

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
STATUTES ENFORCED**

| Statute | Enforcing Section | Type of Case |
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| Americans with Disabilities Act, Title I | DRS | Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities in recruiting, hiring, termination, promotion, compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. |
| Americans with Disabilities Act, Title II | DRS | Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in services, programs, and activities provided by state and local government entities. |
| Americans with Disabilities Act, Title III | DRS | Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination with regards to use and enjoyment of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation. "Public accommodations" include stores, restaurants, hotels, inns, and other commercial spaces open to the public. |
| Rehabilitation Act of 1973 | DRS & EOS | Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits the exclusion, the denial of benefits, and discrimination by reason of disability in programs or activities receiving federal funds. Section 508 requires Federal electronic and information technology to be accessible to people with disabilities, including employees and members of the public. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII | ELS | Title VII of the Civil Rights Act makes it unlawful to discriminate against someone on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including pregnancy) or religion. The Act also makes it unlawful to retaliate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit. |
| Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) | ELS | The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) seeks to ensure that servicemembers are entitled to return to their civilian employment upon completion of their military service. Servicemembers should be reinstated with the seniority, status, and rate of pay that they would have obtained had they remained continuously employed by their civilian employer. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IV | EOS | Title IV of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion or national origin by public elementary and secondary schools and public institutions of higher learning. |
| Equal Education Opportunities Act of | EOS | Section 1703(f) of the EEOA requires state educational agencies and school districts to take action to overcome language barriers that |

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| 1974 (EEOA) | | impede English Language Learner students from participating equally in school districts' educational programs. |
| Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) | EOS | The Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) requires States and local education agencies to provide free and appropriate public education to children with disabilities. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI | FCS | Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. |
| Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX | FCS & EOS | Title IX states that no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title II | HCE | Title II prohibits discrimination in certain places of public accommodation, such as hotels, restaurants, nightclubs and theaters. |
| Fair Housing Act (FHA) | HCE | The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination by direct providers of housing, such as landlords and real estate companies as well as other entities, such as municipalities, banks or other lending institutions and homeowners insurance companies whose discriminatory practices make housing unavailable to persons because of race or color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability. |
| Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) | HCE | The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) prohibits creditors from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, because an applicant receives income from a public assistance program, or because an applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. |
| Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA) | HCE & SPL | The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (RLUIPA) prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing land use regulations that discriminate against religious assemblies and institutions or which unjustifiably burden religious exercise. It also requires that that state and local institutions (including jails, prisons, juvenile facilities, and government institutions housing people with disabilities) not place arbitrary or unnecessary restrictions on religious practice. |
| Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) | HCE | The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) provides protections in housing, credit, and taxes for military members as they enter active duty. It also temporarily suspends judicial and administrative proceedings while military personnel are on active duty. |

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| Immigration and Nationality Act § 274B | OSC | This section of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) prohibits: 1) citizenship status discrimination in hiring, firing, or recruitment or referral for a fee; 2) national origin discrimination in hiring, firing, or recruitment or referral for a fee; 3) document abuse (unfair documentary practices) during the employment eligibility verification process; and 4) retaliation or intimidation. |
| Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA) | SPL | The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA) protects the rights of people in state or local correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental health facilities and institutions for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. |
| Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act § 14141 | SPL | Section 14141 of the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act prohibits law enforcement officials or government employees involved with juvenile justice from engaging in a pattern or practice of deprivation of constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities. |
| Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act | SPL | The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 prohibits discrimination on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex by law enforcement agencies receiving federal funds. |
| Voting Rights Act | VOT | The Voting Rights Act of 1965 protects every American against racial discrimination in voting. This law also protects the voting rights of many people who have limited English skills. It stands for the principle that everyone's vote is equal, and that neither race nor language should shut any of us out of the political process. |
| Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act | VOT & DRS | The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 generally requires polling places across the United States to be physically accessible to people with disabilities for federal elections. |
| Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act (UOCAVA) | VOT | Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act (UOCAVA) requires that the states and territories allow certain U.S. citizens who are away from their homes, including members of the uniformed services and the merchant marine, their family members, and U.S. citizens who are residing outside the country to register and vote absentee in federal elections. |
| National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) | VOT (civil portions) | The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to make voter registration opportunities for federal elections available through the mail and when people apply for or receive driver licenses, public assistance, disability services and other government services. |