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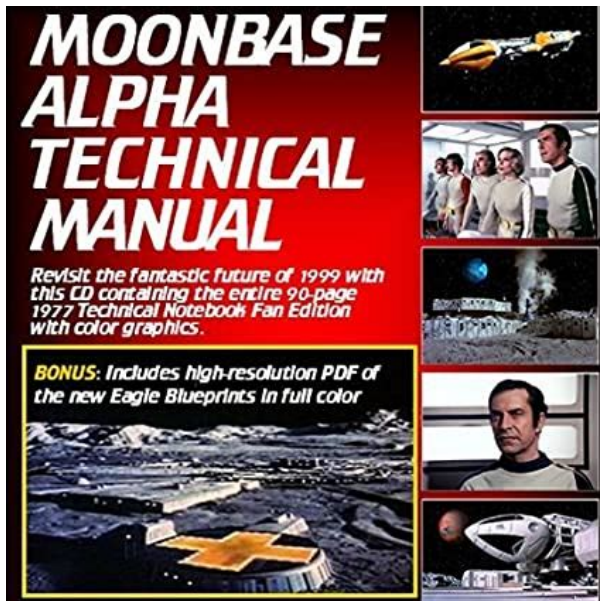
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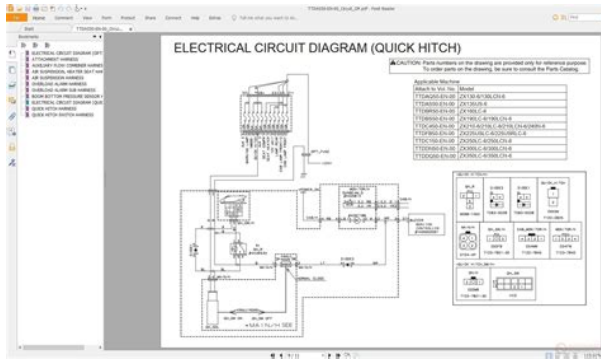
## Book Descriptions:

### C-17 technical manual



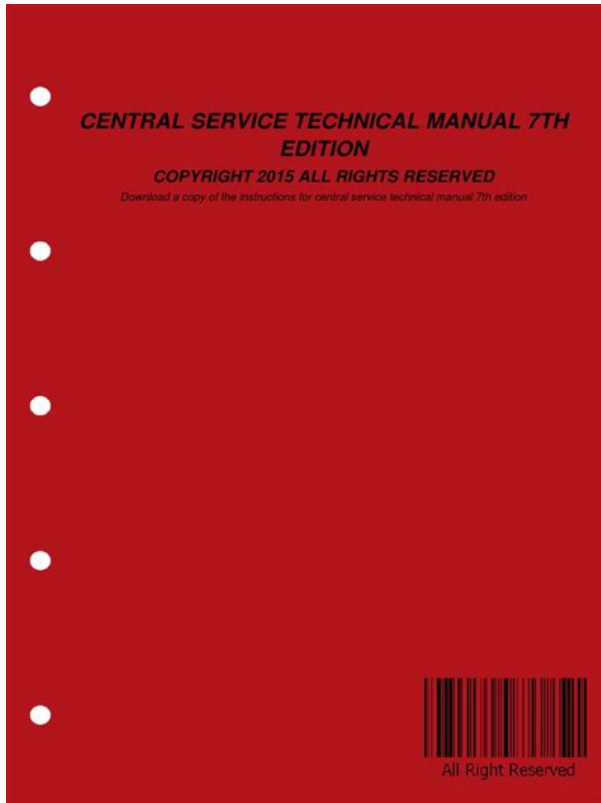
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II4. <http://amalthegestion.com/userfiles/deloitte-uk-gaap-manual.xml>



3000 Basic employment requirements. II5.2000 Methods for providing program accessibility. II5.3000 Curb ramps. II5.4000 Existing parking lots or garages. II5.5000 Historic preservation programs. II5.6000 Time periods for achieving program accessibility. II6.2000 Choice of design standard UFAS or ADAAG II8.2000 Selfevaluation. II8.3000 Transition plan. II8.4000 Notice to the public. II8.5000 Designation of responsible employee and development of grievance procedures. This manual focuses on subtitle A of title II, which is implemented by the Department of Justice title III. Additionally, by law, the Department of Justice also extends coverage to all public entities that provide public services. The Department of Transportation is responsible for the implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Because many State and local government buildings are located in historic structures, the Department of Transportation is responsible for the implementation of the ADA. Where an entity appears to have factors to be considered in this determination, public entities are not subject to title III of the ADA, which covers only private entities. Conversely, private entities are not subject to title II. In many situations, however, public entities have a close relationship to private entities that are covered by title III, with the result that certain activities may be at least indirectly affected by both titles. The State department of parks, aThe parks department is obligated to provide accessible buildings. The buildings first floor, however, is leased to a restaurant, a newsstand, and a travel agency. The city, as a public entity and landlord of the office building, is subject to title II. As a public entity, it is not subject to title III, even though its tenants are public accommodations that are covered by title III. Where public and private entities act jointly, the public entity must ensure that the relevant requirements of title II are met; and the private entity must ensure compliance with title III. Consequently, the new stadium would have to be built in compliance with the accessibility guidelines of both titles II and III.

In cases where the standards differ, the stadium would have to meet the standard that provides the highest degree of access to individuals with disabilities. These particular homes provide a significant enough level of social services to be considered places of public accommodation under title III. The State agency must ensure that its contracts are carried out in accordance with title II, and the private entity must ensure that the homes comply with title III. Title II provides protections to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of title V of the Rehabilitation Act. Title V includes such provisions as section 501, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in Federal employment; section 503, which addresses the employment practices of Federal contractors; and section 504, which covers all

programs receiving Federal financial assistance and all the operations of Federal Executive agencies. Title II may not be interpreted to provide a lesser degree of protection to individuals with disabilities than is provided under these laws. II.1.4200 Other Federal and State laws. Title II does not disturb other Federal laws or any State laws that provide protection for individuals with disabilities at a level greater or equal to that provided by the ADA. It does, however, prevail over any conflicting State laws. Likewise, being only five feet in height Although one might II are limited to those that meet the ADA's legal definition those that Drug addiction is an impairment under the ADA. A public entity, however, may base a decision to withhold services or benefits in most cases on the fact that an addict is engaged in the current and illegal use of drugs. It does not include use of controlled substances pursuant to a valid prescription, or other uses that are authorized by the Controlled Substances Act or other Federal law.



Macro-Tech 2400 Amplifier Service Manual

The information furnished in this manual does not include all of the details of design, production, or variations of the equipment. Nor does it cover every possible situation which may arise during installation, operation or maintenance. If you need special assistance beyond the scope of this manual, please contact the Crown Technical Support Group.

Mail: P.O. Box 1000 Elkhart IN 46515-1000  
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<b>CAUTION</b>	<b>AVIS</b>
<p>TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK DO NOT REMOVE TOP OR BOTTOM COVERS. NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL. DISCONNECT POWER CORD BEFORE REMOVING REAR INPUT MODULE TO ACCESS GAIN SWITCH.</p>	<p>À PRÉVENIR LE CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE N'ENLEVEZ PAS LES COUVERTURES. RIEN DES PARTIES UTILIS À L'INTÉRIEUR. DÉBRANCHER LA BORNE AVANT D'OUVRIR LA MODULE EN ARRIÈRE.</p>

<b>WARNING</b>
<p>TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS EQUIPMENT TO RAIN OR MOISTURE!</p>

<http://www.drupalitalia.org/node/78741>

A public entity should review carefully all the facts surrounding its belief that an individual is currently taking illegal drugs to ensure that its belief is a reasonable one. Protected individuals include persons who have successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program or have otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and who are not engaging in current illegal use of drugs. Additionally, discrimination is prohibited against an individual who is currently participating in a supervised rehabilitation program and is not engaging in current illegal use of drugs. Finally, a person who is erroneously regarded as engaging in current illegal use of drugs is protected. Major life activities include such activities as caring for ones self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working. There is no absolute standard for determining when an impairment is a substantial limitation. Some impairments obviously or by their nature substantially limit the ability of an individual to engage in a major life activity. A person with a minor hearing impairment, on The issue of whether a temporary impairment is significant enough to be a disability must be resolved on a case by case basis, taking into consideration both the duration or expected duration of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity of the affected individual. Whether a person has a disability is assessed without regard to the

availability of mitigating measures, such as reasonable modifications, auxiliary aids and services, services and devices of a personal nature, or medication. For example, a person with severe hearing loss is substantially limited in the major life activity of hearing, even though the loss may be improved through the use of a hearing aid.

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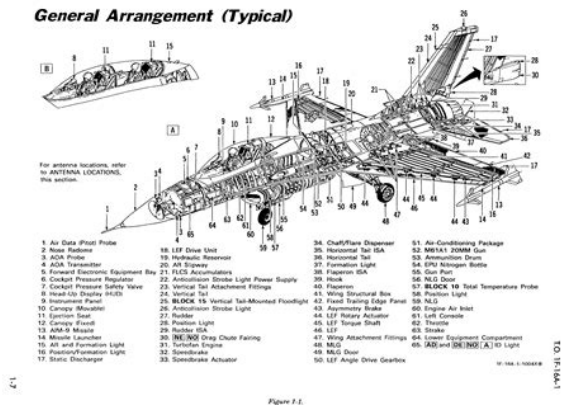


Figure F.1.

Likewise, persons with impairments, such as epilepsy or diabetes, that, if untreated, would substantially limit a major life activity, are still individuals with disabilities under the ADA, even if the debilitating consequences of the impairment are controlled by medication. The ADA protects not only those individuals with disabilities who actually have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, but also those with a record of such an impairment. This protected group includes Examples of individuals who have a history of an impairment are persons who Examples include persons who have been erroneously diagnosed as mentally retarded or mentally ill. Even though A does not actually have an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, she is protected under the ADA because she is treated as though she does. B is an individual with a physical impairment that substantially limits her major life activities only as the result of the attitudes of others toward her impairment. Even though these rumors are untrue, C is protected under the ADA, because he is being subjected to discrimination by the county based on the belief that he has an impairment that substantially limits major life activities i.e., the belief that he is infected with HIV. To be qualified, the individual with a disability must meet the essential eligibility requirements for receipt of services or participation in a public entity's programs, activities, or services with or without For example, most public However, under A parent who is A the determination must be based on an individualized assessment that relies on current medical evidence, or on the best available objective evidence, to assess Health. The ADA similarly extends section 504's nondiscrimination requirement to all activities of State and local governments, not only those that receive Federal financial assistance.

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Later, other Federal agencies issued their own regulations for the programs. Public entities should be familiar with. Therefore, the title II regulations. The ADA, like other civil rights statutes, prohibits the denial of services or benefits on specified discriminatory grounds. Just as a government office cannot refuse to issue food stamps or other benefits to an individual on the basis of his or her race, it cannot refuse to provide benefits solely because an individual has a disability. The foundation of many of the specific requirements in the Department's regulations is the principle that individuals with disabilities must be provided an equally effective opportunity to participate in or benefit from a public entity's aids, benefits, and services. Going door-to-door to collect signatures is difficult or, in many cases, a separate program must be appropriate to the particular individual. A municipal public entity should make every effort to ensure that alternative methods of providing program access do not result in unnecessary segregation. Even if a separate or special program for individuals with disabilities is offered, a public entity cannot deny a qualified individual with a disability participation in its regular program. Qualified individuals with disabilities are entitled to participate in regular programs, even if the public entity could reasonably believe that they cannot benefit from the regular program. Similarly, a deaf person may not be excluded from. When a public entity offers a special program for individuals with a particular disability, but an individual with that disability elects to participate in the regular program rather than in the separate program, the public entity may still have obligations to provide an opportunity for that individual to benefit from the regular program.

The fact that a separate program is offered may be a factor in determining the extent of the obligations under the regular program, but only if the separate program is appropriate to the needs of the particular individual with a disability. The college also requires individuals with disabilities to provide extensive medical histories, although such histories are not required from other students. Unless the college can demonstrate that it is necessary for some compelling reason to adopt these policies, the policies would not be permitted by the ADA. However, the public entity must ensure that its safety requirements are based on real risks, not on speculation, stereotypes, or generalizations about individuals with disabilities. This is permitted even if requiring such a test would tend to screen out. A public entity may not make unnecessary inquiries into the existence of a disability. The questionnaire is acceptable, if the recreation department can demonstrate. The

Department, however, may not use this. It may, however, adjust itsIf the public entity can demonstrate, however, that the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of its service, program, or activity, it is not required to make the modification. In order to install aGranting a variance in the zoning requirement may beThe application process, however, is extremely lengthy and complex. When many individuals with mental disabilities apply for benefits, they are unable to complete the application process successfully. As a result, they are effectively denied benefits to which they are otherwise entitled. In this case, the county has an obligation to make reasonable modifications to its application process to ensure that otherwise eligible individuals are not denied needed benefits. Modifications to the relief program might include simplifying the application process or providing applicants who have mental disabilities with individualized assistance to complete the process.

<http://www.magicapro.it/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626e54faa8ae3--4-way-3-position-manual-valve.pdf>

An individual with a mobility impairment uses a golf cart as a mobility device. Allowing use of the golf cart as a mobility device on the shoulders of public highways where pedestrians are permitted, in limited circumstances that do not involve a significant risk to the health or safety of others, is a reasonable modification of the county policy. A public entity is not required to provide individuals with disabilities with personal or individually prescribed devices, such as wheelchairs, prescription eyeglasses, or hearing aids, or to provide services of a personal nature, such as assistance in eating, toileting, or dressing. Of course, if personal services or devices are customarily provided to the individuals served by a public entity, such as a hospital or nursing home, then these personal services should also be provided to individuals with disabilities. While many programs and activities of public entities do not have significant qualification requirements, licensing programs often do require applicants to demonstrate specific skills, knowledge, and abilities. A public entity mayDenying a license to all individuals who haveWhere a public entity administersXYZ companyThe States licensing requirements violate titleAn activity does not become aDiscrimination based on an individuals current illegal use of drugs is not prohibited see II2.3000. Although individuals currently using illegal drugs are not protected from discrimination, the ADA does prohibit denial of health services, or services provided in connection with drug rehabilitation, to an individual on the basis of current illegal use of drugs, if the individual is otherwise entitled to such services. Because abstention from the useA State or local government may not discriminate against individuals or entities because of their known relationship or association with persons who have disabilities.

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This prohibition applies to cases where the public entity has knowledge of both the individuals disability and his or her relationship to another individual or entity. In addition to familial relationships, the prohibition covers any type of association between the individual or entity that is discriminated against and the individual or individuals with disabilities, if the discrimination is actually based on the disability. Public entities must maintain in working order equipment and features of facilities that are required to provide ready access to individuals with disabilities. Isolated or temporary interruptions in access due to maintenance and repair of accessible features are not prohibited. An isolated instance of placement of an objectThe obligation to ensure that facilities areThe lift is not working. If the lift normally is functional and reasonable steps have been taken to repair the lift, then the school has not violated its obligations to maintain accessible features. On the other hand, if the lift frequently does not work and reasonable steps have not been taken to maintain the lift, then the school has violated the maintenance of accessible features requirement. By rendering a previously accessible hallway inaccessible, the city has violated the maintenance requirement, if that hallway is part of a required accessible route. Individuals who exercise their rights under the ADA, or assist others in exercising their rights, are protected from



retaliation. The prohibition against retaliation or coercion applies broadly to any individual or entity that seeks to prevent an individual from exercising his or her rights or to retaliate against him or her for having exercised those rights. Any form of retaliation or coercion, including threats, intimidation, or interference, is prohibited if it interferes with the exercise of rights under the Act. The State has illegally retaliated against M in violation of title II.

In addition to title II's employment coverage, title I of the ADA and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibit employment discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities by certain public entities. Title I of the ADA, which is primarily enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission EEOC, prohibits job discrimination. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act prohibits discrimination in employment in programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance, including federally funded State or local programs or activities. Each Federal agency that extends financial assistance is responsible for enforcement of section 504 in the programs it funds. For those public entities that are subject to title I of the ADA, title II adopts the standards of title I. In all other cases, the section 504 standards for employment apply. On October 29, 1992, legislation reauthorizing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was signed by the President. The law amended section 504 to conform its provisions barring employment discrimination to those applied under title I of the ADA. Thus, employment standards under section 504 are now identical to those under title I. The following sections set forth examples of the basic title II employment requirements. As of January 26, 1992, all public entities must ensure that their employment practices and policies do not discriminate on the basis of disability against qualified individuals with disabilities in every aspect of employment, including recruitment, hiring, promotion, demotion, layoff and return from layoff, compensation, job assignments, job classifications, paid or unpaid leave, fringe benefits, training, and employer sponsored activities, including recreational or social programs. Examples include Where a particular accommodation Public entities may not use employment selection criteria that have the effect of subjecting individuals with disabilities to discrimination.

In addition, public entities are required to ensure that, where necessary to avoid discrimination, employment tests are modified so that the test results reflect job skills or aptitude or whatever the test purports to measure, rather than the applicants or employees hearing, visual, speaking, or manual skills unless the test is designed to measure hearing, visual, speaking, or manual skills. During the hiring process, public entities may ask about an applicant's ability to perform job-related functions but may not ask whether an applicant is disabled or about the nature or severity of an applicant's disability. A public entity's services, programs, or activities, when viewed in their entirety, must be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Public entities, however, are not necessarily required to make each of their existing facilities accessible. The city is not required to make all areas Accessible telephones and bathrooms should also be provided where these Civil suits are routinely heard in a courtroom on the second floor of the courthouse. The courthouse has no elevator or other means of access to the second floor. The public entity must relocate the proceedings to an accessible ground floor courtroom or take alternative steps, including moving the proceedings to another building, in order to allow D to participate in the civil suit. Program accessibility requires that an accessible toilet room for each sex with at least one accessible stall, or a unisex bathroom, be provided at each rest area. Students, however, who currently do not have a disability may become Yes, but only as a last resort and only if such an arrangement provides accessibility comparable to that provided to persons without disabilities, who generally use front doors and passenger elevators.

For example, a back door is acceptable if it is kept unlocked during the same hours the front door remains unlocked; the passageway to and from the floor is accessible, well lit, and neat and clean; and the individual with a mobility impairment does not have to travel excessive distances or through nonpublic areas such as kitchens and storerooms to gain access. A freight elevator would be

acceptable if it were upgraded so as to be usable by passengers generally and if the passageways leading to and from the elevator are welllit and neat and clean. This determination can only be made by the head of the public entity or his or her designee and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. The determination that undue burdens would result must be based on all resources available for use in the program. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the public entity must take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits and services of the program or activity. Public entities may achieve program accessibility by a number of methods. In many situations, providing access to facilities through structural methods, such as alteration of existing facilities and acquisition or construction of additional facilities, may be the most efficient method of providing program accessibility. The public entity may, however, pursue alternatives to structural changes in order to achieve program accessibility. Nonstructural methods include acquisition or redesign of equipment, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, and provision of services at alternate accessible sites. If an individual with aAs an alternative to installing a lift or elevator, library staff may retrieve books for patrons who use wheelchairs. The aides must be available during the operating hours of the library.

The library can make its services accessible in several ways. It may construct a simple wooden ramp quickly and at relatively low cost. Generally, it is not. Carrying persons with mobility impairments to provide program accessibility is permitted in only two cases. First, when program accessibility in existing facilities can be achieved only through structural alterations that is, physical changes to the facilities, carrying may serve as a temporary expedient until construction is completed. Second, carrying is permitted in manifestly exceptional cases if a carriers are formally instructed on the safest and least humiliating means of carrying and b the service is provided in a reliable manner. Carrying is contrary to the goal of providing accessible programs, which is to foster independence. Unlike private entities under title III, public entities are not required to remove barriers from each facility, even if removal is readily achievable. Physical changes to a building are required only when there is no other feasible way to make the program accessible. Public entities must give priority to walkways serving State and local government offices and facilities, transportation, places of public accommodation, and employees, followed by walkways serving other areas. This schedule must be included as part of a transition plan see II8.3000. In addition, the fundamental alteration and undue burdens limitations may limit the number of curb ramps required. To achieve or maintain program accessibility, it may be appropriate to establish an ongoing procedure for installing curb ramps upon request in areas frequented by individuals with disabilities as residents, employees, or visitors. A public entity should provide an adequate number of accessible parking spaces in existing parking lots or garages over which it has jurisdiction.

An historic property is a property that is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or a property designated as historic under State or local law. Physical access is particularly important inIn cases where physical access cannot be provided because of either this special limitation, or because an undue financial burden or fundamental alteration would result, alternative measures to achieve program accessibility must be undertaken. Providing anPublic entities must achieve program accessibility by January 26, 1992. If structural changes are needed to achieve program accessibility, they must be made as expeditiously as possible, but in no event later than January 26, 1995. This threeyear time period is not a grace period; all changes must be accomplished as expeditiously as possible. A public entity that employs 50 or more persons must develop a transition plan by July 26, 1992, setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. For guidance on transition plan requirements, see II8.3000. The regulation gives a choice of two standards that may be used see II6.2000. They can choose either the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards UFAS or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities ADAAG, which is the standard that must be used for public accommodations

and commercial facilities under title III of the ADA. If ADAAG is chosen, however, public entities are not entitled to the elevator exemption which permits certain buildings under three stories or under 3,000 square feet per floor to be constructed without an elevator. The proposed guidelines also set specificThe many differences between the standards are highlighted below. In some areas, UFAS may appear to be more stringent. In other areas ADAAG may appear to be more stringent. Because of the many differences, one standard is not stricter than the other.

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