

School Board

Uniform Grievance Procedure ¹

A student, parent/guardian, employee, or community member should notify any District Complaint Manager if he or she believes that the School Board, its employees, or its agents have violated his or her rights guaranteed by the State or federal Constitution, State or federal statute, or Board policy^{2,3}, or has a complaint regarding any one of the following: ³

1. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq. ⁴

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¹ State or federal law requires this subject matter be covered by policy and controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. Employee grievance procedures are a mandatory subject of bargaining and cannot be changed without the employee exclusive representative's consent. This policy and its companion sample policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*, are in addition to, and not a substitute for, the employee grievance procedure contained in a collective bargaining agreement.

A grievance procedure is required by many civil rights acts and implementing regulations, including those listed. For the sake of consistency and ease of administration, this policy consolidates all board grievance procedures, excluding Title IX sexual harassment complaints (see sample policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*) into one policy, except those contained in collective bargaining agreements. See the cross references for the policies referring to this uniform grievance procedure policy.

² Including the phrase "guaranteed by the State or federal Constitution, State or federal statute, or Board policy" broadens the scope of this policy beyond the items listed. Consult the board attorney regarding whether to retain this phrase and/or to otherwise limit the scope of this policy.

³ The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq.) is not included in the list of statutes that may serve as the basis of a grievance, and attorneys disagree whether it should be. Many believe that IDEA provides the exclusive remedy; others believe that including IDEA allows parents/guardians an opportunity to get their position before the board. Unique and specific complaint resolution mechanisms are expressly provided under IDEA, Article 14 of the School Code, and their respective implementing regulations. These mechanisms follow: (1) IDEA at 20 U.S.C. §1415 (procedural safeguards-mediation and due process); (2) IDEA regulations at 34 C.F.R. §§300.151-300.153 (state complaints), 300.506 (mediation), and 300.507 et seq. (due process); (3) 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02a (mediation and due process) and 5/14-8.02b (expedited due process); and (4) special education regulations at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§226.560 (Mediation), 226.570 (State Complaint Procedures), and Subpart G (due process). A board that would like to include IDEA should consult the board attorney.

⁴ The Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act (ADAAA) (Pub. L. 110-325), made significant changes to the Americans with Disabilities Act's definition of disability by broadening the scope of coverage. The ADAAA also overturned a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions that interpreted the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 in a way that made it difficult to prove that impairments were a disability. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC) regulations, 29 C.F.R. Part 1630, are at: www.eeoc.gov/eeoc-disability-related-resources/laws-and-regulations-related-disability-discrimination.

Boards should consult with their attorneys regarding how the ADAAA and its implementing regulations impact their districts.

Title II of the ADA of 1990 also includes website accessibility. The *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines* (WCAG) Version 2.1, Level AA is the formal federal legal standard for public accommodation websites, including school districts. The compliance date for districts is 4-24-26 or 4-26-27, depending upon the size of the population where the district is located. 28 C.F.R. §§35.104 and 35.200 et seq. See the U.S. Dept. of Justice's *Fact Sheet: New Rule on the Accessibility of Web Content and Mobile Apps Provided by State and Local Governments* (4-8-24), at: <https://www.ada.gov/resources/2024-03-08-web-rule/>. WCAG 2.1 is available at: www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.75 also requires school districts to ensure their *Internet websites or web services* comply with Level AA of the WCAG 2.1 or any revised version of those guidelines. *Internet website or web service* means "any third party online curriculum that is made available to enrolled students or the public by a school district through the Internet." Id.

2. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*, excluding Title IX complaints governed by Board policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*
3. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §791 *et seq.*⁵
4. Discrimination and/or harassment on the basis of race, color, or national origin prohibited by the Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d *et seq.*; and/or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.* (see Board policy 2:270, *Discrimination and Harassment on the Basis of Race, Color, and National Origin Prohibited*)⁶
5. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.* (see also number 4, above, for discrimination and/or harassment on the basis of race, color, or national origin)
6. Sexual harassment prohibited by the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act⁷, 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a); Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/; and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of

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⁵ See f/n 4's discussion of website accessibility above. See also the discussion in f/n 2 of sample policy 8:70, *Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities*.

⁶ 105 ILCS 5/22-95(b)(1)(B), added by P.A. 103-472, requires a district to have an internal process for filing a complaint regarding a violation of its policy (or policies) prohibiting discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, and retaliation. Sample policy 2:270, *Discrimination and Harassment on the Basis of Race, Color, and National Origin Prohibited*, utilizes this policy as an internal complaint process. See also sample administrative procedure 2:270-AP, *Prevention and Response Program for Complaints of Discrimination and Harassment Based on Race, Color, and National Origin*, which includes additional procedures to be followed when responding to complaints of discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, and national origin.

⁷ 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a) requires governmental entities (including school districts) to adopt an ordinance or resolution establishing a policy to prohibit sexual harassment that contains certain prescribed elements. See sample policy 5:20, *Workplace Harassment Prohibited*, at f/n 3 and subhead **Complaints of Sexual Harassment Made Against Board Members by Elected Officials** in sample policy 2:105, *Ethics and Gift Ban*, for further detail. Complaints of sexual harassment made against board members by fellow board members or other elected officials of governmental units must undergo an *independent review*, which is not a term defined in the statute. Unlike the powers granted by the Ill. General Assembly to municipalities to pass ordinances, school boards govern by rules referred to as *policies*. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5. Further, school boards may only exercise powers given to them that are consistent with the School Code that may be requisite or proper for the maintenance, operation, and development of any school or schools under the jurisdiction of the board. 105 ILCS 5/10-20. School districts are also required to create, maintain, and implement an age-appropriate sexual harassment policy. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.69. See sample policy 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*, and its f/n 9 for further information.

50 ILCS 205/3c requires a school district to post on its website and make available to news media specific information about severance agreements that it enters into because an employee or contractor was “found to have engaged in sexual harassment or sexual discrimination, as defined by the Ill. Human Rights Act or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.” Consult the board attorney about the word *found*. It raises many practical application questions, e.g., when does the word *found* trigger a board's compliance responsibility pursuant to this law. Such questions include, but are not limited to:

1. Must a school board make a *finding* to trigger this requirement? If the severance agreement is entered into post-termination, a record of board *findings* rarely exists.
2. Are charges for termination *findings*? Often superintendents submit charges for termination, but these are not technically *findings*.
3. Are charges based on a complaint manager's report and determination(s) *findings* under the law when a board still has the ability to review and reject the complaint manager's determination(s)?

Next, contrast the above publication law with the Government Severance Pay Act (GSPA), 5 ILCS 415/10(a)(2). GSPA prohibits an employee of a school district with contract provisions for severance pay from receiving any severance if he or she is fired for *misconduct* by the board. GSPA defines *misconduct* to include sexual harassment and/or discrimination. *Id.* at 415/5.

Consult the board attorney about how to reconcile whether sexual harassment and/or sexual discrimination is misconduct for which a severance would be prohibited under the GSPA, and therefore, not available to be published under 50 ILCS 205/3c. And for further discussion and other applicable transparency laws that apply to this issue, see also f/n 16 in sample policy 5:20, *Workplace Harassment Prohibited*.

- 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq. (Title IX sexual harassment complaints are addressed under Board policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*)⁸
7. Breastfeeding accommodations for students, 105 ILCS 5/10-20.60⁹
 8. Bullying, 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7¹⁰
 9. Misuse of funds received for services to improve educational opportunities for educationally disadvantaged or deprived children¹¹
 10. Curriculum, instructional materials, and/or programs
 11. Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, 820 ILCS 180/
 12. Illinois Equal Pay Act of 2003, 820 ILCS 112/
 13. Provision of services to homeless students
 14. Illinois Whistleblower Act, 740 ILCS 174/¹²
 15. Misuse of genetic information prohibited by the Illinois Genetic Information Privacy Act, 410 ILCS 513/; and Titles I and II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq.¹³

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⁸ Consult the board attorney regarding proper filing and storage of these investigation documents, including whether certain student-related investigation documents are *sole possession records*, a Family Policy Compliance Office (FPCO)-created exemption to the Family Education Rights Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. §1232g). See *Letter to Ruscio*, 115 LRP 18601 (FPCO 12-17-14).

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.60 requires schools to implement the Ill. sex equity grievance procedures when processing student complaints about breastfeeding accommodations. Complainants must be informed that the board's decision may be appealed to the Regional Superintendent (or appropriate Intermediate Service Center Executive Director) and, thereafter, to the State Superintendent. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §200.40. **Note:** Certain claims brought under 105 ILCS 5/10-20.60 may also be covered by the anti-discrimination protections of Title IX; consult the board attorney for further advice. Guidance from U.S. Dept. of Education on Title IX requirements for pregnant and parenting students (June 2013) is available at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/frontpage/pro-students/issues/sex-issue03.html.

¹⁰ All districts must have a policy on bullying. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.722-110, **renumbered by P.A. 104-391**. See sample policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*. The inclusion of *bullying* in the list of topics that may serve as the basis of a grievance furthers the obligation to communicate this policy to students and their parents/guardians.

¹¹ Parents/guardians of educationally disadvantaged children may sue a district for misuse of funds allocated by State law for the benefit of such children. *Noyola v. Bd. of Educ.*, 179 Ill.2d 121 (Ill. 1997) (affirming the appellate court's conclusion in *Noyola v. Bd. of Educ.*, 284 Ill.App.3d 128 (1st Dist. 1996) that parents/guardians may pursue a claim to enforce the requirements of the School Code but holding that the proper action for enforcement is by means of mandamus not an implied right of action).

¹² The Whistleblower Act (740 ILCS 174/), amended by P.A. 103-867, includes school districts in the definition of employer. It protects employees from employer retaliation for disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency. 740 ILCS 174/15, amended by P.A.s 103-867 **and 104-440**, contains language prohibiting employers from retaliating against employees who disclose information in a court, an administrative hearing, or in any other proceeding initiated by a public body where the employee has a good faith belief that an activity, policy, or practice of the employer: (1) violates a State or federal law, rule, or regulation; or (2) poses a substantial and specific danger to employees, public health, or safety. The Ill. False Claims Act (740 ILCS 175/) includes school districts in its definition of *State*. A strict interpretation of this language appears to allow school boards to collect civil penalties and costs against someone making a false claim. Before disciplining any employee, boards should thoroughly investigate the ramifications of these acts in consultation with their attorney and liability insurance carriers.

¹³ The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) (42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq.) is a federal law. Title I addresses the use of genetic information pertaining to health insurance. Title II protects job applicants, current and former employees, labor union members, and apprentices and trainees from discrimination based on their genetic information. GINA covers employers with 15 or more employees.

16. Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/ 14

The Complaint Manager will first attempt to resolve complaints without resorting to this grievance procedure. If a formal complaint is filed under this policy, the Complaint Manager will address the complaint promptly and equitably. A student and/or parent/guardian filing a complaint under this policy may forego any informal suggestions and/or attempts to resolve it and may proceed directly to this grievance procedure. The Complaint Manager will not require a student or parent/guardian complaining of any form of harassment to attempt to resolve allegations directly with the accused (or the accused's parent(s)/guardian(s)); this includes mediation.

Right to Pursue Other Remedies Not Impaired

The right of a person to prompt and equitable¹⁵ resolution of a complaint filed under this policy shall not be impaired by the person's pursuit of other remedies, e.g., criminal complaints, civil actions, etc. Use of this grievance procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of other remedies and use of this grievance procedure does not extend any filing deadline related to the pursuit of other remedies. If a person is pursuing another remedy subject to a complaint under this policy, the District will continue with a simultaneous investigation under this policy.

Deadlines

All deadlines under this policy may be extended by the Complaint Manager as he or she deems appropriate. As used in this policy, *school business days* means days on which the District's main office is open.

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GINA broadly defines genetic information to include information about an individual's genetic tests, their family members, and, among other things, the manifestation of a disease or disorder in the individual or the individual's family members. Information about an individual's or family member's age or gender is excluded from genetic information. Its remedies mirror those available under a Title VII of the Civil Rights Act claim: back pay, reinstatement, attorneys' fees and compensatory and punitive damages. Retaliation against an individual who brings a claim under GINA is also prohibited. Federal regulations are available at 29 C.F.R. Part 1635, and background information on these regulations is available at: www.eeoc.gov/genetic-information-discrimination. An FAQ entitled *FAQs on the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act* is available at: www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/laws-and-regulations/laws/gina.

The Ill. Genetic Information Protection Act (GIPA) (410 ILCS 513/) also prohibits employers from making employment decisions on the basis of any employee's genetic testing information and from penalizing employees who do not want to disclose their genetic information as part of a workplace wellness program. GIPA includes the federal GINA's definition of genetic information and creates more stringent obligations on Ill. employers. While the federal GINA exempts small employers (those with less than 15 employees), Illinois' GIPA covers all employers, even those with one employee. GIPA also provides penalties for negligent and intentional mishandling of genetic information. Note that Title II of GINA does not preempt GIPA's greater protections to Illinois employees.

Before using any sort of genetic information, consult the board attorney for guidance regarding GINA's and GIPA's specific applications to the district and how these laws integrate with other related federal laws, such as the Family and Medical Leave Act (29 U.S.C. §2612 *et seq.*) and the ADA, and State laws governing time off for sickness and workers' compensation.

¹⁴ 820 ILCS 70/. Unless a satisfactory credit history is an *established bona fide occupational requirement* of a particular position, an employer may not: (1) refuse to hire, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to employment because of the individual's credit history or credit report; (2) inquire about an applicant's or employee's credit history; or (3) order or obtain an applicant's or employee's credit report from a consumer reporting agency. The Act identifies circumstances that permit a satisfactory credit history to be a job requirement, such as, when the position's duties include custody of or unsupervised access to cash or marketable assets valued at \$2,500 or more. 820 ILCS 70/10(b). A person who is injured by a violation of this Act may bring a civil action to obtain injunctive relief and/or damages. 820 ILCS 70/25. The court must award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to a prevailing plaintiff. *Id.*

¹⁵ The phrase "prompt and equitable resolution" comes from Title IX implementing regulation 34 C.F.R. §106.8(c) which requires schools to "adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints" of sex discrimination.

Filing a Complaint

A person (hereinafter Complainant) who wishes to avail him or herself of this grievance procedure may do so by filing a complaint with any District Complaint Manager. The Complainant shall not be required to file a complaint with a particular Complaint Manager and may request a Complaint Manager of the same gender.¹⁶ The Complaint Manager may request the Complainant to provide a written statement regarding the nature of the complaint or require a meeting with a student's parent(s)/guardian(s). The Complaint Manager shall assist the Complainant as needed.

For any complaint alleging bullying and/or cyberbullying of students, the Complaint Manager or designee shall process and review the complaint under Board policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*, in addition to any response required by this policy.

For any complaint alleging sex discrimination that, if true, would implicate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*), the Title IX Coordinator or designee¹⁷ shall process and review the complaint under Board policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*.

For any complaint alleging harassment on the basis of race, color, or national origin, the Nondiscrimination Coordinator or a Complaint Manager or designee shall process and review the complaint under Board policy 2:270, *Discrimination and Harassment on the Basis of Race, Color, and National Origin Prohibited*, in addition to any response required by this policy.

For any complaint alleging sexual harassment or other violation of Board policy 5:20, *Workplace Harassment Prohibited*, the Nondiscrimination Coordinator or a Complaint Manager or designee shall process and review the complaint according to that policy, in addition to any response required by this policy, and shall consider whether an investigation under Board policy 5:120, *Employee Ethics; Code of Professional Conduct; and Conflict of Interest*,¹⁸ should be initiated.

Investigation Process

The Complaint Manager will investigate the complaint or appoint a qualified person to undertake the investigation on his or her behalf.¹⁹ The Complaint Manager shall ensure both parties have an equal opportunity to present evidence during an investigation. The complaint and identity of the Complainant will not be disclosed except: (1) as required by law, this policy, or any collective bargaining agreement, (2) as necessary to fully investigate the complaint, or (3) as authorized by the Complainant.

The identity of any student witnesses will not be disclosed except: (1) as required by law, this policy, or any collective bargaining agreement, (2) as necessary to fully investigate the complaint, or (3) as authorized by the parent/guardian of the student witness, or by the student if the student is 18 years of age or older.

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¹⁶ [This is a](#)These are best practices [to reduce barriers to filing a complaint](#).

¹⁷ "Title IX Coordinator or designee" is used where Title IX is implicated. In contrast, if Title IX is not implicated, "Nondiscrimination Coordinator or a Complaint Manager or designee" is used (see the last paragraph under the **Filing a Complaint** subhead).

¹⁸ See sample administrative procedure 5:120-AP2, *Employee Conduct Standards*, and its exhibit 5:120-AP2, E, *Expectations and Guidelines for Employee-Student Boundaries*.

¹⁹ This [sample](#) policy gives complaint managers the flexibility to appoint another individual to conduct an investigation, which may be appropriate in cases where the neutrality or efficacy of the complaint manager is an issue, and/or where the district wishes to have the expertise and related attorney-client and work product privileges that an in-house or outside attorney may afford an investigation. Such alternative appointments are often made in consultation with the superintendent or other district-level administrator (except in cases involving complaints about those individuals).

The Complaint Manager will inform, at regular intervals, the person(s) filing a complaint under this policy about the status of the investigation. Within 30 school business days after the date the complaint was filed, the Complaint Manager shall file a written report of his or her findings with the Superintendent. The Complaint Manager may request an extension of time from the Superintendent.

The Superintendent will keep the Board informed of all complaints.

If a complaint contains allegations involving the Superintendent or Board member(s), the written report shall be filed directly with the Board, which will make a decision in accordance with paragraph four of the following section of this policy.

Decision and Appeal

Within five school business days after receiving the Complaint Manager's report, the Superintendent shall provide his or her written decision to the Complainant and the accused²⁰ as well as to the Complaint Manager. All decisions shall be based upon the *preponderance of evidence* standard.²¹

Within 10 school business days after receiving the Superintendent's decision, the Complainant or the accused may appeal the decision to the Board by making a written request to the Complaint Manager. The Complaint Manager shall promptly forward all materials relative to the complaint and appeal to the Board.

Within 30 school business days after an appeal of the Superintendent's decision, the Board shall affirm, reverse, or amend the Superintendent's decision or direct the Superintendent to gather additional information. Within five school business days after the Board's decision, the Superintendent shall inform the Complainant and the accused of the Board's action.

For complaints containing allegations involving the Superintendent or Board member(s), within 30 school business days after receiving the Complaint Manager's or outside investigator's report, the Board shall provide its written decision to the Complainant and the accused,²² as well as to the Complaint Manager.

This policy shall not be construed to create an independent right to a hearing before the Superintendent or Board. The failure to strictly follow the timelines in this grievance procedure shall not prejudice any party.²³

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²⁰ Using a consistent delivery method that allows the district to verify the date of receipt is a best practice, e.g., registered mail, return receipt requested, and/or personal delivery.

²¹ *Preponderance of evidence* is a standard of proof used in civil cases. It means "the greater weight of the evidence, not necessarily established by the greater number of witnesses testifying to a fact but by evidence that has the most convincing force." See *Black's Law Dictionary, 11th ed. 2019*.

²² See f/n 20, above.

²³ The Ill. sex equity regulations require districts to have "specific timelines for completion of each step and rendering of a written decision, and shall provide for final appeal of grievance decisions made at the system level to the system's governing board." 23 Ill.Admin.Code §200.40(c)(1). To avoid arguments over these timelines, this sample policy provides that the failure to strictly follow the timelines does not prejudice any party. The grievance procedure is worthless if complaints are not thoroughly and promptly investigated.

Appointing a Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Title IX Coordinator, and Complaint Managers ²⁴

The Superintendent shall appoint a Nondiscrimination Coordinator to manage the District's efforts to provide equal opportunity employment and educational opportunities and prohibit the harassment of employees, students, and others.

The Superintendent shall appoint a Title IX Coordinator to coordinate the District's efforts to comply with Title IX. ²⁵

The Superintendent shall appoint at least one Complaint Manager to administer this policy. If possible, the Superintendent will appoint two Complaint Managers, each of a different gender. The District's Nondiscrimination Coordinator may be appointed as one of the Complaint Managers.

The Superintendent shall insert into this policy and keep current the names, office addresses, email addresses, and telephone numbers of the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Title IX Coordinator, and the Complaint Managers. ²⁶

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²⁴ While the names and contact information are required by law to be listed, they are not part of the adopted policy and do not require board action. This allows for additions and amendments to the names and contact information when necessary. It is important for updated names and contact information to be inserted into this policy and regularly monitored.

A district's Nondiscrimination Coordinator often also serves as its Title IX Coordinator. Best practice is that throughout the board policy manual, the same individual be named as Nondiscrimination Coordinator. In contrast, Complaint Managers identified in individual policies may vary depending upon local district needs.

²⁵ Title IX regulations require districts to designate and authorize an employee to coordinate efforts to comply with Title IX and to refer to that employee as the *Title IX Coordinator*. 34 C.F.R. §106.8(a). Districts must identify the Title IX Coordinator by name, office address, email address, and telephone number. Id. If a district has more than one Title IX Coordinator, it should designate one of its Title IX Coordinators to retain ultimate oversight to ensure the district's consistent compliance with its responsibilities under Title IX and its implementing regulations.

A district must prominently display its Title IX nondiscrimination policies (this policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, and policy 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*) and contact information for its Title IX Coordinator on its website, if any, and in each handbook made available to students, applicants for employment, parents/guardians, employees, and collective bargaining units. 34 C.F.R. §106.8(a) and (b). Notifications must state that nondiscrimination extends to employment, and that inquiries about the application of Title IX and its regulations may be referred to the district's Title IX coordinator, to the U.S. Dept. of Education's Assistant Secretary of Education, or both. 34 C.F.R. §106.8(b). See sample exhibit 2:250-E2, *Immediately Available District Public Records and Web-Posted Reports and Records*.

²⁶ The board may include the following option to address publication of such contact information:
"The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that students, parents/guardians, employees, and members of the community are informed of the contact information for the District's Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Title IX Coordinator, and Complaint Managers on an annual basis."

Publicizing the contact information for the Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers through personnel handbooks, student handbooks, and/or on the district's website is a best practice. The Ill. Principals Association (IPA) maintains a handbook service that coordinates with **PRESS** material, *Online Model Student Handbook (MSH)*, at: www.ilprincipals.org/msh/.

Nondiscrimination Coordinator:

Title IX Coordinator:

Name

Name

Address

Address

Email

Email

Telephone

Telephone

Complaint Managers:

Name

Name

Address

Address

Email

Email

Telephone

Telephone

DRAFT

LEGAL REF.: 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq., Immigration Reform and Control Act.
 20 U.S.C. §1232g, Family Education Rights Privacy Act.
 20 U.S.C. §1400, The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., Title IX of the Education Amendments; 34 C.F.R. Part 106.
 29 U.S.C. §206(d), Equal Pay Act.
 29 U.S.C. §621 et seq., Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
 29 U.S.C. §791 et seq., Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
 29 U.S.C. §2612, Family and Medical Leave Act.
 42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq., Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq., Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq., Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act.
 42 U.S.C. §11431 et seq., McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.
 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq., Americans With Disabilities Act; 28 C.F.R. Part 35.
 105 ILCS 5/2-3.8, 5/3-10, 5/10-20, 5/10-20.5, 5/10-20.7a, 5/10-20.60, 5/10-20.69,
 5/10-20.75, 5/10-22.5, 5/22-19, 5/22-95 (final citation pending), 5/22-110, 5/24-
 4, and 5/27-1, 5/27-23.7, and 45/1-15.
[105 ILCS 45/, Education for Homeless Children Act.](#)
 5 ILCS 415/10(a)(2), Government Severance Pay Act.
 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.
 410 ILCS 513/, Ill. Genetic Information Privacy Act.
 740 ILCS 174/, Whistleblower Act.
 740 ILCS 175/, Ill. False Claims Act.
 775 ILCS 5/, Ill. Human Rights Act.
 820 ILCS 70/, Employee Credit Privacy Act.
 820 ILCS 112/, Equal Pay Act of 2003.
 820 ILCS 180/, Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act; 56 Ill.Admin.Code Part
 280.
 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.240, 200.40, 226.50, and 226.570.

CROSS REF.: 2:105 (Ethics and Gift Ban), 2:265 (Title IX Grievance Procedure), 2:270
 (Discrimination and Harassment on the Basis of Race, Color, and National Origin
 Prohibited), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment),
 5:20 (Workplace Harassment Prohibited), 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria), 5:90
 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 6:120 (Education of Children with
 Disabilities), 6:140 (Education of Homeless Children), 6:170 (Title I Programs),
 6:260 (Complaints About Curriculum, Instructional Materials, and Programs),
 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:15 (Student and Family Privacy Rights),
 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to
 Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence
 Prohibited), 7:310 (Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools), 7:315
 (Restrictions on Publications; High Schools), 8:70 (Accommodating Individuals
 with Disabilities), 8:95 (Parental Involvement), 8:110 (Public Suggestions and
 Concerns)