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Title 28: Judicial Administration

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Subpart A—Equal Employment Opportunity Within the Department of Justice



Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 28 U.S.C. 509, 510; E.O. 11246, 3 CFR 1964–1965 Comp., p. 339; E.O. 11478, 3 CFR 1966–1970 Comp., p. 803.

§ 42.1 Policy.



(a) It is the policy of the Department of Justice to seek to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, political affiliation, age, or physical or mental handicap in employment within the Department and to assure equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment.

(b) No person shall be subject to retaliation for opposing any practice prohibited by the above policy or for participating in any stage of administrative or judicial proceedings related to this policy.

[Order No. 2037–96, 61 FR 34730, July 3, 1996; 61 FR 43119, Aug. 20, 1996]

§ 42.2 Designation of Director of Equal Employment Opportunity and Complaint Adjudication Officer.



(a) In compliance with the regulations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (29 CFR 1613.204(c)), the Assistant Attorney General for Administration is hereby designated as Director of Equal Employment Opportunity for the Department of Justice with responsibilities for administration of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program within the Department. The Director of Equal Employment Opportunity shall publish and implement the Department of Justice regulations, which shall include a positive action program to eliminate causes of discrimination and shall include procedures for processing complaints of discrimination within the Department.

(b) The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division shall appoint a Complaint Adjudication Officer, who shall render final decisions for the Department of Justice on complaints of discrimination filed by employees and applicants for employment in the Department pursuant to the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations. In rendering decisions, the Complaint Adjudication Officer shall order such remedial action as may be appropriate, whether or not there is a finding of discrimination, but in cases where no discrimination is found any remedial action ordered shall have the prior approval of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, who shall consult with the Deputy Attorney General on the matter.

[Order No. 420–69, 34 FR 12281, July 25, 1969, as amended by Order No. 721–77, 42 FR 25725, May 19, 1977; Order No. 731–77, 42 FR 35646, July 11, 1977; Order No. 899–80, 45 FR 43703, June 30, 1980; Order No. 960–81, 46 FR 52357, Oct. 27, 1981]

§ 42.3 Responsibility for Department of Justice Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program.



The Assistant Attorney General for Administration shall be responsible for establishing and implementing the Department of Justice Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program under 5 U.S.C. 7201.

[Order No. 865–79, 44 FR 77157, Dec. 31, 1979, as amended by Order No. 960–81, 46 FR 52357, Oct. 27, 1981]

Subpart B [Reserved]



Subpart C—Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs—Implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964¹



¹ See also 28 CFR 50.3. Guidelines for enforcement of Title VI, Civil Rights Act.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–7; E.O. 12250, 45 FR 72995, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 298.

Source: Order No. 365–66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Editorial Note: Nomenclature changes by Order No. 2679–2003, appear at 68 FR 51364, Aug. 26, 2003.

§ 42.101 Purpose.



The purpose of this subpart is to implement the provisions of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 78 Stat. 252 (hereafter referred to as the "Act"), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Justice.

§ 42.102 Definitions.



As used in this subpart—

(a) The term *responsible Department official* with respect to any program receiving Federal financial assistance means the Attorney General, or Deputy Attorney General, or such other official of the Department as has been assigned the principal responsibility within the Department for the administration of the law extending such assistance.

(b) The term *United States* includes the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, the Canal Zone, and all other territories and possessions of the United States, and the term *State* includes any one of the foregoing.

(c) The term *Federal financial assistance* includes:

(1) Grants and loans of Federal funds,

(2) The grant or donation of Federal property and interests in property,

(3) The detail of Federal personnel,

(4) The sale and lease of, and the permission to use (on other than a casual or transient basis), Federal property or any interest in such property without consideration or at a nominal consideration, or at a consideration which is reduced for the purpose of assisting the recipient, or in recognition of the public interest to be served by such sale or lease to the recipient, and

(5) Any Federal agreement, arrangement, or other contract which has as one of its purposes the provision of assistance.

(d) The terms *program or activity* and *program* mean all of the operations of any entity described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section, any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance:

(1)(i) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or

(ii) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;

(2)(i) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or

(ii) A local educational agency (as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801), system of vocational education, or other school system;

(3)(i) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship—

(A) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or

(B) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and

recreation; or

(ii) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or

(4) Any other entity which is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraph (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(e) The term *facility* includes all or any portion of structures, equipment, or other real or personal property or interests therein, and the provision of facilities includes the construction, expansion, renovation, remodeling, alteration, or acquisition of facilities.

(f) The term *recipient* means any State, political subdivision of any State, or instrumentality of any State or political subdivision, any public or private agency, institution, or organization, or other entity, or any individual, in any State, to whom Federal financial assistance is extended, directly or through another recipient, including any successor, assign, or transferee thereof, but such term does not include any ultimate beneficiary.

(g) The term *primary recipient* means any recipient which is authorized or required to extend Federal financial assistance to another recipient.

(h) The term *applicant* means one who submits an application, request, or plan required to be approved by a responsible Department official, or by a primary recipient, as a condition to eligibility for Federal financial assistance, and the term *application* means such an application, request, or plan.

(i) The term *academic institution* includes any school, academy, college, university, institute, or other association, organization, or agency conducting or administering any program, project, or facility designed to educate or train individuals.

(j) The term *disposition* means any treatment, handling, decision, sentencing, confinement, or other prescription of conduct.

(k) The term *governmental organization* means the political subdivision for a prescribed geographical area.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 699-77, 42 FR 15315, Mar. 21, 1977; Order No. 960-81, 46 FR 52357, Oct. 27, 1981; Order No. 2679-2003, 68 FR 51363, 51364, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 42.103 Application of this subpart.



This subpart applies to any program for which Federal financial assistance is authorized under a law administered by the Department. It applies to money paid, property transferred, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date of this subpart pursuant to an application whether approved before or after such date. This subpart does not apply to:

(a) Any Federal financial assistance by way of insurance or guaranty contracts, or

(b) Employment practices except to the extent described in §42.104(c).

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973]

§ 42.104 Discrimination prohibited.



(a) *General.* No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program to which this subpart applies.

(b) *Specific discriminatory actions prohibited.* (1) A recipient to which this subpart applies may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, on the ground of race, color, or national origin:

(i) Deny an individual any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit provided under the program;

(ii) Provide any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit to an individual which is different, or is provided in a different manner, from that provided to others under the program;

(iii) Subject an individual to segregation or separate treatment in any matter related to his receipt of any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit under the program;

(iv) Restrict an individual in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit under the program;

(v) Treat an individual differently from others in determining whether he satisfies any admission, enrollment, quota, eligibility, membership, or other requirement or condition which individuals must meet in order to be provided any disposition, service, financial aid, function or benefit provided under the program; or

(vi) Deny an individual an opportunity to participate in the program through the provision of services or otherwise or afford him an opportunity to do so which is different from that afforded others under the program (including the opportunity to participate in the program as an employee but only to the extent set forth in paragraph (c) of this section).

(vii) Deny a person the opportunity to participate as a member of a planning or advisory body which is an integral part of the program.

(2) A recipient, in determining the type of disposition, services, financial aid, benefits, or facilities which will be provided under any such program, or the class of individuals to whom, or the situations in which, such will be provided under any such program, or the class of individuals to be afforded an opportunity to participate in any such program, may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program as respects individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin.

(3) In determining the site or location of facilities, a recipient or applicant may not make selections with the purpose or effect of excluding individuals from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under any program to which this subpart applies, on the ground of race, color, or national origin; or with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the Act or this subpart.

(4) For the purposes of this section the disposition, services, financial aid, or benefits provided under a program receiving Federal financial assistance shall be deemed to include all portions of the recipient's program or activity, including facilities, equipment, or property provided with the aid of Federal financial assistance.

(5) The enumeration of specific forms of prohibited discrimination in this paragraph and in paragraph (c) of this section does not limit the generality of the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section.

(6)(i) In administering a program regarding which the recipient has previously discriminated against persons on the ground of race, color, or national origin, the recipient must take affirmative action to overcome the effects of prior discrimination.

(ii) Even in the absence of such prior discrimination, a recipient in administering a program may take affirmative action to overcome the effects of conditions which resulted in limiting participation by persons of a particular race, color, or national origin.

(c) *Employment practices.* (1) Whenever a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance to a program to which this subpart applies, is to provide employment, a recipient of such assistance may not (directly or through contractual or other arrangements) subject any individual to discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in its employment practices under such program (including recruitment or recruitment advertising, employment, layoff, or termination, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and use of facilities). That prohibition also applies to programs as to which a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is (i) to assist individuals, through employment, to meet expenses incident to the commencement or continuation of their education or training, or (ii) to provide work experience which contributes to the education or training of the individuals involved. The requirements applicable to construction employment under any such program shall be those specified in or pursuant to part III of Executive Order 11246 or any Executive order which supersedes it.

(2) In regard to Federal financial assistance which does not have providing employment as a primary objective, the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section apply to the employment practices of the recipient if discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in such employment practices tends, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, to exclude persons from participation in, to deny them the benefits of or to subject them to discrimination under the program receiving Federal financial assistance. In any such case, the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall apply to the extent necessary to assure equality of opportunity to and nondiscriminatory treatment of beneficiaries.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973; Order No. 2679-2003, 68 FR 51364, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 42.105 Assurance required.



(a) *General.* (1) Every application for Federal financial assistance to which this subpart applies, and every application for Federal financial assistance to provide a facility shall, as a condition to its approval and the extension of any Federal financial assistance pursuant to the application, contain or be accompanied by an assurance that the program will be conducted or the facility operated in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to this subpart. In the case where the Federal financial assistance is to provide or is in the form of personal property, or real property or interest therein or structures thereon, such assurance shall obligate the recipient, or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, or for as long as the recipient retains ownership or possession of the property, whichever is longer. In all other cases, such assurance shall obligate the recipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended pursuant to the application. The responsible Department official shall specify the form of the foregoing assurances, and the extent to which like assurances will be required of subgrantees, contractors, and subcontractors, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants. Any such assurance shall include provisions which give the United States a right to seek its judicial enforcement.

(2) In the case of real property, structures or improvements thereon, or interest therein, which was acquired with Federal financial assistance, or in the case where Federal financial assistance is provided in the form of a transfer of real property or interest therein

from the Federal Government, the instrument effecting or recording the transfer shall contain a covenant running with the land assuring nondiscrimination for the period during which the real property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. Where no transfer of property is involved, but property is improved with Federal financial assistance, the recipient shall agree to include such a covenant in any subsequent transfer of such property. Where the property is obtained from the Federal Government, such covenant may also include a condition coupled with a right to be reserved by the Department to revert title to the property in the event of a breach of the covenant where, in the discretion of the responsible Department official, such a condition and right of reverter are appropriate to the statute under which the real property is obtained and to the nature of the grant and the grantee.

(b) *Assurances from government agencies.* In the case of any application from any department, agency, or office of any State or local government for Federal financial assistance for any specified purpose, the assurance required by this section shall extend to any other department, agency, or office of the same governmental unit if the policies of such other department, agency, or office will substantially affect the project for which Federal financial assistance is requested.

(c) *Assurance from academic and other institutions.* (1) In the case of any application for Federal financial assistance for any purpose to an academic institution, the assurance required by this section shall extend to admission practices and to all other practices relating to the treatment of students.

(2) The assurance required with respect to an academic institution, detention or correctional facility, or any other institution or facility, insofar as the assurance relates to the institution's practices with respect to admission or other treatment of individuals as students, patients, wards, inmates, persons subject to control, or clients of the institution or facility or to the opportunity to participate in the provision of services, disposition, treatment, or benefits to such individuals, shall be applicable to the entire institution or facility.

(d) *Continuing Federal financial assistance.* Any State or State agency applying for continuing Federal financial assistance subject to this regulation shall as a condition for the extension of such assistance:

(1) Provide a statement that the program is (or, in the case of a new program, will be) conducted in compliance with this regulation, and

(2) Provide for such methods of administration as are found by the responsible Department official to give reasonable assurance that the primary recipient and all other recipients of Federal financial assistance under such program will comply with this regulation.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973; Order No. 2679-2003, 68 FR 51364, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 42.106 Compliance information.



(a) *Cooperation and assistance.* Each responsible Department official shall, to the fullest extent practicable, seek the cooperation of recipients in obtaining compliance with this subpart and shall provide assistance and guidance to recipients to help them comply voluntarily with this subpart.

(b) *Compliance reports.* Each recipient shall keep such records and submit to the responsible Department official or his designee timely, complete, and accurate compliance reports at such times, and in such form and containing such information, as the responsible Department official or his designee may determine to be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the recipient has complied or is complying with this subpart. In general, recipients should have available for the Department racial and ethnic data showing the extent to which members of minority groups are beneficiaries of federally assisted programs. In the case in which a primary recipient extends Federal financial assistance to any other recipient or subcontracts with any other person or group, such other recipient shall also submit such compliance reports to the primary recipient as may be necessary to enable the primary recipient to carry out its obligations under this subpart.

(c) *Access to sources of information.* Each recipient shall permit access by the responsible Department official or his designee during normal business hours to such of its books, records, accounts, and other sources of information, and its facilities, as may be pertinent to ascertain compliance with this subpart. Whenever any information required of a recipient is in the exclusive possession of any other agency, institution, or person and that agency, institution, or person fails or refuses to furnish that information, the recipient shall so certify in its report and set forth the efforts which it has made to obtain the information.

(d) *Information to beneficiaries and participants.* Each recipient shall make available to participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons such information regarding the provisions of this subpart and its applicability to the program for which the recipient receives Federal financial assistance, and make such information available to them in such manner, as the responsible Department official finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by the Act and this subpart.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973]

§ 42.107 Conduct of investigations.



(a) *Periodic compliance reviews.* The responsible Department official or his designee shall from time to time review the practices of recipients to determine whether they are complying with this subpart.

(b) *Complaints.* Any person who believes himself or any specific class of individuals to be subjected to discrimination prohibited by this subpart may by himself or by a representative file with the responsible Department official or his designee a written complaint. A complaint must be filed not later than 180 days from the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the time for filing is extended by the responsible Department official or his designee.

(c) *Investigations.* The responsible Department official or his designee will make a prompt investigation whenever a compliance review, report, complaint, or any other information indicates a possible failure to comply with this subpart. The investigation should include, whenever appropriate, a review of the pertinent practices and policies of the recipient, the circumstances under which the possible noncompliance with this subpart occurred, and other factors relevant to a determination as to whether the recipient has failed to comply with this subpart.

(d) *Resolution of matters.* (1) If an investigation pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section indicates a failure to comply with this subpart, the responsible Department official or his designee will so inform the recipient and the matter will be resolved by informal means whenever possible. If it has been determined that the matter cannot be resolved by informal means, action will be taken as provided for in §42.108.

(2) If an investigation does not warrant action pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the responsible Department official or his designee will so inform the recipient and the complainant, if any, in writing.

(e) *Intimidatory or retaliatory acts prohibited.* No recipient or other person shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 601 of the Act or this subpart, or because he has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this subpart. The identity of complainants shall be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purpose of this subpart, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973]

§ 42.108 Procedure for effecting compliance.



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(a) *General.* If there appears to be a failure or threatened failure to comply with this subpart and if the noncompliance or threatened noncompliance cannot be corrected by informal means, the responsible Department official may suspend or terminate, or refuse to grant or continue, Federal financial assistance, or use any other means authorized by law, to induce compliance with this subpart. Such other means include, but are not limited to:

(1) Appropriate proceedings brought by the Department to enforce any rights of the United States under any law of the United States (including other titles of the Act), or any assurance or other contractual undertaking, and

(2) Any applicable proceeding under State or local law.

(b) *Noncompliance with assurance requirement.* If an applicant or recipient fails or refuses to furnish an assurance required under §42.105, or fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of the assurance it has furnished, or otherwise fails or refuses to comply with any requirement imposed by or pursuant to title VI or this subpart, Federal financial assistance may be suspended, terminated, or refused in accordance with the procedures of title VI and this subpart. The Department shall not be required to provide assistance in such a case during the pendency of administrative proceedings under this subpart, except that the Department will continue assistance during the pendency of such proceedings whenever such assistance is due and payable pursuant to a final commitment made or an application finally approved prior to the effective date of this subpart.

(c) *Termination of or refusal to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance.* No order suspending, terminating, or refusing to grant or continue Federal financial assistance shall become effective until:

(1) The responsible Department official has advised the applicant or recipient of his failure to comply and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means,

(2) There has been an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure by the applicant or recipient to comply with a requirement imposed by or pursuant to this subpart,

(3) The action has been approved by the Attorney General pursuant to §42.110, and

(4) The expiration of 30 days after the Attorney General has filed with the committee of the House and the committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program involved, a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action.

Any action to suspend or terminate or to refuse to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other applicant or recipient as to whom such a finding has been made and shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found.

(d) *Other means authorized by law.* No action to effect compliance by any other means authorized by law shall be taken until:

- (1) The responsible Department official has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means,
- (2) The action has been approved by the Attorney General, and
- (3) The recipient or other person has been notified of its failure to comply and of the action to be taken to effect compliance.

§ 42.109 Hearings.



(a) *Opportunity for hearing.* Whenever an opportunity for a hearing is required by §42.108(c), reasonable notice shall be given by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected applicant or recipient. That notice shall advise the applicant or recipient of the action proposed to be taken, the specific provision under which the proposed action against it is to be taken, and the matters of fact or law asserted as the basis for that action. The notice shall (1) Fix a date, not less than 20 days after the date of such notice, within which the applicant or recipient may request that the responsible Department official schedule the matter for hearing, or (2) advise the applicant or recipient that a hearing concerning the matter in question has been scheduled and advise the applicant or recipient of the place and time of that hearing. The time and place so fixed shall be reasonable and shall be subject to change for cause. The complainant, if any, shall be advised of the time and place of the hearing. An applicant or recipient may waive a hearing and submit written information and argument for the record. The failure of an applicant or recipient to request a hearing under this paragraph or to appear at a hearing for which a date has been set shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to a hearing afforded by section 602 of the Act and §42.108(c) and consent to the making of a decision on the basis of such information as is available.

(b) *Time and place of hearing.* Hearings shall be held at the offices of the Department in Washington, DC, at a time fixed by the responsible Department official, unless he determines that the convenience of the applicant or recipient or of the Department requires that another place be selected. Hearings shall be held before the responsible Department official or, at his discretion, before a hearing examiner designated in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3105 and 3344 (section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act).

(c) *Right to counsel.* In all proceedings under this section, the applicant or recipient and the Department shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

(d) *Procedures, evidence, and record.* (1) The hearing, decision, and any administrative review thereof shall be conducted in conformity with 5 U.S.C. 554–557 (sections 5–8 of the Administrative Procedure Act), and in accordance with such rules of procedure as are proper (and not inconsistent with this section) relating to the conduct of the hearing, giving of notices subsequent to those provided for in paragraph (a) of this section, taking of testimony, exhibits, arguments and briefs, requests for findings, and other related matters. Both the Department and the applicant or recipient shall be entitled to introduce all relevant evidence on the issues as stated in the notice for hearing or as determined by the officer conducting the hearing.

(2) Technical rules of evidence shall not apply to hearings conducted pursuant to this subpart, but rules or principles designed to assure production of the most credible evidence available and to subject testimony to test by cross-examination shall be applied whenever reasonably necessary by the officer conducting the hearing. The hearing officer may exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence. All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by the parties and opportunity shall be given to refute facts and arguments advanced on either side of the issues. A transcript shall be made of the oral evidence except to the extent the substance thereof is stipulated for the record. All decisions shall be based upon the hearing record and written findings shall be made.

(e) *Consolidated or joint hearings.* In cases in which the same or related facts are asserted to constitute noncompliance with this subpart with respect to two or more Federal statutes, authorities, or other means by which Federal financial assistance is extended and to which this subpart applies, or noncompliance with this subpart and the regulations of one or more other Federal Departments or agencies issued under title VI of the Act, the Attorney General may, by agreement with such other departments or agencies, whenever appropriate, provide for the conduct of consolidated or joint hearings, and for the application to such hearings of rules of procedure not inconsistent with this subpart. Final decisions in such cases, insofar as this subpart is concerned, shall be made in accordance with §42.110.

[Order No. 365–66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519–73, 38 FR 17955, July 5, 1973]

§ 42.110 Decisions and notices.



(a) *Decisions by person other than the responsible Department official.* If the hearing is held by a hearing examiner, such hearing examiner shall either make an initial decision, if so authorized, or certify the entire record, including his recommended findings and proposed decision, to the responsible Department official for a final decision, and a copy of such initial decision or certification shall be mailed to the applicant or recipient. Whenever the initial decision is made by the hearing examiner, the applicant or recipient may, within 30 days of the mailing of such notice of initial decision, file with the responsible Department official his exceptions to the initial decision, with his reasons therefor. In the absence of exceptions, the responsible Department official may on his own motion, within 45 days after the initial decision, serve on the applicant or recipient a notice that he will review the decision. Upon filing of such exceptions, or of such notice of review, the responsible Department official shall review the initial decision and issue his own decision thereon including the reasons therefor. In the absence of either exceptions or a notice of review the initial decision shall constitute the final decision of the responsible Department official.

(b) *Decisions on the record or on review by the responsible Department official.* Whenever a record is certified to the responsible

Department official for decision or he reviews the decision of a hearing examiner pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or whenever the responsible Department official conducts the hearing, the applicant or recipient shall be given a reasonable opportunity to file with him briefs or other written statements of its contentions, and a copy of the final decision of the responsible Department official shall be given in writing to the applicant or recipient and to the complainant, if any.

(c) *Decisions on the record whenever a hearing is waived.* Whenever a hearing is waived pursuant to §42.109(a), a decision shall be made by the responsible Department official on the record and a copy of such decision shall be given in writing to the applicant or recipient, and to the complainant, if any.

(d) *Rulings required.* Each decision of a hearing officer or responsible Department official shall set forth his ruling on each findings, conclusion, or exception presented, and shall identify the requirement or requirements imposed by or pursuant to this subpart with which it is found that the applicant or recipient has failed to comply.

(e) *Approval by Attorney General.* Any final decision of a responsible Department official (other than the Attorney General) which provides for the suspension or termination of, or the refusal to grant or continue Federal financial assistance, or the imposition of any other sanction available under this subpart or the Act, shall promptly be transmitted to the Attorney General, who may approve such decision, vacate it, or remit or mitigate any sanction imposed.

(f) *Content of orders.* The final decision may provide for suspension or termination of, or refusal to grant or continue, Federal financial assistance, in whole or in part, to which this regulation applies, and may contain such terms, conditions, and other provisions as are consistent with, and will effectuate the purposes of, the Act and this subpart, including provisions designed to assure that no Federal financial assistance to which this regulation applies will thereafter be extended to the applicant or recipient determined by such decision to be in default in its performance of an assurance given by it pursuant to this subpart, or to have otherwise failed to comply with this subpart, unless and until, it corrects its noncompliance and satisfies the responsible Department official that it will fully comply with this subpart.

(g) *Post-termination proceedings.* (1) An applicant or recipient adversely affected by an order issued under paragraph (f) of this section shall be restored to full eligibility to receive Federal financial assistance if it satisfies the terms and conditions of that order for such eligibility or if it brings itself into compliance with this subpart and provides reasonable assurance that it will fully comply with this subpart.

(2) Any applicant or recipient adversely affected by an order entered pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section may at any time request the responsible Department official to restore fully its eligibility to receive Federal financial assistance. Any such request shall be supported by information showing that the applicant or recipient has met the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section. If the responsible Department official denies any such request, the applicant or recipient may submit a request for a hearing in writing, specifying why it believes such official to have been in error. It shall thereupon be given an expeditious hearing, with a decision on the record, in accordance with rules of procedure issued by the responsible Department official. The applicant or recipient will be restored to such eligibility if it proves at such a hearing that it satisfied the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section. While proceedings under this paragraph are pending, sanctions imposed by the order issued under paragraph (f) of this section shall remain in effect.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17956, July 5, 1973]

§ 42.111 Judicial review.



Action taken pursuant to section 602 of the Act is subject to judicial review as provided in section 603 of the Act.

§ 42.112 Effect on other regulations; forms and instructions.



(a) *Effect on other regulations.* Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to supersede any provision of subpart A or B of this part or Executive Order 11114 or 11246, as amended, or of any other regulation or instruction which prohibits discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in any program or situation to which this subpart is inapplicable, or which prohibits discrimination on any other ground.

(b) *Forms and instructions.* Each responsible Department official, other than the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General, shall issue and promptly make available to interested persons forms and detailed instructions and procedures for effectuating this subpart as applied to programs to which this subpart applies and for which he is responsible.

(c) *Supervision and coordination.* The Attorney General may from time to time assign to officials of the Department, or to officials of other departments or agencies of the Government, with the consent of such departments or agencies, responsibilities in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of title VI of the Act and this subpart (other than responsibility for final decision as provided in §42.110(e)), including the achievement of the effective coordination and maximum uniformity within the Department and within the Executive Branch of the Government in the application of title VI of the Act and this subpart to similar programs and in similar situations. Any action taken, determination made, or requirement imposed by an official of another Department or agency acting pursuant to an assignment of responsibility under this subsection shall have the same effect as though such action had been taken by the Attorney General.

[Order No. 365-66, 31 FR 10265, July 29, 1966, as amended by Order No. 519-73, 38 FR 17956, July 5, 1973; Order No. 568-

Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 42—Federal Financial Assistance Administered by the Department of Justice to Which This Subpart Applies



Note: Failure to list a type of Federal assistance in appendix A shall not mean, if title VI is otherwise applicable, that a program is not covered.

1. Assistance provided by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), including block, formula, and discretionary grants, victim compensation payments, and victim assistance grants (title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3701–3796, as amended (Pub. L. 90–351, as amended by Pub. L. 93–83, Pub. L. 93–415, Pub. L. 94–430, Pub. L. 94–503, Pub. L. 95–115, Pub. L. 96–157, and Pub. L. 98–473); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5601–5751, as amended (Pub. L. 93–415, as amended by Pub. L. 94–503, Pub. L. 95–115, Pub. L. 96–509, and Pub. L. 98–473); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 10601–10604, (Pub. L. 98–473)).
2. Assistance provided by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) including technical assistance to State and local governments for improvement of correctional systems; training of law enforcement personnel, and assistance to legal services programs (18 U.S.C. 4042).
3. Assistance provided by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) including training, grants, and technical assistance to State and local governments, public and private agencies, educational institutions, organizations and individuals, in the area of corrections (18 U.S.C. 4351–4353).
4. Assistance provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) including training, joint task forces, information sharing agreements, cooperative agreements, and logistical support, primarily to State and local government agencies (21 U.S.C. 871–886).
5. Assistance provided by the Community Relations Service (CRS) in the form of discretionary grants to public and private agencies under the Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program (title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–422).
6. Assistance provided by the U.S. Parole Commission in the form of workshops and training programs for State and local agencies and public and private organizations (18 U.S.C. 4204).
7. Assistance provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) including field training, training through its National Academy, National Crime Information Center, and laboratory facilities, primarily to State and local criminal justice agencies (Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended 42 U.S.C. 3701–3796).
8. Assistance provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) including training and services primarily to State and local governments under the Alien Status Verification Index (ASVI); and citizenship textbooks and training primarily to schools and public and private service agencies (8 U.S.C. 1360, 8 U.S.C. 1457).
9. Assistance provided by the United States Marshals Service through its Cooperative Agreement Program for improvement of State and local correctional facilities (Pub. L. 99–180, 99 Stat. 1142).
10. Assistance provided by the Attorney General through the Equitable Transfer of Forfeited Property Program (Equitable Sharing) primarily to State and local law enforcement agencies (21 U.S.C. 881(e)).
11. Assistance provided by the Department of Justice participating agencies that conduct specialized training through the National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, a component of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glenco, Georgia (Pursuant to Memorandum Agreement with the Department of Treasury).

[Order No. 1204–87, 52 FR 24449, July 1, 1987]

Subpart D—Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs—Implementation of Section 815(c)(1) of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979



Authority: Secs. 802(a), 815(c), and 817(d) of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, as amended (Pub. L. 90–351, as amended by Pub. L. 93–83, Pub. L. 93–415, Pub. L. 94–503, and Pub. L. 96–157 (December 27, 1979) (JSIA) and Sec. 262 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5672 (Pub. L. 93–415, as amended by Pub. L. 95–115)).

Source: 45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 42.201 Purpose and application.



(a) The purpose of this subpart is to implement the provisions of section 815(c) of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 3789d(c); title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d; and title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681, *et seq.*, to the end that no person in any State shall on the ground of race, color, national origin, sex, or religion be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be subjected to discrimination under, or be denied employment in connection with any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under either the Justice System Improvement Act or the Juvenile Justice Act by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the National Institute of Justice, or the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These regulations also implement Executive Order 12138, which requires all Federal agencies awarding financial assistance to take certain steps to advance women's business enterprise.

(b) The regulations in this subpart apply to the delivery of services by, and employment practices of recipients administering, participating in, or substantially benefiting from any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance extended under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, or the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

(c) Where a private recipient which receives such assistance through a unit of government is engaged in prohibited discrimination, the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics will invoke the enforcement procedures of this subpart (§42.208, *et seq.*) against the appropriate unit of government for failure to enforce the assurances of nondiscrimination given it by the private recipient pursuant to §42.204(a). Where a private recipient receives assistance either directly from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the National Institute of Justice, or the Bureau of Justice Statistics or through another private entity which receives funds directly from one of those agencies, compliance will be enforced pursuant to section 803(a) of the Justice System Improvement Act.

§ 42.202 Definitions.



(a) *JSIA* means the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, Public Law 96-157, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*

(b) *Juvenile Justice Act* means title I and II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 94-503 and Public Law 95-115.

(c) *OJARS* or *Office* means the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

(d) *LEAA* means the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

(e) *NIJ* means the National Institute of Justice.

(f) *BJS* means the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

(g) *Employment practices* means all terms and conditions of employment including but not limited to, all practices relating to the screening, recruitment, referral, selection, training, appointment, promotion, demotion, and assignment of personnel, and includes advertising, hiring, assignments, classification, discipline, layoff and termination, upgrading, transfer, leave practices, rate of pay, fringe benefits, or other forms of pay or credit for services rendered and use of facilities.

(h) *Investigation* includes fact-finding efforts and, pursuant to §42.205(c)(3), attempts to secure the voluntary resolution of complaints.

(i) *Compliance review* means a review of a recipient's selected employment practices or delivery of services for compliance with the provisions of section 815(c)(1) of the Justice System Improvement Act, or this subpart.

(j) *Noncompliance* means the failure of a recipient to comply with section 815(c)(1) of the Justice System Improvement Act, or this subpart.

(k) *Program or activity* means the operation of the agency or organizational unit of government receiving or substantially benefiting from financial assistance awarded, e.g., a police department or department of corrections.

(l) *Pattern or practice* means any procedure, custom, or act affecting or potentially affecting, more than a single individual in a single or isolated instance.

(m) *Religion* includes all aspects of religious observance and practice as well as belief.

(n) *Recipient* means any State or local unit of government or agency thereof, and any private entity, institution, or organization, to which Federal financial assistance is extended directly, or through such government or agency, but such term does not include any

ultimate beneficiary of such assistance.

(o) *State* means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(p) *Unit of local government* means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village or other general purpose political subdivision of a State, an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or, for the purpose of assistance eligibility, any agency of the District of Columbia government or the U.S. Government performing law enforcement functions in and for the District of Columbia;

(q) *Combination* as applied to States or units of local government means any grouping or joining together of such States or units for the purpose of preparing, developing, or implementing a criminal justice program or project;

(r) *Criminal justice council or CJC* means the agency designated by a State to perform the functions listed in section 402(b)(1) of the Justice System Improvement Act.

(s) All masculine terms such as *he*, *his*, and *him* should be construed to mean their respective feminine counterparts, *she*, *hers*, and *her*, where appropriate.

[45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980; 45 FR 54037, Aug. 14, 1980]

§ 42.203 Discrimination prohibited.



(a) No person in any State shall on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in connection with any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under the JSIA or the Juvenile Justice Act.

(b) A recipient may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, on the grounds set forth in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Deny an individual any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit provided under the program;

(2) Provide any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit to an individual which is different, or is provided in a different manner, from that provided to others under the program;

(3) Subject an individual to segregation or separate treatment in any matter related to his receipt of any disposition, service, financial aid, or benefit under the program;

(4) Restrict an individual in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any disposition, service, or financial aid or benefit under the program;

(5) Treat an individual differently from others in determining whether he satisfies any admission, enrollment, quota, eligibility, membership, or other requirement or condition which individuals must meet in order to be provided any disposition, service, financial aid, function, or benefit provided under the program;

(6) Deny an individual an opportunity to participate in the program through the provision of services or otherwise or afford him an opportunity to do so which is different from that afforded others under the program;

(7) Deny a person the opportunity to participate as a member of a planning or advisory body which is an integral part of the program;

(8) Subject any individual to physical abuse or summary punishment, or deny any individual the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons;

(9) Subject any individual to discrimination in its employment practices in connection with any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under the JSIA or the Juvenile Justice Act;

(10) Use any selection device in a manner which is inconsistent with the Department of Justice Uniform on Employee Selection Guidelines, 28 CFR 50.14.

(c) In matters involving employment discrimination, section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA shall be interpreted by the Office consistently with title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, 79 Stat. 253, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, Public Law 92-261, 87 Stat. 103, and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, Public Law 95-555, 92 Stat. 2076.

(d) The use of a minimum height or weight requirement which operates to disproportionately exclude women and persons of certain national origins, such as persons of Hispanic or Asian descent, is a violation of this subpart, unless the recipient is able to demonstrate convincingly, through use of supportive factual data, that the requirement has been validated as set forth in the

(e) A recipient, in determining the type of disposition, services, financial aid, benefits, or facilities which will be provided under any program, or the class of individuals to whom, or the situations in which, such will be provided under any program, may not directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination under section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program as respects individuals of a particular race, color, sex, national origin, or religion.

(f) In determining the site or location of facilities, a recipient or applicant may not make selections with the purpose or effect of excluding individuals from, denying them the benefits of, subjecting them to discrimination under, or denying them employment in connection with any program or activity to which this subpart applies; or with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the JSIA, the Juvenile Justice Act, or this subpart.

(g) For the purposes of this section, the disposition, services, financial aid, or benefits provided under a program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance shall be deemed to include any portion of any program or function or activity conducted by any recipient of Federal financial assistance which program, function, or activity is directly or indirectly improved, enhanced, enlarged, or benefited by such Federal financial assistance or which makes use of any facility, equipment, or property provided with the aid of Federal financial assistance.

(h) The enumeration of specific forms of prohibited discrimination in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section does not limit the generality of the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section.

(i)(1) In administering a program regarding which the recipient has previously discriminated against persons on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, the recipient must take affirmative action to overcome the effects of prior discrimination.

(2) Even in the absence of such prior discrimination, a recipient in administering a program may take affirmative action to overcome the effects of conditions which resulted in limiting participation by persons of a particular race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

(j) Nothing contained in this subpart shall be construed as requiring any recipient to adopt a percentage ratio, quota system, or other program to achieve racial balance. The use of goals and timetables is not use of a quota prohibited by this section.

[45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 54036, Aug. 14, 1980]

§ 42.204 Applicants' obligations.



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(a) Every application for Federal financial assistance to which this subpart applies shall, as a condition of approval of such application and the extension of any Federal financial assistance pursuant to such application, contain or be accompanied by an assurance that the applicant will comply with all applicable nondiscrimination requirements and will obtain such assurances from its subgrantees, contractors, or subcontractors to which this subpart applies, as a condition of the extension of Federal financial assistance to them.

(b) Every unit of State or local government and every agency of such unit that applies for a grant of \$500,000 or more under the JSIA or the Juvenile Justice Act, must submit a copy of its current Equal Employment Opportunity Program (if required to develop one under 28 CFR 42.301, *et. seq.*) to OJARS at the same time it submits its grant application. No application for \$500,000 or more will be approved until OJARS has approved the applicant's EEO Program.

(c) Every application for Federal financial assistance from a State or local unit of government or agency thereof shall contain an assurance that in the event a Federal or State court or Federal or State administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing, on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex against the recipient State or local government unit, or agency, the recipient will forward a copy of the finding to the appropriate CJC and to OJARS.

[45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 54037, Aug. 14, 1980]

§ 42.205 Complaint investigation.



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(a) The Office shall investigate complaints filed by or on behalf of an individual claiming to be aggrieved, that allege a violation of section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, or this subpart.

(b) No complaint will be investigated if it is received more than one year after the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the time for filing is extended by the Director of OJARS for good cause shown.

(c) The Office shall conduct investigations of complaints as follows:

(1) Within 21 days of receipt of a complaint, the Office shall:

- (i) Ascertain whether it had jurisdiction under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section;
 - (ii) If jurisdiction is found, notify the recipient alleged to be discriminating of its receipt of the complaint; and
 - (iii) Initiate the investigation.
- (2) The investigation will ordinarily be initiated by a letter requesting data pertinent to the complaint and advising the recipient of:
- (i) The nature of the complaint, and, with the written consent of the complainant, the identity of the complainant;
 - (ii) The programs or activities affected by the complaint;
 - (iii) The opportunity to make, at any time prior to receipt of the Office's preliminary findings, a documentary submission, responding to, rebutting, or denying the allegations made in the complaint; and
 - (iv) The schedule under which the complaint will be investigated and a determination of compliance or non-compliance made.

Copies of this letter will also be sent to the chief executive of the appropriate unit(s) of government, and to the appropriate CJC.

(3) Within 150 days or, where an on-site investigation is required, within 175 days after the initiation of the investigation, the Office shall advise the complainant, the recipient, the chief executive(s) of the appropriate unit(s) of government, and the appropriate CJC of:

- (i) Its investigative findings;
- (ii) Where appropriate, its recommendations for compliance; and
- (iii) If it is likely that satisfactory resolution of the complaint can be obtained, the recipient's opportunity to request the Office to engage in voluntary compliance negotiations prior to the Director of OJARS' determination of compliance or non-compliance.

(4) If, within 30 days, the Office's recommendations for compliance are not met, or voluntary compliance is not secured, the matter will be forwarded to the Director of OJARS for a determination of compliance or non-compliance. The determination shall be made no later than 14 days after the conclusion of the 30-day period. If the Director makes a determination of non-compliance with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, the Office shall institute administrative proceedings pursuant to §42.208 *et seq.*

(5) If the complainant or another party, other than the Attorney General, has filed suit in Federal or State court alleging the same discrimination alleged in a complaint to OJARS, and, during OJARS' investigation, the trial of that suit would be in progress, OJARS will suspend its investigation and monitor the litigation through the court docket and, where necessary, contacts with the complainant. Upon receipt of notice that the court has made a finding of a pattern or practice of discrimination within the meaning of §42.208, the Office will institute administrative proceedings pursuant to §42.208, *et seq.* Upon receipt of notice that the court has made a finding affecting only the complainant, the Office will adopt the findings of the court as its investigative findings pursuant to §42.205(c)(3).

(6) The time limits listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section shall be appropriately adjusted where OJARS requests another Federal agency or another branch of the Department of Justice to act on the complaint. OJARS will monitor the progress of the matter through liaison with the other agency. Where the request to act does not result in timely resolution of the matter, OJARS will institute appropriate proceedings pursuant to this section.

[45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980; 45 FR 54037, Aug. 14, 1980]

§ 42.206 Compliance reviews.



- (a) The Office shall periodically conduct:
 - (1) Pre-award compliance reviews of all applicants requesting a grant from LEAA, NIJ, or BJS for \$500,000 or more; and
 - (2) Post-award compliance reviews of selected recipients of LEAA, NIJ, or BJS assistance.
- (b) *Pre-award reviews.* The Office shall review selected formula, discretionary, and national priority applications for \$500,000 or more in order to determine whether the application presents a possibility of discrimination in the services to be performed under the grant, or in the employment practices of the applicant. In those instances where it finds such a possibility, the Office shall special condition, disapprove or take other action with respect to the application to assure that the project complies with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA.
- (c) *Post-award reviews.* The Office shall seek to review those recipients which appear to have the most serious equal employment opportunity problems, or the greatest disparity in the delivery of services to the minority and non-minority or male and female

communities they serve. Selection for review shall be made on the basis of:

- (1) The relative disparity between the percentage of minorities, or women, in the relevant labor market, and the percentage of minorities, or women, employed by the recipient;
- (2) The percentage of women and minorities in the population receiving program benefits;
- (3) The number and nature of discrimination complaints filed against a recipient with OJARS or other Federal agencies;
- (4) The scope of the problems revealed by an investigation commenced on the basis of a complaint filed with the Office against a recipient or by a pre-award compliance review; and
- (5) The amount of assistance provided to the recipient.

(d) Within 15 days after selection of a recipient for review, the Office shall inform the recipient that it has been selected and will initiate the review. The review will ordinarily be initiated by a letter requesting data pertinent to the review and advising the recipient of:

- (1) The practices to be reviewed;
- (2) The programs or activities affected by the review;
- (3) The opportunity to make, at any time prior to receipt of the Office's investigative findings, a documentary submission responding to the Office, explaining, validating, or otherwise addressing the practices under review; and
- (4) The schedule under which the review will be conducted and a determination of compliance or non-compliance made.

Copies of this letter will also be sent to the chief executive of the appropriate unit(s) of government, and to the appropriate CJC.

(e) Within 150 days or, where an on-site investigation is required, within 175 days after the initiation of the review, the Office shall advise the recipient, the chief executive(s) of the appropriate unit(s) of government, and the appropriate CJC, of:

- (1) Its investigative findings;
- (2) Where appropriate, its recommendations for compliance; and
- (3) The opportunity to request the Office to engage in voluntary compliance negotiations prior to the Director of OJARS' determination of compliance or non-compliance.

(f) If, within 30 days, the Office's recommendations for compliance are not met, or voluntary compliance is not secured, the Director of OJARS shall make a determination of compliance or non-compliance. The determination shall be made no later than 14 days after the conclusion of the 30-day negotiation period. If the Director makes a determination of non-compliance with section 815(c) of the JSIA, the Office shall institute administrative proceedings pursuant to §42.208, *et seq.*

[45 FR 28705, Apr. 30, 1980; 45 FR 54037, Aug. 14, 1980]

§ 42.207 Compliance information.



(a) Each recipient shall:

- (1) Keep such records, and submit to OJARS such timely, complete, and accurate information as OJARS may request to determine whether the recipient is complying with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA; and
- (2) Permit reasonable access by OJARS to its books, documents, papers, and records, to the extent necessary to determine whether the recipient is complying with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA.

(b) Failure to comply with §42.207(a) shall subject the recipient to the sanctions provided in section 803(a) of the JSIA, 42 U.S.C. 3783(a).

§ 42.208 Notice of noncompliance.



(a) Whenever the Office has:

(1) Received notice of a finding, after notice and opportunity for a hearing by:

(i) A Federal court (other than in an action brought by the Attorney General under section 815(c)(3) of the JSIA);

(ii) A State court; or

(iii) A Federal or State administrative agency (other than the Office under paragraph (a)(2) of this section); to the effect that there has been a pattern or practice of discrimination in violation of section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA; or

(2) Made a determination after an investigation by the Office pursuant to §42.205 or §42.206 of this subpart that a State government or unit of general local government, or agency thereof, is not in compliance with this subpart, or section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, or this subpart: the Office shall, within 10 days after such occurrence, notify the chief executive of the affected State and, if the action involves a unit of general local government, the chief executive of such unit of general local government, that such program or activity has been so found or determined not to be in compliance with this subpart or section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA or this subpart, and shall request each chief executive notified under this section with respect to such violation to secure compliance.

(b) For the purposes of this section, notice means:

(1) Publication in—

(i) Employment Practices Decisions, Commerce Clearinghouse, Inc.;

(ii) Fair Employment Practices, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.;

(iii) The United States Law Week, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.; or

(iv) Federal Supplement, Federal Reporter, or Supreme Reporter, West Publishing Company; or

(2) Receipt by the Office of a reliable copy of a pattern or practice finding, made after a due process hearing from any source.

(c) When the Office receives notice of a finding which has been made more than 120 days prior to receipt, the Office will determine if the finding is currently applicable.

(1) In determining the current applicability of the finding, the Office will contact the clerk of the court and the office of the deciding judge (or the appropriate agency official) to determine whether any subsequent orders have been entered.

(2) If the information is unavailable through the clerk or the office of the judge (or the appropriate agency official), the Office will contact the attorneys of record for both the plaintiff and defendant to determine whether any subsequent orders have been entered, or if the recipient is in compliance.

(3) If, within 10 days of receipt of notice, it is not determined through the procedures set forth in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section, that the recipient is in full compliance with a final order of the court (or agency) within the meaning of §42.211(b), the Office will notify the appropriate chief executive of the recipient's noncompliance as provided in §42.208(a).

(d) For purposes of paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section a finding by a Federal or State administrative agency shall be deemed rendered after notice and opportunity for a hearing if it is rendered pursuant to procedures consistent with the provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5, title 5, U.S. Code (the Administrative Procedures Act).

(e) The procedures of a Federal or State administrative agency shall be deemed to be consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) if:

(1) The agency gives all interested parties opportunity for—

(i) The submission and consideration of facts, arguments, offers of settlement, or proposals of adjustment when time, the nature of the proceeding, and the public interest permit; and

(ii) Hearing on notice, and a decision by an individual who did not participate in the investigation or prosecution of the matter.

(2) A party is entitled to be represented by counsel or other qualified representative, to present his case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts; and

(3) The record shows the ruling on each finding, conclusion, or exception presented. All decisions, including initial recommended, and tentative decisions, shall be a part of the record and shall include a statement of—

(i) Findings and conclusions, and the reasons or basis therefor, on all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record; and

(ii) The appropriate rule, order, sanction, relief, or definal thereof.

(f) If within 10 days of receipt of notice the Office cannot determine whether the finding was rendered pursuant to procedures consistent with the APA, it shall presume the APA procedures were applied, and send notification under §42.208(a) to the appropriate chief executive(s).

(g) Each notification under §42.208(a) shall advise the appropriate chief executive of:

(1) The program or activity determined to be in noncompliance;

(2) The general legal and factual basis for its determination;

(3) The Office's request to secure compliance;

(4) The action to be taken by the Office and the provisions of law under which the proposed action is to be taken should the chief executive fail to secure compliance; and

(5) The right of the recipient to request a preliminary hearing, pursuant to §42.212, and a full hearing, pursuant to §42.213.

§ 42.209 Compliance secured.



(a) In the event a chief executive secures compliance after notice pursuant to §42.208, the terms and conditions with which the affected State government or unit of general local government agrees to comply shall be set forth in writing and signed by the chief executive of the State, by the chief executive of such unit (in the event of a violation by a unit of general local government), and by the Director of OJARS.

(b) Prior to the effective date of the agreement, the Office shall send a copy of the agreement to each complainant, if any, with respect to such violation, and to the appropriate CJC.

(c) The chief executive of the State, or the chief executive of the unit (in the event of a violation by a unit of general local government) shall file semi-annual reports with the Office detailing the steps taken to comply with the agreement.

(d) Within 15 days of receipt of such reports, the Office shall send a copy to each complainant, if any.

(e) The Director of OJARS shall also determine a recipient to be in compliance if it complies fully with the final order or judgement of a Federal or State court, pursuant to §42.211 (a)(2) and (b), or if found by such court to be in compliance with section 815(c)(1).

§ 42.210 Compliance not secured.



(a) If, at the conclusion of 90 days after notification of noncompliance with section 815(c)(1):

(1) Compliance has not been secured by the chief executive of that State or the chief executive of that unit of general local government; and

(2) An administrative law judge has not made a determination under §42.212 that it is likely the State government or unit of local government will prevail on the merits;

the Office shall notify the Attorney General that compliance has not been secured and shall cause to have suspended further payment of any funds under the JSIA or Juvenile Justice Act, as appropriate, to the specific program or activity in which the noncompliance has been found.

(b) If a hearing is requested pursuant to §42.213, the suspension of funds shall be effective for a period of not more than 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, or in the absence of a hearing under §42.213, funds shall be suspended for not more than 120 days, unless there has been an express finding by the Director of OJARS after notice and opportunity for such a hearing, that the recipient is not in compliance with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, or this subpart.

§ 42.211 Resumption of suspended funds.



(a) Payment of suspended funds made available under the JSIA or the Juvenile Justice Act shall resume only if—

(1) Such State government or unit of general local government enters into a compliance agreement signed by the Director of OJARS in accordance with §42.209;

(2) Such State government or unit of general local government:

(i) Complies fully with the final order or judgment of a Federal or State court, if that order or judgment covers all matters raised by the Director of OJARS in the notice pursuant to §42.208, or

(ii) Is found to be in compliance with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA by such court;

(3) After a hearing, the Director of OJARS, pursuant to §42.213, finds that noncompliance has not been demonstrated; or

(4) An administrative law judge has determined, under §42.212, that it is likely that the State government or unit of local government will prevail on the merits.

(b) Full compliance with a court order, for the purposes of paragraph (2) of this section, includes the securing of an agreement to comply over a period of time, particularly in complex cases or where compliance would require an extended period of time for implementation.

§ 42.212 Preliminary hearing.



(a) Prior to the suspension of funds under §42.210(a), but within the 90-day period after notification under §42.208, the State government or unit of local government may request an expedited preliminary hearing on the record in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 in order to determine whether it is likely that the State government or unit of local government would, at a full hearing under §42.213, prevail on the merits on the issue of the alleged noncompliance.

(b) The preliminary hearing shall be initiated within 30 days of request. The ALJ shall make his finding within 15 days after the conclusion of the preliminary hearing.

§ 42.213 Full hearing.



(a) At any time after notification of noncompliance under §42.208, but before the conclusion of the 120-day suspension period referred to in §42.210, a State government or unit of general local government may request a hearing on the record in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 in order to contest the findings of determination of noncompliance made under §42.208. The Office shall initiate the hearing within 60 days of request.

(b) Within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, or, in the absence of a hearing, at the conclusion of the 120-day period referred to in §42.210, the Director of OJARS shall make a finding of compliance or noncompliance.

(1) If the Director makes a finding of noncompliance, the Director shall:

(i) Notify the Attorney General in order that the Attorney General may institute a civil action under section 815(c)(3) of the JSIA;

(ii) Cause to have terminated the payment of funds under the JSIA and/or the Juvenile Justice Act; and

(iii) If appropriate, seek repayment of funds.

(2) If the Director makes a finding of compliance, payment of the suspended funds and reconsideration of applications shall resume.

§ 42.214 Judicial review.



Any State government or unit of general local government aggrieved by a final determination of the Office under §42.213 may appeal such determination as provided in section 805 of the JSIA.

§ 42.215 Other actions authorized under the JSIA.



(a) The Director of OJARS may, at any time, request the Attorney General to file suit to enforce compliance with section 815(c)(1). OJARS will monitor the litigation through the court docket and liaison with the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. Where the litigation does not result in timely resolution of the matter, and funds have not been suspended pursuant to §42.215(b), OJARS will institute administrative proceedings unless enjoined from doing so by the court.

(b)(1) Whenever the Attorney General files a civil action alleging a pattern or practice of discriminatory conduct on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex in any program or activity of a State government or unit of local government which State government or unit of local government receives funds made available under the JSIA or the Juvenile Justice Act and the conduct allegedly violates or would violate the provisions of this subpart or section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA and neither party within 45 days after such filing has been granted such preliminary relief with regard to the suspension or payment of funds as may otherwise be available by law, the Director of OJARS shall suspend further payment of any funds under the JSIA and the Juvenile Justice Act to that specific program or activity alleged by the Attorney General to be in violation of the provisions of section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA until such time as the court orders resumption of payment.

(2) The Office expects that preliminary relief authorized by this subsection will not be granted unless the party making application for such relief meets the standards for a preliminary injunction.

(c)(1) Whenever a State government or unit of local government or any officer or employee thereof acting in an official capacity, has engaged or is engaging in any act or practice prohibited by section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA, a civil action may be instituted after exhaustion of administrative remedies by the person aggrieved in an appropriate U.S. District Court or in a State court or general jurisdiction.

(2) Administrative remedies shall be deemed to be exhausted upon the expiration of 60 days after the date the administrative complaint was filed with the Office or any other administrative enforcement agency, unless within such period there has been a determination by the Office or the agency on the merits of the complaint, in which case such remedies shall be deemed exhausted at the time the determination becomes final.

(3) The Attorney General, or a specifically designated assistant for or in the name of the United States may intervene upon timely application in any civil action brought to enforce compliance with section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA if he certifies that the action is of general public importance. In such action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action.

Appendix A to Subpart D of Part 42—Commentary



Section 42.201(c). The compliance enforcement mechanism of section 815(c)(2) applies by its terms to State and local government. The prohibitions in section 815(c)(1), however, apply to all recipients of OJARS assistance. Accordingly, where a private entity which has received LEAA, NIJ, or BJS assistance through a State or local unit of government is determined by OJARS to be in non-compliance, OJARS will invoke the section 815(c)(2) mechanism against the appropriate unit of government for its failure to enforce the assurances of compliance given it by the private recipient, unless the unit has initiated its own compliance action against the private recipient. The fund termination procedures of section 803(a) will be invoked against non-complying private recipients which receive assistance directly from LEAA, NIJ, or BJS, or through another private entity.

Section 42.202(g). Section 815(c)(1) of the JSIA limits suspension and termination of assistance in the event of noncompliance to the "programs or activity" in which the noncompliance is found. The phrase "program or activity" was first used in section 815(c)(1) of the Crime Control Act of 1976, the substantially identical predecessor to section 815(c)(1).

House Report No. 94-1155 (94th Congress, 2d Session), at p. 26, explained the provision as follows:

"Suspension may be limited to the specific program or activity found to have discriminated, rather than all of the recipients' LEAA funds.

"For example, if discriminatory employment practices in a city's police department were cited in the notification, LEAA may only suspend that part of the city's payments which fund the police department. LEAA may not suspend the city's LEAA funds which are used in the city courts, prisons, or juvenile justice agencies."

This passage makes it clear that OJARS need not demonstrate a nexus between the particular project funded and the discriminatory activity. See *Lau v. Nichols*, 414 U.S. 563, 566 (1974).

Sections 42.203(b) and 42.203(e-i). These provisions are derived from 28 CFR 42.104(b) of subpart C of the Department of Justice Nondiscrimination Regulations. Where appropriate "sex" and "religion" have been added as prohibited grounds of discrimination, and "denial of employment" as another activity within the scope of section 815(c)(1).

Individual projects benefiting a particular sex, race, or ethnic group are not violative of section 815(c)(1) unless the granting agency or the recipient has engaged in a pattern of granting preferential treatment to one such group, and cannot justify the preference on the basis of a compelling governmental interest, in the case of racial or ethnic discrimination, or a substantial relationship to an important governmental function, in the case of sex discrimination.

Section 42.203(b)(10). On August 25, 1978, the Department of Justice, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Labor and the then-Civil Service Commission published the Uniform Employee Selection Guidelines codified at 28

CFR 50.14. Since OJARS is a component of the Department, these guidelines are applicable to the selection procedures of LEAA, NIJ, and BJS recipients. See 44 FR 11996 (March 2, 1979) for a detailed commentary on the guidelines.

Section 42.203(c). In the Conference Report on section 518(c) of the Crime Control Act (the substantially identical predecessor of section 815(c)), the managers stated that "In the area of employment cases brought under this section, it is intended by the conferees that the standards of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 apply." H. Rept. No. 94-1723 (94th Cong., 2d Sess.) at p. 32.

This section makes the OJARS standards of employment discrimination consistent with those used by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. It further clarifies that the burden shifts to the employer to validate its selection procedures once OJARS has demonstrated that those procedures disproportionately exclude an affected class. Discriminatory purpose on the part of the employer, which must be shown before the burden shifts in a Fourteenth Amendment case such as *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 96 S. Ct. 2040 (1976), need not be shown in an employment discrimination case brought under section 815(c)(1).

Section 42.203(j). Section 815(b) of the JSIA reads:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, or the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (1) to require, or condition the availability or amount of a grant upon the adoption by an applicant or grantee under this title of a percentage ratio, quota system, or other program to achieve racial balance in any criminal justice agency; or (2) to deny or discontinue a grant because of the refusal of an applicant or grantee under this title to adopt such a ratio, system, or other program."

In commenting on the Crime Control Act of 1976, Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska explained the difference between quotas and goals and timetables as follows:

"Section 518(b) [now 815(b)] of the act prohibits the setting of quotas. This provision was unchanged, and this provision will still bind the Administration.

"LEAA does have an affirmative obligation under this law to seek to eliminate discriminatory practices, voluntarily, if possible, prior to resorting to fund termination. LEAA can request that a recipient eliminate the effect of past discrimination by requiring the recipient to commit itself to goals and timetables. The formulation of goals is not a quota prohibited by section 518(b) of the act. A goal is a numerical objective fixed realistically in terms of the number of vacancies expected and the number of qualified applicants available. Factors such as a lower attrition rate than expected, bona fide fiscal restraints, or a lack of qualified applicants would be acceptable reasons for not meeting a goal that has been established and no sanctions would accrue under the program." Cong. Rec. S 17320 (September 30, 1976, daily ed.).

The Senate Judiciary Committee Report on the JSIA also emphasized that section 815(b) does not "undercut subsection (c) in any way; subsection (b) has been interpreted so as not to limit LEAA's anti-discrimination enforcement capabilities. Indeed, recent court decisions have made this abundantly clear. See, e.g., *United States v. City of Los Angeles*, No. 77-3460 (C.D. Cal. 2/1/79)." S. Rept. 96-142, p. 57.

See also the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Affirmative Action Guidelines, 44 FR 4422 (January 19, 1979).

Section 42.204. All grantees and subgrantees must make the assurances found in paragraph (a). Only State and local units of government and agencies thereof must make the assurance found in paragraph (c), since, as explained in the commentary on §42.201(c), the enforcement provisions of section 815(c)(2) apply only to governmental recipients.

Section 42.205(a). Where information available to the Office clearly and convincingly demonstrates that the complaint is frivolous or otherwise without merit, the complaint will not be investigated, and the complainant will be so advised.

Section 42.205(b). A one-year timeliness requirement is imposed to ensure that OJARS will be devoting its resources to the resolution of active issues, and to maximize the possibility that necessary witnesses and evidence are still available.

Examples of good cause which would clearly warrant an extension of the filing period are a statement from the complainant stating that he or she was unaware of the discrimination until after a year had passed, or that he or she was not aware that a remedy was available through OJARS.

Section 42.205(c)(1). Jurisdiction exists if the complaint alleges discrimination on a ground prohibited by section 815(c)(1), if the recipient was receiving funds at the time of the discrimination, and the respondent named in the complaint is a current recipient of LEAA, NIJ, or BJS assistance.

Prior to a determination of noncompliance, OJARS will attempt to negotiate voluntary compliance only during the 30-day period following receipt of the Office's preliminary findings, and only at the request of the recipient, as provided in §42.205(c)(3). If a determination of noncompliance is made, OJARS will participate in voluntary compliance efforts during the 90-day period following the letter sent to the chief executive(s) under section 42.208.

Sections 42.205(c)(3) and (4) and 42.206(e). OJARS will notify the appropriate chief executive(s) of its recommendations during the voluntary resolution phase of both the complaint investigation and compliance review process. OJARS expects that the early involvement of the chief executive will often expedite the resolution of issues.

Section 42.205(c)(5). OJARS will initiate an investigation if the litigation discussed in this subparagraph becomes protracted or apparently will not resolve the matter within a reasonable time.

Section 42.205(c)(6). In order to effectively utilize the resources of other agencies, and to avoid duplication of effort, OJARS may

request another agency to act on a particular complaint. OJARS expects this practice to be limited, and will attempt to ensure that any cooperative agreement reached with another agency is consistent with the timetables set forth in §42.205(c).

Section 42.206(a). OJARS recognizes the practical impossibility of reviewing the compliance of each of its more than 39,000 recipients. The regulations seek to expedite the review process by reducing its length and narrowing its focus. Compliance reviews may, in some instances, be limited to specific employment practices, or other functions of a recipient, that appear to have the greatest adverse impact on an affected class.

Section 42.206(b). The factors listed will be considered cumulatively by OJARS in selecting recipients for reviews. OJARS will consider data from all sources, including information provided by both internal and external auditors.

Section 42.208(b). Upon receipt of the publications listed, OJARS will review the case reports for findings that may be violations of section 815(c)(1). In the case of the West Publishing Company reporters, OJARS will consult the topic "Civil Rights" in the Key Number Digests contained in the advance sheets.

Section 42.208(e). This subsection sets forth the minimum procedural safeguards that OJARS would require of an administrative hearing to assure the process was consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act. The sufficiency of other procedures that may vary in form but insure due process and the same opportunity for a fair hearing of both parties' evidence will be determined by OJARS on a case-by-case basis.

The Office will compile a list of State agencies whose procedures have been found consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act, and a list of State agencies whose procedures have been found inconsistent. When a finding of an agency not on either list is received, the Office will attempt to reliably determine the procedures used to render the findings.

Section 42.209(a). Although the signature of the appropriate chief executives are ultimately required on the compliance agreement, these regulations do not preclude them from delegating the responsibility for securing compliance during the 90-day period following notification, to State or local administrative or human rights agencies under their respective authority. A compliance agreement may be an agreement to comply over a period of time, particularly in complex cases or where compliance would require an extended period of time for implementation.

Section 42.209(b). The regulations require that a copy of the proposed compliance agreement be sent to the complainant, if any, before the effective date of the agreement. Although the Act would permit a copy to be sent as late as the effective date, OJARS believes the compliance agreement would be more likely to resolve all concerns and discourage litigation if the complainant's views were considered before it took effect.

Section 42.211(b). An example of a case where compliance would require an extended period of time for implementation would be a court order setting a goal of five years for an employer to raise the percentage of minorities in its workforce to parity with the percentage of minorities in the relevant geographical labor force.

Section 42.213. The full hearing will be conducted in accordance with JSIA Hearing and Appeal Procedures, 28 CFR 18.1, *et seq.*

Section 42.215(a). In a December 20, 1976 letter to the Administrator of LEAA, Congressman Peter Rodino, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, commented on the regulations proposed to implement the substantially identical nondiscrimination provisions of the Crime Control Act. He advised the Administrator that "the committee intentionally omitted the word 'refer' from the law to ensure that LEAA would always retain administrative jurisdiction over a complaint filed with them. It is not appropriate for LEAA to refer cases to the Civil Rights Division or other Federal or State agencies without monitoring the case for prompt resolution."

Section 42.215(c)(2). The exhaustion of administrative remedies at the end of 60 days (unless the Office has made a determination) does not limit OJARS' authority to investigate a complaint after the expiration of that period. OJARS will continue to investigate the complaint after the end of the 60-day period, if necessary, in accordance with the provisions of §42.205.

Subpart E—Equal Employment Opportunity Program Guidelines



Authority: Sec. 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. 90-351, 82 Stat. 197, as amended.

Source: 43 FR 28802, June 30, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 42.301 Purpose.



The experience of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing its responsibilities under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (Pub. L. 90-351, 82 Stat. 197; Pub. L. 91-644, 84 Stat. 1881) has demonstrated that the full and equal participation of women and minority individuals in employment opportunities in the criminal justice system is a necessary component to the Safe Streets Act's program to reduce crime and delinquency in the United States.