

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

B.E. and S.E., minor children by their	)	
mother, legal guardian, and next friend, L.E.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No. 2:21-cv-415
	)	
VIGO COUNTY SCHOOL CORPORATION;	)	
PRINCIPAL, TERRE HAUTE NORTH VIGO	)	
HIGH SCHOOL, in his official capacity,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Damages**

**Introduction**

1. B.E. and S.E. are transgender students attending Terre Haute North Vigo High School, one of the high schools within the Vigo County School Corporation. They have been diagnosed with gender dysphoria and are under the care of physicians. They have been prescribed hormones that they will begin taking this month. They have requested that they be able to use male restrooms and the male locker room in the school as they identify as male, even though their birth certificates note their gender at birth as female. Employees of defendant Vigo County School Corporation have denied this request. B.E. and S.E. have also asked to be addressed by the names they use that reflect their gender identity and with male pronouns. However, several substitute teachers refuse to use these names and pronouns, instead using the names that reflect their gender at birth and female

pronouns. The Principal of the High School has refused to direct the teachers to use these names and male pronouns. Additionally, the Principal has indicated that the plaintiffs must be listed by their birth names in the school yearbook. Defendants' failure to recognize the plaintiffs as male and to allow them to use male restrooms and the male locker room and to require that they be addressed by the names and pronouns consistent with their male gender violates both the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a). They are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as their damages.

#### **Jurisdiction, venue, and cause of action**

2. This Court has jurisdiction of this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
4. Declaratory relief is authorized by Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.
5. Plaintiffs bring their claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, of rights secured by the United States Constitution and as a private cause of action directly pursuant to Title IX as authorized by *Cannon v. University of Chicago*, 441 U.S. 677, 717 (1979).

#### **Parties**

6. B.E. is a minor child who resides in Vigo County, Indiana.

7. S.E. is a minor child who resides in Vigo County, Indiana.
8. The Vigo County School Corporation is a public-school corporation providing educational services in Vigo County, Indiana.
9. The Principal of Terre Haute North Vigo High School is the duly appointed principal of the school and is sued in his official capacity.

**Factual allegations**

10. B.E. and S.E. are siblings who attend high school at Terre Haute North Vigo High School.
11. They are currently freshmen.
12. Although the gender assigned to both B.E. and S.E. at birth, and noted on their birth certificates, was female, they have long identified themselves as male.
13. Both plaintiffs, while they were in elementary school, identified themselves as male and started using male first names and some teachers and students began using these male names at their request and at the request of their mother.
14. For some time, the plaintiffs have made themselves masculine in appearance by wearing male clothing and wearing their hair in a masculine manner.
15. They have requested that they be referred to by their male first names and that male pronouns be used when school employees and students refer to them. Their mother has also made this request.

16. The plaintiffs are seen by health professionals at Riley Children's Hospital in Indianapolis.

17. The health professionals have diagnosed the plaintiffs as having gender dysphoria.

18. The health professionals have indicated that the plaintiffs should be able to use bathrooms and locker rooms that are congruent with their male gender.

19. The health professionals have prescribed male hormones for the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs are to begin taking them on November 9, 2021.

20. L.E., the mother of the plaintiffs, has had telephonic and in-person meetings with administrators at Terre Haute North Vigo High School to request that the plaintiffs be allowed to use the restrooms and locker room congruent with their male genders.

21. Prior to the last meeting, in mid-October, L.E. sent the administrators information specifying that federal law and the Constitution require that transgender students be allowed to use bathrooms and locker rooms that are consistent with their gender identities.

22. Nevertheless, school administrators have specified that the plaintiffs cannot use the male restrooms and locker rooms.

23. Instead, school personnel indicated that the plaintiffs could use the female restrooms or the unisex bathroom in the health room at the high school.

24. At the last meeting between L.E. and the Principal and Vice-Principal, the Vice-Principal indicated that they had consulted with executive staff of the School Corporation and that the Corporation had consulted with its lawyer and that the plaintiffs would not be allowed to use the male facilities.

25. The defendants have refused to allow plaintiffs to use the restrooms and locker rooms consistent with their gender identities, even though defendants have been informed of the recommendations of the health professionals at Riley Hospital and despite being informed that the plaintiffs will begin hormone therapy on November 9 of this year.

26. The single restroom that is in the health office is not a viable substitute for the male restrooms at the High School for several reasons.

27. First, the health office is much further from plaintiffs' classes than the male restrooms used by their fellow students and there is insufficient time between classes to travel back and forth.

28. Moreover, both plaintiffs have had serious digestive and intestinal issues since their births, and they are prescribed and take powerful laxatives. Because of this, at times they simply are not able to travel the greater distance to the health center without the risk of bowel accidents.

29. Because of their medical issues, plaintiffs' medical professionals have informed the High School that plaintiffs should be excused from their classes as needed to use the

restroom. The High School has acceded to this request. However, due to the great distance between plaintiffs' classes and the health center, if either plaintiff goes to the restroom during class, he will miss more of the class than he would if he could use the male restrooms that are much closer.

30. Gender dysphoria is characterized by depression and anxiety because of the mismatch between a person's gender at birth and the person's gender identity. Being denied the ability to live one's gender identity to the greatest extent possible will heighten the depression and anxiety. And, being allowed to live one's life consistent with one's gender identity ameliorates the consequences of gender dysphoria.

31. Plaintiffs suffer depression and anxiety as a result of their gender dysphoria.

32. Using a female restroom at this point would undermine the need that plaintiffs have to live as males and would heighten their depression and anxiety and would cause them harm.

33. Using a female restroom would also subject them and other students to discomfort, as the plaintiffs are masculine in appearance, and will only become more so as their hormone therapy has its intended masculinizing effects.

34. Similarly, the use of the restroom in the health office, even if it was physically close to where the students are located, and even if it was open, would emphasize to the plaintiffs and others that the plaintiffs are "different" and would undermine their need to live as males and would cause psychological distress and harm.

35. Plaintiffs currently attempt to use the restroom in the health office, and this increases the negative psychological consequences caused by their gender dysphoria. At times it has been locked and the plaintiffs had to uncomfortably wait.

36. Because they do not have permission to use the male restrooms, the plaintiffs frequently have to avoid using the bathroom at all, which causes them discomfort.

37. Substitute teachers insist on referring to plaintiffs by their female names given to them at birth and insist on referring to them using female pronouns.

38. This also causes plaintiffs psychological distress as it serves to reemphasize the disconnect between their gender at birth and their gender identity.

39. L.E. has requested that the Principal instruct teachers to refer to the plaintiffs by male pronouns and by the names that they are currently using that are consistent with their gender identities.

40. The Principal has refused to do this and has instead indicated that staff may refer to the plaintiffs by female pronouns and by the female names on their birth certificates.

41. The Principal has also indicated that the plaintiffs will have to be referred to by their birth names in the Terre Haute North Vigo High School's yearbook.

42. Plaintiffs are being caused continuing depression, anxiety, and mental distress, and other injuries, by the actions of defendants.

43. Plaintiffs are being caused irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

44. The Vigo County School Corporation is a recipient of federal funding and is an entity covered by Title IX.

45. At all times defendants have acted and have failed to act under color of state law.

46. The actions and inactions of defendants represent intentional discrimination and have caused damages to plaintiffs.

### **Legal claims**

47. The failure of defendants to allow plaintiffs to use male restrooms and locker rooms at Terre Haute North Vigo High School and to require that plaintiffs be referred to as males, using the names consistent with their gender identities, represents unlawful discrimination because of sex in violation of Title IX, 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

48. The failure of defendants to allow plaintiffs to use male restrooms and locker rooms at Terre Haute North Vigo High School and to require that plaintiffs be referred to as males, using the names consistent with their gender identities, violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

WHEREFORE, B.E. and S.E. request that this Court:

- a. Accept jurisdiction of this case and set it for prompt hearing.
- b. Declare that defendants have violated the plaintiffs' rights for the reasons noted above.
- c. Enter a preliminary injunction, later to be made permanent, requiring defendants to allow B.E. and S.E. to use male restrooms and the male locker room and further requiring that the plaintiffs be referred to by school personnel, and in school publications, as male, using the names associated with their gender identities.



- d. Award plaintiffs their damages.
- e. Award plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
- f. Award all other proper relief.

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