AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT/SECTION 504

The Board of Education recognizes its responsibility to comply with the letter and spirit of federal and state statutes, regarding people with disabilities, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended. Discrimination against individuals with a physical or mental impairment is prohibited even if the impairment doesn't substantially limit a major life activity. It is the policy of the Board of Education to provide a free and appropriate education for students with disabilities, regardless of the nature or severity of the student's disability; including those who are in need of special education and related services.

Definitions

Disability: An individual is disabled if he/she (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity; (2) has a record of such impairment; and (3) is regarded as having such impairment. An impairment that is episodic or in remission is considered a disability if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active.

Major Life Activity: A major life activity includes, but is not limited to, basic tasks such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, thinking, walking, eating, sleeping, reading, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, concentrating, communicating, and working. The operation of a major bodily function is to be considered a major life activity. This includes functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, brain, respiratory, bowel, bladder, neurological, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

Substantially Limits: A person is considered an individual with a disability when one or more of the individual's important life functions are restricted as to the conditions, manner, or duration under which they can be performed in comparison to most people. Ameliorative effects of mitigating measures will not be considered in the classification of a person with a disability. Mitigating measures include medication, prosthetics, hearing aids, oxygen therapy equipment, assistive technology, reasonable accommodations, mobility devices, and low-vision devices which magnify, enhance, or augment a visual image. Ordinary eyeglasses and contact lenses are exempt.

Being Regarded as Having Such Impairment: This means if the individual establishes that he/she has been subject for an action prohibited under the ADA, as amended, because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity. This does not apply to conditions that are "transitory and minor," having a duration of less than six months.

The District shall not coerce, intimidate, threaten, retaliate against or interfere with any person who attempts to assert a right protected by the above law and will cooperate with investigating and enforcement proceedings under the ADA as well as Section 504, Title IX and Title VI.

Approved 2/25/09 Page 1 of 2

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT/SECTION 504

Being Regarded As Having Such Impairment (continued...)

The District shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with the ADA, in addition to Title IX and Section 504. All students and staff shall be notified annually of the name, address, and telephone number of the designated individuals.

The District shall adopt and publish grievance procedures for prompt and equitable resolution of student/employee complaints alleging discrimination under these statutes.

(cf. <u>0521</u> – Nondiscrimination)

(cf. <u>4118.11/4218.11</u> - Nondiscrimination)

(cf. <u>4118.12/4218.12</u> – Disabilities)

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

19-581 through 585 AIDS testing and medical information.

10-209 Records no to be public.

46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.

Section 504 and the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973,

20 U.S.C. 706(7)(b).

American Disability Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. Ch 126 §12112), as amended by ADA Amendments Act of 2008.

Chalk v. The United States District Court of Central California

Approved 2/25/09 Page 2 of 2