

Chapter 1 : Office of Civil Rights

The Civil Rights Restoration Act, or Grove City Bill, was a US legislative act that specified that recipients of federal funds must comply with civil rights laws in all areas, not just in the particular program or activity that received federal funding.

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

Chapter 2 : Civil Rights Restoration Act of (; th Congress S.) - theinnatdunvilla.com

Amends the Rehabilitation Act of , the Age Discrimination Act of , and the Civil Rights Act of to define the phrase "program or activity" to mean all of the activities of the aforementioned entities.

Approved by the 38th Congress as S. Civil Rights Act of 14 Stat. Passed by the 39th Congress as S. Fourteenth Amendment 14 Stat. Approved by the 39th Congress as H. Approved by the 40th Congress as S. Gave federal courts the power to enforce the act and to employ the use of federal marshals and the army to uphold it. Passed by the 41st Congress as H. Allowed for the appointment of election supervisors by federal circuit judges. Marshals to employ deputies to maintain order at polling places. Passed by the 42nd Congress as H. Civil Rights Act of 18 Stat. Barred discrimination in public accommodations and on public conveyances on land and water. Prohibited exclusion of African Americans from jury duty. Passed by the 43rd Congress as H. Civil Rights Act of P. Attorney General to seek court injunctions against deprivation and obstruction of voting rights by state officials. Passed by the 85th Congress as H. Extended the Civil Rights Commission for two years. Required that voting and registration records for federal elections be preserved. Passed by the 86th Congress as H. Outlawed discrimination in federally funded projects. Created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to monitor employment discrimination in public and private sectors. Provided additional capacities to enforce voting rights. Extended the Civil Rights Commission for four years. Passed by the 88th Congress as H. Voting Rights Act of P. Authorized the use of federal examiners to supervise voter registration in states that used tests or in which less than half the voting-eligible residents registered or voted. Attorney General to institute proceedings against use of poll taxes. Provided criminal penalties for individuals who violated the act. Passed by the 89th Congress as S. Prohibited state governments and Native-American tribal governments from violating the constitutional rights of Native Americans. Passed by the 90th Congress as H. Voting Rights Act Amendments of P. Made the act applicable to areas where less than 50 percent of the eligible voting age population was registered as of November. Passed by the 91st Congress as H. Permanently banned literacy tests. Passed by the 94th Congress as H. Allowed jurisdictions that could provide evidence of maintaining a clean voting rights record for at least 10 years, to avoid preclearance coverage the requirement of federal approval of any change to local or state voting laws. Provided for aid and instruction to disabled or illiterate voters. Provided for bilingual election materials in jurisdictions with large minority populations. Passed by the 97th Congress as H. Civil Rights Restoration Act of P. Passed by the th Congress as S. Fair Housing Act Amendments of P. Passed by the th Congress as H. Supreme Court decisions rendered between and that had raised the bar for workers who alleged job discrimination. Provided for plaintiffs to receive monetary damages in cases of harassment or discrimination based on sex, religion, or disability. Passed by the nd Congress as S. Extended the bilingual election requirements through August 5, Comptroller General to study and report to Congress on the implementation, effectiveness, and efficiency of bilingual voting materials requirements. Office of the Historian:

Chapter 3 : Civil Rights Restoration Act of - Wikipedia

Section of the Rehabilitation Act of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of Conforming Amendments to the Regulations Governing Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Race, Color, National Origin, Disability, Sex, and Age Under the Civil Rights Restoration Act of ; 65 Fed. Reg. (Nov. 13,).

Civil Rights are personal rights guaranteed and protected by the U. Constitution and by subsequent acts of Congress, such as the Civil Rights Act of They include, for example, the right to free speech, due process, equal protection of the laws and to be free from discrimination. How does one file a complaint at the Office for Civil Rights? If you believe discrimination has happened to you or any specific class of individuals because of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or disability by a DIDD employee or service provider, you or your representative may file a complaint with the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Office of Civil Rights OCR. Is there a timeframe for filing a discrimination complaint? Complaints should be filed within 30 days from the date of the alleged discriminatory act. Complaints to the Department of Health and Human Services must be filed within days from the date of the alleged discriminatory act. What information is needed for one to file a complaint? The following information should be included in a written complaint: Your name, address and telephone number. You must sign the complaint. Name and address of the institution or agency you believe discriminated against you How, why and when you believe you were discriminated against. Determining Jurisdiction – Once a complaint is received, the DIDD Office of Civil Rights must determine if it has the authority to review and investigate the complaint. Our authority primarily is over those service providers receiving funding from DIDD. How does your office respond to my concern for privacy and confidentiality? If OCR determines that release of your identity is required for the processing of the case, you will be asked to sign a release. If you choose not to provide a release, the investigation may be impeded or terminated. In accordance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of , person supported information will not be disclosed without written authorization from the person supported or their legal representative. How does the Office of Civil Rights conduct an investigation of my complaint? Once it is clear that OCR has jurisdiction to handle your complaint, the investigator will gather information through interviewing witnesses, obtaining documentation and making visits to appropriate sites. You may be interviewed again as information is gathered. What kind of notification do I receive, when the Office of Civil Rights has completed an investigation? If there is a violation finding, the service provider is then allowed a specific time period, usually 60 days, to correct the violation or provide OCR with a plan of correction. Corrective action may involve a change in policy or procedure, provision of a service or a notice to persons supported and employees that the service provider has taken steps to comply with a federal statute or regulation. If a service provider is unwilling to take corrective action to come into compliance, OCR will recommend that enforcement proceedings be initiated. A final decision upholding a finding of a violation may result in the termination of Federal financial assistance to the service provider. What is Federal financial assistance? Generally speaking, the reason for this is that these sources of funding are paid directly to an individual beneficiary by the government. Do I have to be a minority person in order to have "civil rights?"

Chapter 4 : SAGE Reference - Civil Rights Restoration Act of

Public Law - An act to amend the Higher Education Act of to prevent abuses in the Supplemental Loans for Students program under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of , and for other purposes.

Whether the definition of "program" that Congress adopted in the Civil Rights Restoration Act of applies to the discriminatory effects regulations that federal agencies have promulgated under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of , 42 U. Those regulations prohibit, among other forms of discrimination, the use of criteria that have unjustified discriminatory effects. The panel in this case held that the Title VI discriminatory effects regulations are "program specific" -- in other words, that they apply only to the particular program receiving federal financial assistance, rather than to all the operations of an entity covered by Title VI. Federal agencies also provide financial assistance to the colleges and universities that are members of the NCAA. Because of this interest, the United States filed an amicus brief at the panel level supporting appellees. See *Cureton*, slip op. This Court recently observed that "[a]t least 40 federal agencies" have adopted discriminatory effects regulations under Title VI. Moreover, the panel apparently was under the misimpression that Congress had never considered whether to expand the coverage of the discriminatory effects regulations beyond the "program specific" limitation imposed by *Grove City*. That incorrect understanding was undoubtedly attributable to the lack of thorough briefing of the issue, which received only cursory mention in the briefs at the panel level. In response, the Restoration Act amended Title VI, Title IX, and analogous statutes to define "program or activity" to include "all of the operations of" an entity, "any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance. The Restoration Act states that its purpose is "to restore the prior consistent and long-standing executive branch interpretation and broad, institution-wide application of those laws as previously administered. This reference to "executive branch interpretation" indicates that Congress intended its overruling of *Grove City* to apply not only to Title VI itself but also to the administrative regulations interpreting the statute. The legislative history confirms this interpretation. A Senate committee report found "overwhelming" evidence that for nearly two decades prior to *Grove City*, both Republican and Democratic administrations had interpreted Title VI, Title IX, and their implementing regulations as having "the institution wide coverage that Congress intended. For example, the report emphasized that a former cabinet secretary had testified that coverage of Title IX "was exceedingly broad and that this broad coverage was reflected in the Title IX regulations promulgated during his tenure. Similarly, the House Judiciary Committee recognized that "[f]rom the outset," the "Title VI enforcement regulations" provided "broad coverage" and were "intended to apply to the entity which has received federal funds, not just to previously identified particular programs for which funds are earmarked. Individual members of Congress also expressed their understanding that prior administrations had interpreted the regulations as having institution-wide coverage. The regulations which we used to implement and enforce title VI were incontrovertibly clear in their broad application of the statute not only to particular programs, but to all practices and programs in an institution seeking Federal aid. During the debates, members of Congress emphasized that the legislation would expand the coverage of the regulations -- including the discriminatory effects regulations -- beyond the "program specific" limitation imposed by *Grove City*. Senator Hatch explained that the legislation provided "expanded coverage" of "agency disparate impact regulations implementing Title VI. A member of the House observed that the legislation would bring about an "extension of the effects test. *Boulter* ; see also *id.* Senator Thurmond explained that "[i]t is no secret that in moving from program-specific to institution-wide coverage, as [the bill] proposes, regulations will gain broader application. Among the examples provided in the Senate Report of pending administrative cases that were not being addressed on the merits because of *Grove City*, but for which the Act would restore coverage, was a case involving the discriminatory effects of certain educational practices. Senator Kennedy, a primary sponsor of the legislation, explained that "title VI regulations use an effect standard to determine violations and that the Federal courts have upheld the use of an effect standard. See also Cong. Kennedy judicial decisions approving discriminatory effects regulations "will remain in effect after enactment of this bill". The executive branch expressed the same understanding of the legislation to Congress. The Department of Justice

explained that the proposed Restoration Act would provide "expanded federal jurisdiction" over claims arising "under Federal regulations which forbid conduct [that] falls with a disproportionate impact on particular groups. Hearings Before the Subcomm. During numerous congressional hearings, witnesses repeatedly emphasized that the proposed legislation would expand coverage of the discriminatory effects regulations beyond the "program specific" limitation imposed by Grove City. Harvard law professor Charles Fried, for example, explained: What this would do would be to put under an effects-test type of regulation all sorts of activities which are not presently covered. Civil Rights Act of Hearing Before the Senate Comm. Hearings Before the Senate Comm. John Garvey bill would expand coverage of "regulations forbidding disparate effects on protected groups". The Senate Report explained that the Restoration Act "requires no new regulations. It defies logic to believe that Congress, in enacting the Restoration Act, intended to await federal agency adoption of new implementing regulations before the statutory definition of "program" could take effect. Packwood "For almost 20 years prior to the Grove City case most people assumed that program or activity meant an institutionwide effect. That is the first time that argument had been made. Ford ; see also Grove City, U. This legislative history shows that Congress intended to restore what it understood to be the institution-wide coverage of the Title VI regulations that had prevailed for years prior to Grove City. It is immaterial whether this Court believes that Congress properly interpreted the language of the regulations as providing institution-wide coverage. In determining congressional intent in enacting the Restoration Act, "the relevant inquiry is not whether Congress correctly perceived the then state of the law, but rather what its perception of the state of the law was. Examples of such letters are reproduced in the addendum to this brief. The Division has taken the same position in various documents that provide policy guidance to agencies in enforcing Title VI. Administrative agencies may not, by regulation or otherwise, unreasonably narrow the broad coverage mandated by Congress. Consequently, when an administrative agency promulgates a regulation to interpret a statute, but then Congress subsequently amends that statute, the amended statutory provisions automatically supersede any inconsistencies in the regulation. That conclusion was erroneous. As Judge McKee stated in his partial dissent, *id.* University of Chicago, U. Intercollegiate athletics is unique in that it is "one of the few educational programs of a college or university that cannot be conducted without the creation of a separate entity to provide governance and administration. Because the NCAA has effective control over eligibility determinations for intercollegiate athletics, it is the entity most responsible for any discrimination that enters into those determinations. Since the NCAA has a virtual monopoly on intercollegiate athletics, a school that withdrew from the NCAA in order to satisfy its own Title VI obligations could no longer offer intercollegiate athletic opportunities to its students. That would leave victims of discrimination without an effective remedy and also deprive innocent third parties of intercollegiate athletic opportunities. Permitting a private right of action against the NCAA provides a mechanism for stopping discrimination at its source before it becomes entrenched at member schools.

Chapter 5 : Civil Rights - Delaware Department of Transportation

The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.

Chapter 6 : Civil Rights Restoration Act of | Revolv

The Secretary amends the regulations governing nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, and age to conform with statutory amendments made by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of (CRRRA).

Chapter 7 : The Civil Rights Restoration Act of Legal Analysis of S - Digital Library

Public Law th Congress An Act Mar 22 "Å° restore the broad scope of coverage and to clarify the application of title IX

of the Education Amendments of , section of the Rehabilitation Act of , the [S.] ^gg Discrimination Act of , and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of

Chapter 8 : Title IX Of The Education Amendments Of | CRT | Department of Justice

A bill to restore the broad scope of coverage and to clarify the application of title IX of the Education Amendments of , section of the Rehabilitation Act of , the Age Discrimination Act of , and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of

Chapter 9 : Summary of Federal Laws - Office of General Counsel

THE CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT OF REVITALIZATION OF TITLE IX P. MICHAEL VILLALOBOS Title IX1 gave dramatic impetus to the growth of women's sports on both the high school and collegiate levels in the s.*