

any civil rights laws enforced by the Federal grantmaking agency, then CRC has sole jurisdiction over the complaint, and will retain the complaint and process it pursuant to this part. Such bases generally include religion, political affiliation or belief, citizenship, and/or participation in a WIA Title I-financially assisted program or activity.

(d) Where the Director makes a referral under this section, he or she must notify the complainant and the respondent about the referral.

§ 37.86 What must the Director do if he or she determines that a complaint will not be accepted?

If a complaint will not be accepted, the Director must notify the complainant, in writing, about that fact, and provide the complainant his/her reasons for making that determination.

§ 37.87 What must the Director do if he or she determines that a complaint will be accepted?

If the Director accepts the complaint for resolution, he or she must notify the complainant, the respondent, and the grantmaking agency. The notice must:

- (a) State that the complaint will be accepted;
- (b) Identify the issues over which CRC has accepted jurisdiction; and
- (c) Explain the reasons why any issues were rejected.

§ 37.88 Who may contact CRC about a complaint?

Both the complainant and the respondent, or their authorized representatives, may contact CRC for information about the complaint. The Director will determine what information, if any, about the complaint will be released.

§ 37.89 May the Director offer the parties to a complaint the option of mediation?

Yes. The Director may offer the parties to a complaint the option of mediating the complaint. In such circumstances, the following rules apply:

- (a) Mediation is voluntary; the parties must consent before the mediation process will proceed.

(b) The mediation will be conducted under guidance issued by the Director.

(c) If the parties are unable to reach resolution of the complaint through mediation, CRC will investigate and process the complaint under §§ 37.82 through 37.88 of this part.

DETERMINATIONS

§ 37.90 If a complaint is investigated, what must the Director do when the investigation is completed?

At the conclusion of the investigation of the complaint, the Director must take the following actions:

- (a) Determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent has violated the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity provisions of WIA or this part; and
- (b) Notify the complainant, the respondent, and the grantmaking agency, in writing, of that determination.

§ 37.91 What notice must the Director issue if he or she finds reasonable cause to believe that a violation has taken place?

If the Director finds reasonable cause to believe that the respondent has violated the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity provisions of WIA or this part, he or she must issue an Initial Determination. The Initial Determination must include:

- (a) The specific findings of the investigation;
- (b) The corrective or remedial action that the Department proposes to the respondent, under § 37.94;
- (c) The time by which the respondent must complete the corrective or remedial action;
- (d) Whether it will be necessary for the respondent to enter into a written agreement under § 37.95 and 37.96; and
- (e) The opportunity to engage in voluntary compliance negotiations.

§ 37.92 What notice must the Director issue if he or she finds no reasonable cause to believe that a violation has taken place?

If the Director determines that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a violation has taken place, he or she must issue a Final Determination under § 37.100. The Final Determination