

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, or have a complaint regarding any one of the following:

1. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act ²
2. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
3. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 ³
4. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq.
5. Equal Employment Opportunities Act (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act), 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.

Commented [KAS1]: New footnote explaining that Title II of the ADA of 1990 includes website accessibility.

The footnotes are not intended to be part of the adopted policy; they should be removed before the policy is adopted.

¹ State or federal law requires this subject matter be covered by policy. ~~State or federal law 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.

A grievance procedure is required by many civil rights acts and implementing regulations, including those listed. This policy consolidates all board grievance procedures into one policy, except those contained in collective bargaining agreements. See the cross references for the policies referring to uniform grievance procedures.

Employee grievance procedures are a mandatory subject of bargaining and cannot be changed without the employee exclusive representative's consent. This policy is in addition to, and not a substitute for, the employee grievance procedure contained in a collective bargaining agreement.

Attorneys disagree whether the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) should be included in the list of statutes that may serve as the basis of a grievance. Many believe that IDEA provides the exclusive remedy; others believe that including IDEA allows parents 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) School Code at §§14/8.02a (mediation and due process) and 14/8.02b (expedited due process); and (4) special education regulations at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§226.560 (State complaints), 226.570 (mediation), and Subpart G (due process). A board that would like to include IDEA should consult the board attorney.

² 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. 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 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC)'s regulations, 29 C.F.R. Part 1630, can be found at: www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/disability_regulations.cfm.

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. Addressing website accessibility is complicated. Many entities addressing website accessibility use Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0, a frequently cited accessibility standard that contains guidelines developed by a private group of accessibility experts. WCAG 2.0 is the standard the U.S. Dept. of Justice referenced in its recent Title II rulemaking. While it is not adopted as the formal legal standard for public accommodation websites, it has been used in many consent decrees and settlement agreements. Find it at: www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/.

³ See f/n 2's discussion of website accessibility above. To avoid allegations that a district violated Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title II of the ADA of 1990, many attorneys suggest that school districts' websites meet the WCAG 2.0 guidelines. But see the discussion in f/n 2 of policy 8:70, *Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities*.

6. Sexual harassment (Illinois Human Rights Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972) ⁴
7. Bullying, 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7 ⁵
8. Misuse of funds received for services to improve educational opportunities for educationally disadvantaged or deprived children ⁶
9. Curriculum, instructional materials, and/or programs
10. Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, 820 ILCS 180
11. Illinois Equal Pay Act of 2003, 820 ILCS 112
12. Provision of services to homeless students
13. Illinois Whistleblower Act, 740 ILCS 174/ ⁷
14. Misuse of genetic information (Illinois Genetic Information Privacy Act (GIPA), 410 ILCS 513/ and Titles I and II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA), 42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq. ⁸

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⁴ Consult the board attorney to ensure the district's non-discrimination coordinator and complaint managers are trained to appropriately respond to allegations of discrimination based upon bullying and/or sexual violence under Title IX's sexual harassment umbrella. The U.S. Dept. of Education's guidance states that while acts of sexual violence are crimes, they may also be discrimination under Title IX. Many attorneys agree these guidance documents are a *heads-up* to schools to ensure appropriate responses to and training on these issues. The guidance documents highlight appropriate responses to sexual violence under Title IX. They are titled as follows: (1) *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Violence Background, Summary, and Fast Facts*, 111 LRP 23852 (OCR 04-04-11) and available at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html, and (2) *Dear Colleague Letter: Harassment and Bullying*, 55 IDELR 174 (OCR 10-26-10) and available at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/dcl-factsheet-201010.html, and (3) *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Student by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties*, January 2001 at: www2.ed.gov/offices/OCR/archives/pdf/shguide.pdf.

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). See *Letter to Ruscio*, 115 LRP 18601 (FPCO: Dec. 12-17-20-14).

⁵ All districts must have a policy on bullying (105 ILCS 5/27-23.7). See 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.

⁶ 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. Board of Education*, 688 N.E.2d 81 (Ill., 1997), (affirming the appellate court's conclusion in *Noyola v. Board of Education*, 671 N.E.2d 802 (Ill.App.1, 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).

⁷ The Illinois Whistleblower Act, 740 ILCS 174/, includes school districts in the definition of employer. It protects employees from employer retaliation for disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency. Section 15 also contains language prohibiting employers from retaliating against employees who disclose information in a court, an administrative hearing, or before a legislative commission or committee, or in any other proceeding where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information reveals a violation of a State or federal law, rule or regulation. The Public Act also amends the Illinois Whistleblower Reward and Protection Act, (740 ILCS 175/). Its definition of "State" includes school districts. 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 this Public Act in consultation with their attorney and liability insurance carriers.

⁸ The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) is a federal law. Title I, ~~eff. 5-2-08~~, addresses the use of genetic information pertaining to health insurance. Title II, ~~eff. 11-21-09~~, 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.

15. Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/ 9

The Complaint Manager will first attempt to resolve complaints without resorting to this grievance procedure. If a formal complaint is filed under this [procedure policy](#), the Complaint Manager will address the complaint promptly and equitably. A student and/or parent/guardian filing a complaint under this [procedure policy](#) may forego any informal suggestions and/or attempts to resolve it and may proceed directly to the 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 parents/guardians); this includes mediation.

Right to Pursue Other Remedies Not Impaired

The right of a person to prompt and equitable resolution of a complaint filed hereunder 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 [procedure 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.

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

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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 have been proposed and are available at: www.eeoc.gov/policy/docs/qanda_geneticinfo.html. An FAQ titled, "FAQs on the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act" is available at: www.dol.gov/ebsa/faqs/faq-GINA.html. 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. [This amendment to GIPA](#) includes the federal GINA's definition of genetic information and [created-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-[s](#) 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-[s](#) attorney for guidance regarding [the](#)-GINA's and GIPA's specific applications to the district and how these laws integrate with other related federal laws, such as the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the [Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#), and State laws governing time off for sickness and workers' compensation.

9 820 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. 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 attorney-[s](#)- fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

Manager of the same gender. 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 bullying and cyber-bullying, the Complaint Manager shall process and review the complaint according to Board policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*, in addition to any response required by this policy.

Investigation

The Complaint Manager will investigate the complaint or appoint a qualified person to undertake the investigation on his or her behalf.¹⁰ The Complaint Manager shall ensure both parties have an equal opportunity to present evidence during an investigation. If the Complainant is a student under 18 years of age, the Complaint Manager will notify his or her parent(s)/guardian(s) that they may attend any investigatory meetings in which their child is involved. The complaint and identity of the Complainant will not be disclosed except: (1) as required by law; ~~or~~ this policy, ~~or~~ (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 or any collective bargaining agreement, ~~or~~ (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.

The Complaint Manager will inform, at regular intervals, the person(s) filing a complaint under this ~~procedure policy~~ about the status of the investigation. Within 30 school business days of 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. If a complaint of sexual harassment contains allegations involving the Superintendent, the written report shall be filed with the Board, which will make a decision in accordance with the following section of this policy. The Superintendent will keep the Board informed of all complaints.

Decision and Appeal

Within ~~5-five~~ school business days after receiving the Complaint Manager's report, the Superintendent shall mail his or her written decision to the Complainant and the accused by first class U.S. mail as well as to the Complaint Manager. All decisions shall be based upon the *preponderance of evidence* standard.¹¹

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, the Board shall affirm, reverse, or amend the Superintendent's decision or direct the Superintendent to gather additional information. Within ~~5-five~~

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¹⁰ 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). 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.

¹¹ *Preponderance of evidence* is a standard of proof in civil cases. It means "evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not." See *Black's Law Dictionary*, (9th ed. 2009).

school business days of the Board's decision, the Superintendent shall inform the Complainant and the accused of the Board's action.

This ~~policy/grievance procedure~~ 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.

Appointing a Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers 12

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 Nondiscrimination Coordinator also serves as the District's Title IX Coordinator.

The Superintendent shall appoint at least one Complaint Manager to administer the complaint process in this policy. If possible, the Superintendent will appoint ~~2~~^{two} Complaint Managers, one of each 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, addresses, and telephone numbers of the Nondiscrimination Coordinator and the Complaint Managers.

Nondiscrimination Coordinator:

Name

Address

Email

Telephone

Complaint Managers:

Name

Address

Email

Telephone

Name

Address

Email

Telephone

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12 Title IX regulations require districts to identify the name, address, and telephone number of the person who is responsible for coordinating the district's compliance efforts. OCR prefers that school districts make Title IX information and coordinators visible to the community, and it has provided materials designed to remind schools of their obligation to designate a Title IX coordinator. These materials include: (a) a *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators*, (b) a *Letter to Title IX Coordinators* that provides them with more information about their role, and (c) a *Title IX Resource Guide* that includes an overview of Title IX's requirements with respect to several key issues. They are listed at: www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/title-ix-coordinators.html.

~~While the names are required by law to be listed, they are not part of the adopted policy, and they do not require board action. the policy should not be adopted with a person's name in it.~~ This allows for additions and amendments as necessary. It is important for an updated, accurate name and contact information to be inserted into this policy and monitored on a regular basis.

LEGAL REF.: Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. §621 et seq.
 Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.
 Equal Employment Opportunities Act (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act), 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.
 Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. §206(d).
 Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq.
 Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq.
 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §11431 et seq.
 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §791 et seq.
 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq.
 Title IX of the Education Amendments, 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq.
 105 ILCS 5/2-3.8, 5/3-10, 5/10-20.7a, 5/10-22.5, 5/22-19, 5/24-4, 5/27-1, 5/27-23.7, and 45/1-15.
 Illinois Genetic Information Privacy Act, 410 ILCS 513/.
 Illinois Whistleblower Act, 740 ILCS 174/.
 Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/.
 Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, 820 ILCS 180/, 56 Ill.Admin.Code Part 280.
 Equal Pay Act of 2003, 820 ILCS 112/.
 Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/.
 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.240 and 200-40.

CROSS REF.: 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 5:20 (Workplace Harassment Prohibited), 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria), [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), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 8:70 (Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities), 8:110 (Public Suggestions and Concerns)

Community Relations

Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities ¹

Individuals with disabilities shall be provided an opportunity to participate in all school-sponsored services, programs, or activities and will not be subject to illegal discrimination.² When appropriate, the District may provide to persons with disabilities aids, benefits, or services that are separate or different from, but as effective as, those provided to others.³

The District will provide auxiliary aids and services when necessary to afford individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to participate in or enjoy the benefits of a service, program, or activity.⁴

Each service, program, website, or activity operated in existing facilities shall be readily accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities. New construction and alterations to facilities existing before January 26, 1992, will be accessible when viewed in their entirety.⁵

Commented [KAS1]: We added website to the policy to clarify that Title II of the ADA applies to websites. Even though the law has always included websites, websites have emerged into everyday life since this law was passed. Adding website to the policy is a way to inform the community that websites are included under Title II of the ADA. The website accessibility regulatory issues are discussed in the f/n's of this policy.

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¹ State or federal law controls this policy's content.

² The Americans with Disabilities Act (~~ADA~~) of 1990 (~~ADA~~), 42 U.S.C. §§12101 *et seq.* The ADA covers all state and local governments, including those that receive no federal financial assistance. Title II of the ADA specifically contains accessibility requirements, (42 U.S.C. §§12131 *et seq.*). Its nondiscrimination provision states: "[s]ubject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity." 42 U.S.C. §12132.

The ~~U.S. Department~~Dept. of Justice, through its Civil Rights Division, is the key agency responsible for enforcing Title II. The regulations implementing Title II are found at 28 C.F.R. Part 35. For a comprehensive compliance toolkit, see: www.ada.gov/pccatoolkit/chap1toolkit.htm. This policy contains only the basic elements of the ADA's requirements.

The ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA) significantly changed the ADA's definition of disability. (42 U.S.C. §12102). It did not, however, amend any provision in Title II regarding accessibility requirements. Consult the board attorney regarding the ADAAA's impact, if any, on the district's Title II accessibility obligations.

See f/n 2 in policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. While the U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ) under President Obama's Administration proposed regulations for public accommodations of websites (set to be final in 2018), President Trump signed an executive order in early 2017 entitled *Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs*, which makes it highly unlikely that the DOJ will issue any website regulations during the Trump Administration's tenure. Consult the board attorney about procedures for the superintendent to perform his or her duties outlined below in f/n's 6 and 8.

The Ill. Environmental Barriers Act (410 ILCS 25/) and the Ill. Accessibility Code (71 Ill.Admin.Code Part 400) ensure that "all applicable buildings and facilities in the State of Illinois, are so designed, constructed, and/or altered to assure the safety and welfare of all members of society and to be readily accessible to, and useable by, environmentally limited persons," (71 Ill.Admin.Code §400.110). **Note:** The Ill. Environmental Barriers Act, as amended by P.A. 99-582, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~, deleted the term "environmentally limited person," which until then had been defined in 410 ILCS 25/3 as "a person with a disability or condition who is restricted in the use of the built environment." Press boxes that "are in bleachers that have points of entry at only one level, and the aggregate area of the press box is no more than 500 square feet" do not have to comply with the Accessibility Code. (105 ILCS 5/10-20.51). The Ill. High School Assoc. refers to a *press box* as a "space ... set aside to provide for news media representatives covering the [event], whether they be from newspapers, radio stations, commercial television stations and/or cable television stations."

³ 28 C.F.R. §35.130(b). If separate services or programs are provided, a district may not deny the individual an opportunity to participate in the regular programming unless the accommodation would alter the fundamental nature of the program. (28 C.F.R. §35.130(b)).

⁴ Districts must provide auxiliary aids and services to ensure that no disabled individual is excluded or treated differently than other individuals, unless the district can show that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the function, program, or meeting or would be an undue burden. (28 C.F.R. §§35.160 and 35.164). The term "auxiliary aids and services" includes qualified interpreters, assistive listening devices, note takers, and written materials for individuals with hearing impairments; for individuals with vision impairments, the term includes qualified readers, taped texts, and ~~Brailled~~Brailed or large print materials. (28 C.F.R. §35.104).

The Superintendent or designee is designated the Title II Coordinator and shall:⁶

1. Oversee the District's compliance efforts, recommend necessary modifications to the School Board, and maintain the District's final Title II self-evaluation document, update it to the extent necessary, and keep it available for public inspection for at least ~~3~~three years after its completion date.⁷
2. Institute plans to make information regarding Title II's protection available to any interested party.⁸

Individuals with disabilities should notify the Superintendent or Building Principal if they have a disability that will require special assistance or services and, if so, what services are required.⁹ This notification should occur as far in advance as possible of the school-sponsored function, program, or meeting.

Individuals with disabilities may allege a violation of this policy or federal law by reporting it to the Superintendent or designated Title II Coordinator, or by filing a grievance under the Uniform Grievance Procedure.¹⁰

LEGAL REF.: Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12101 et seq. and 12131 et seq.; 28 C.F.R. Part 35.
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 §104, 29 U.S.C. §794 (2006).
105 ILCS 5/10-20.51.
410 ILCS 25/, Environmental Barriers Act.
71 Ill.Admin.Code Part 400, Illinois Accessibility Code.

CROSS REF.: 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 4:150 (Facility Management and Expansion Programs)

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⁵ This requirement applies to construction commenced after January 26, 1992. ~~(28 C.F.R. §35.151).~~ Compliance methods include: equipment redesign, reassignment of services to accessible buildings, assignment of aids to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities (a district is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance), and use of accessible rolling stock or other conveyances. ~~(28 C.F.R. §35.150).~~

⁶ Each district having 50 or more full or part-time employees must designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with Title II, including complaint investigations. ~~(28 C.F.R. §35.107).~~

⁷ A written evaluation of district services, policies, and practices should have been completed by January 26, 1993. Interested people should have been allowed to submit comments during the evaluation process. The final self-evaluation document must be kept for at least three years, be available for public inspection, and include a list of individuals and organizations consulted, a description of areas examined and any problems identified, and a description of any modifications. The record retention requirement applies to only those districts having 50 or more full or part-time employees. While January 26, 1996, has passed, this information is kept in the policy as it is an affirmative obligation.

⁸ Each district must make information regarding the ADA's protection available to any interested party. ~~(28 C.F.R. §35.106).~~ For example, a simple notice can be included in school newspapers, program or performance announcements, and registration material.

⁹ The superintendent decides the appropriate response on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁰ Adoption of ~~the-a Uniform-uniform Grievance-grievance Procedure-procedure~~ fulfills the ADA's requirement that each district having 50 or more employees adopt and publish a grievance procedure providing for prompt and equitable resolution of any complaint.