	<p>School personnel will not disclose information about a student’s sexual orientation, gender identity or questions they may have about their sexual orientation or gender identity.</p> <p>A student’s sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression should not be shared with others without their input and permission. All LGBTQIA+ students have the right to participate in the decision-making process for deciding when and to whom their gender identity or expression and sexual orientation is shared unless it is directly related to concerns about the student’s health and safety. For parents who have concerns about their child’s well-being and have contacted the school district, administration and guidance, a meeting will be coordinated with the parent and student. School personnel must not intentionally withhold information from parents unless a reasonably prudent person would believe that disclosure would result in abuse, abandonment, or neglect, as those terms are defined in s. 39.01. Under those circumstances school personnel must report the potential harm to the Florida Department of Children and Families.</p>
Prom/Dances	The <u>federal law Title IX and First Amendment court cases</u> prohibits excluding same-sex couples from school-sponsored proms and dances.	<p>Schools will allow same-sex couples to attend school sponsored proms and dances and dress in a manner that is affirming to their gender identity or gender expression.</p> <p>Schools will not dictate clothing choices based on the sex of the student.</p>
Single-sex Classes and Activities at School	<u>Title IX Gender Specific Activities</u> Title IX regulations permit offering single-sex classes under certain circumstances. The general rule under Title IX is that a recipient may not exclude, separate, deny benefits to, or otherwise treat differently any person on the basis of sex in its education programs or activities—including classes and extracurricular	Students can join a school sponsored club that corresponds to their gender identity. Students can be separated by sex in class for contact sports in physical education classes and other topics such as Human Growth and Development.