

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide is designed to offer educators a comprehensive resource for teaching students about the vital role of the judicial branch in the United States government. This article provides a detailed overview of the guide's content, its educational objectives, and strategies for effective classroom implementation. Whether you are a new teacher or an experienced educator, understanding how to use the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide can enhance your civics lessons, support student engagement, and boost comprehension of complex judicial concepts. We will cover the structure and main features of the guide, tips for lesson planning, classroom activities, and assessment methods. By the end of this article, you will have a clear roadmap for integrating this resource into your curriculum, ensuring your students gain a solid foundation in the U.S. judicial system.

- Understanding the Judicial Branch in a Flash Teacher Guide
- Key Components of the Teacher Guide
- Classroom Implementation Strategies
- Engaging Activities for Students
- Assessment and Evaluation Techniques
- Tips for Effective Civics Instruction
- Conclusion: Enhancing Judicial Literacy

Understanding the Judicial Branch in a Flash Teacher Guide

The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide is an educational tool created to help teachers explain the structure, function, and significance of the judicial branch in the United States government. This guide is frequently used in middle and high school civics classes to provide a concise yet thorough overview of topics such as the Supreme Court, lower federal courts, judicial review, and the separation of powers. The guide breaks down complex legal concepts into accessible language, making it easier for students to grasp how the judicial system upholds the Constitution and interprets laws. With visual aids, real-life examples, and interactive exercises, the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide supports various learning styles and promotes student participation.

Teachers benefit from this resource by having ready-to-use lesson plans, discussion prompts, and assessment ideas. The guide also aligns with national and state civics standards, ensuring that instruction meets curriculum requirements. Its flexible format allows educators to adapt lessons for different grade levels and classroom needs. By providing a reliable framework for teaching about the courts, the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide fosters a deeper understanding of American

democracy.

Key Components of the Teacher Guide

The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide typically includes several core components designed to facilitate both teaching and learning. These elements work together to ensure that students receive a well-rounded education about the judiciary's role and responsibilities.

Overview of the Judicial Branch

The guide begins with a comprehensive overview of the judicial branch, highlighting its purpose within the federal government. Students learn about the distinction between federal and state courts, the hierarchy of the court system, and the main functions of the judiciary.

Detailed Explanations of Court Structure

To clarify the organization of the courts, the guide provides visual diagrams and clear explanations. It covers the Supreme Court, appellate courts, and district courts, showing how each level handles different types of cases and appeals.

Glossary of Key Terms

A glossary is included to define essential legal terms such as "judicial review," "precedent," "jurisdiction," and "constitutionality." This feature helps students build vocabulary and better understand legal language used in civics education.

Case Studies and Real-World Examples

The teacher guide often incorporates significant Supreme Court cases and contemporary examples. By analyzing landmark decisions, students gain insight into how judicial rulings impact society and the interpretation of laws.

Assessment Tools

To measure student understanding, the guide provides quizzes, worksheets, and discussion questions. These assessment tools allow teachers to track progress and reinforce key judicial concepts.

Classroom Implementation Strategies

Integrating the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide into classroom instruction requires thoughtful planning and adaptable strategies. Teachers can maximize student engagement by blending direct instruction with collaborative learning activities.

Lesson Planning and Pacing

Educators should review the guide's suggested pacing to align lessons with curriculum goals. Breaking down topics into manageable sections enables students to absorb information gradually and retain key concepts over time.

Differentiation for Diverse Learners

The guide supports differentiation by offering varied instructional materials, such as visual aids, graphic organizers, and interactive exercises. Teachers can modify activities to suit different learning styles, language abilities, and academic levels.

Incorporating Technology

Utilizing digital resources, such as online quizzes or virtual court simulations, can enhance the learning experience and appeal to tech-savvy students. Many teacher guides recommend web-based activities to supplement traditional instruction.

Engaging Activities for Students

Active learning is essential for helping students internalize complex judicial concepts. The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide includes a variety of activities designed to promote critical thinking and classroom participation.

- **Mock Trials:** Students act as judges, lawyers, and witnesses to simulate real court proceedings and practice applying legal principles.
- **Case Analysis:** Groups examine landmark Supreme Court cases and debate their significance and lasting effects.
- **Role-Playing:** Students assume the roles of various officials within the judicial system, enhancing their understanding of different responsibilities.
- **Interactive Games:** Review games and quizzes reinforce key facts and concepts in a fun,

competitive format.

- **Current Events Discussions:** Linking judicial topics to current news stories encourages students to connect civics lessons to the real world.

Assessment and Evaluation Techniques

Effective assessment ensures that students are mastering judicial branch concepts and developing analytical skills. The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide provides a range of evaluation tools that are both formative and summative.

Quizzes and Worksheets

Short quizzes and fill-in-the-blank worksheets help gauge student recall and comprehension. These assessments can be administered at the end of each topic or as cumulative reviews.

Discussion and Reflection Questions

Open-ended prompts encourage students to articulate their understanding and reflect on the judiciary's role. Teachers can use group discussions or written responses to foster critical thinking.

Performance-Based Assessments

Mock trials, presentations, and debates allow students to apply concepts in authentic scenarios. Rubrics are provided in the guide to ensure objective grading based on specific criteria.

Tips for Effective Civics Instruction

Teaching about the judicial branch requires more than just presenting facts. The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide offers practical tips to help educators deliver engaging and effective civics lessons.

- Encourage student questions and promote inquiry-based learning to deepen understanding.
- Use real-world examples and case studies to illustrate abstract concepts.
- Adapt materials to meet the needs of diverse learners, including English language learners and

students with special needs.

- Integrate hands-on activities, such as simulations and role-plays, to make learning interactive.
- Regularly assess student progress and provide feedback to support continued growth.

Conclusion: Enhancing Judicial Literacy

The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide is an invaluable resource for educators seeking to build judicial literacy and civic awareness in their students. By offering structured content, engaging activities, and practical assessment tools, the guide simplifies the teaching of complex judicial concepts. Through thoughtful implementation, teachers can inspire students to appreciate the judicial branch's vital role in upholding the rule of law and protecting individual rights within the American system of government.

Q: What is the primary purpose of the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide?

A: The primary purpose of the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide is to help educators effectively teach students about the structure, functions, and importance of the judicial branch in the U.S. government through clear explanations, activities, and assessments.

Q: What topics are typically covered in the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide?

A: The guide covers topics such as the structure of the federal court system, roles of the Supreme Court and lower courts, judicial review, landmark cases, legal terminology, and the separation of powers.

Q: How can teachers use the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide in the classroom?

A: Teachers can use the guide to plan lessons, facilitate discussions, conduct mock trials, assign case studies, and assess student understanding using provided quizzes and worksheets.

Q: What are some engaging activities found in the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide?

A: Engaging activities include mock trials, case analysis, role-playing various court positions, interactive games, and discussions on current judicial events.

Q: How does the guide support diverse learners?

A: The guide supports diverse learners by offering differentiated instruction through visual aids, graphic organizers, interactive exercises, and adaptable lesson plans for various learning needs.

Q: Are assessment tools included in the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide?

A: Yes, the guide includes assessment tools such as quizzes, worksheets, discussion prompts, and rubrics for performance-based assessments like debates and presentations.

Q: Why is teaching about the judicial branch important?

A: Teaching about the judicial branch is important because it helps students understand how laws are interpreted and enforced, the protection of individual rights, and the balance of power within the U.S. government.

Q: Can the judicial branch in a flash teacher guide be used for both middle and high school students?

A: Yes, the guide is designed to be flexible and can be adapted for use with both middle and high school students, accommodating different grade levels and learning abilities.

Q: What resources are typically included in the guide to help teachers?

A: Resources typically include lesson plans, visual diagrams, glossaries, case studies, assessment tools, and step-by-step instructions for classroom activities.

Q: How does the guide align with curriculum standards?

A: The judicial branch in a flash teacher guide is designed to align with national and state civics standards, ensuring that classroom instruction meets educational requirements for teaching about the judiciary.

Judicial Branch In A Flash Teacher Guide

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Judicial Branch in a Flash: Teacher Guide

Introduction: Teaching the complexities of the judicial branch to students can feel overwhelming. This comprehensive guide provides a streamlined approach, packed with engaging activities and resources to make learning about the U.S. judicial system a breeze. Whether you're looking for quick activities to fill a class period or a full-unit curriculum, this "Judicial Branch in a Flash" teacher guide has you covered. We'll explore key concepts, offer interactive lesson plans, and provide readily accessible resources to solidify students' understanding of this crucial branch of government. Get ready to make the judicial branch truly "flash" in your classroom!

Understanding the Basics: Key Concepts of the Judicial Branch

H2: What is the Judicial Branch?

The judicial branch interprets the laws of the land, ensuring they align with the Constitution. Its primary function is to resolve legal disputes and ensure justice is served. This is a powerful role, as the Supreme Court's decisions shape the interpretation of laws for generations.

H3: Key Players in the Judicial System

Supreme Court: The highest court in the land, with nine justices. Their decisions are binding on all other courts.

Federal Courts of Appeals: These courts hear appeals from lower federal courts.

Federal District Courts: These are the trial courts of the federal system.

State Courts: Each state has its own court system, handling state-level laws and cases.

H2: The Role of the Judicial Branch: Checking and Balancing Power

The judicial branch plays a vital role in the system of checks and balances. It can review laws passed by Congress and actions taken by the executive branch, ensuring they are constitutional. This power of judicial review is a fundamental aspect of American democracy. It prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.

H3: Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Using landmark Supreme Court cases like *Marbury v. Madison*, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and *Miranda v. Arizona*, illustrate the impact of judicial decisions on society. Discuss the context, the ruling, and the lasting consequences of each case. This brings the subject to life and shows the real-world implications of judicial power.

Engaging Activities for Your Classroom: Making it Fun!

H2: Interactive Simulations and Role-Playing

Transform your classroom into a courtroom! Assign students roles as judges, lawyers, witnesses, and jurors. Present them with a hypothetical case relevant to their age and understanding, encouraging them to debate, present evidence, and deliver a verdict. This hands-on approach solidifies their comprehension of the judicial process.

H3: Case Study Analysis

Choose simplified versions of famous Supreme Court cases appropriate for your students' grade level. Provide students with the background information, arguments, and the court's decision. Then, lead a class discussion on the case's significance and its impact on American society.

H2: Creative Projects and Presentations

Encourage students to express their understanding creatively. They could create:

Infographics: Visually representing the structure of the judicial branch.

PowerPoint presentations: Summarizing a specific case or aspect of the judicial system.

Short films or skits: Depicting courtroom scenes or explaining key concepts.

H2: Utilizing Technology: Online Resources and Games

There are a wealth of online resources available to enhance your lessons. Utilize interactive websites, educational videos, and engaging games that reinforce key concepts in a fun and accessible way.

Assessment and Evaluation: Measuring Student Understanding

H2: Quizzes and Tests

Use a variety of assessment methods, including quizzes, tests, and written assignments, to gauge student comprehension of the material. Ensure your assessments align with the learning objectives you established at the beginning of the unit.

H2: Class Discussions and Debates

Engage students in meaningful discussions and debates to assess their understanding of complex legal concepts and their ability to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios.

H2: Project-Based Assessments

Project-based assessments, such as creating a mock trial or a documentary about the Supreme Court, allow students to demonstrate their understanding in a more creative and engaging way.

Conclusion:

Teaching the judicial branch doesn't have to be daunting. By utilizing a variety of engaging activities, readily available resources, and creative teaching strategies, you can make learning about this crucial branch of government both enjoyable and effective for your students. This "Judicial Branch in a Flash" guide provides a solid foundation for a dynamic and successful learning experience. Remember to adapt the content and activities to suit your students' specific needs and grade level.

FAQs:

1. What are some age-appropriate resources for younger students? For younger students, focus on simplified explanations, visual aids, and interactive games. Websites like iCivics offer excellent age-appropriate resources.
2. How can I address misconceptions about the judicial branch? Actively address common misconceptions during class discussions and encourage students to critically evaluate information.
3. How can I incorporate current events into my lessons on the judicial branch? Connect current events involving court cases or legal issues to the concepts you are teaching.
4. What are some good books to supplement my lessons? There are several age-appropriate books on the judicial branch and the Supreme Court available at your local library or online.
5. Where can I find free, printable worksheets on the judicial branch? Many educational websites offer free printable worksheets and activities related to the judicial branch. A quick online search will yield many results.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Marshall, the Courthouse Mouse Cheryl Barnes, Peter Barnes, 2012-09-10 Uses a tale about mice disagreeing over laws requiring that all mice eat the same cheese every day of the week to introduce readers to the workings of the Supreme Court.

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and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755-1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Legal Literacy Archie Zariski, 2014-10-01 To understand how the legal system works, students must consider the law in terms of its structures, processes, language, and modes of thought and argument—in short, they must become literate in the field. Legal Literacy fulfills this aim by providing a foundational understanding of key concepts such as legal personhood, jurisdiction, and precedent, and by introducing students to legal research and writing skills. Examples of cases, statutes, and other legal materials support these concepts. While Legal Literacy is an introductory text, it also challenges students to consider critically the system they are studying. Touching on significant socio-legal issues such as access to justice, legal jargon, and plain language, Zariski critiques common legal traditions and practices, and analyzes what it means "to think like a lawyer." As such, the text provides a sound basis for those who wish to pursue further studies in law or legal studies as well as those seeking a better understanding of how the legal field relates to the society that it serves.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: *Learn about the United States* U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2009 *Learn About the United States* is intended to help permanent residents gain a deeper understanding of U.S. history and government as they prepare to become citizens. The product presents 96 short lessons, based on the sample questions from which the civics portion of the naturalization test is drawn. An audio CD that allows students to listen to the questions, answers, and civics lessons read aloud is also included. For immigrants preparing to naturalize, the chance to learn more about the history and government of the United States will make their journey toward citizenship a more meaningful one.

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judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: *Criminal Evidence* Jefferson Ingram, 2014-10-17 *Criminal Evidence* is a well-respected and trusted introduction to the rules of criminal evidence for criminal justice students and professionals. The first half of this book follows the Federal Rules of Evidence in its explanation of how evidence is collected, preserved, and presented in criminal court. The second half provides a selection of relevant criminal court cases that reinforce these basics and provide the context of how these rules are currently practiced. Readers will have an understanding of how concepts of evidence operate to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent. Part of the John C. Klotter Justice Administration Legal Series, this twelfth edition provides many updates, new references to recent cases, and a current version of the Federal Rules of Evidence. Student aids include chapter outlines, key terms and concepts lists, a glossary, a table of cases cited, and online interactive case studies. Teacher resources include Instructor's Guide, test bank, and PowerPoint slides--

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judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Ethical Lawyering Bernard A. Burk, Veronica J. Finkelstein, Nancy B. Rapoport, 2021-09-14 The purchase of this ebook edition does not entitle you

to receive access to the Connected eBook with Study Center on CasebookConnect. You will need to purchase a new print book to get access to the full experience, including: lifetime access to the online ebook with highlight, annotation, and search capabilities; practice questions from your favorite study aids; an outline tool and other helpful resources. Many professional responsibility professors struggle to engage students in a required course, one that students wouldn't otherwise have chosen to take, covering material that simultaneously appears both obvious and intricately technical. *Ethical Lawyering: A Guide for the Well-Intentioned* addresses those concerns with a fresh look at teaching and learning Professional Responsibility. Instead of containing impenetrable cases typical of most professional responsibility casebooks, which force students and teachers to sort out convoluted facts and incomplete or out-of-date analysis, this book "flips the classroom" by providing detailed explanations of the Model Rules, accompanied by problems for class discussion that require students to explore how the Rules apply in real-world situations—a structure which lends itself easily to both in-person and online courses. The book's explanations are focused on building statutory interpretation skills, and then bringing these skills to common practice scenarios. Discussion covers all aspects of the law governing lawyers, from professional discipline to civil liability to court sanctions, as well as informal concerns, such as client relations and the business of law practice. Professors and students will benefit from: A "flipped classroom" structure in which the book provides detailed explanations of the Model Rules, interspersed with problems for class discussion, that are both drawn from practice and illustrate some of the challenges in applying the rules in real-world situations. MPRE-style multiple-choice review questions at the end of each chapter (or after substantial portions of a chapter) addressing the material. An informal, irreverent, down to earth, and conversational style, meant to be accessible, crafted to engage students without understating the seriousness of the subject matter, and to encourage them to put themselves into the "hot seats" that the problems describe. A statutory construction approach to the Model Rules, designed to build text-interpretation skills. A comprehensive treatment of the law regulating lawyers, considering all of the practical hazards that lawyers face, and illustrating the connections between the Model Rules as a basis for professional discipline and the law of torts (fiduciary duty and malpractice), contracts (scope of the attorney-client relationship and engagement agreements), agency (authority), and procedure (sanctions), as well as informal concerns such as client relations and reputational issues. A digital edition that includes links to all necessary statutory materials. Teaching materials Include: A detailed Teacher's Manual, including: Suggested syllabi for two-hour and three-hour courses. Detailed analyses of all of the problems, including pedagogical suggestions, to stimulate class discussion. Explanatory answers to the MPRE-style multiple-choice review questions. Suggested PowerPoints for class use. Two online-only chapters (The Government Lawyer; Judicial Ethics).

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developed countries and to the management of other coastal resources (such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass, and wetlands). This handbook will be of significant interest to resource managers, practitioners, academics and students of small-scale fisheries.

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this setting, cruel punishments were all too common, as was sexual abuse. More than 30,000 Survivors have been compensated financially by the Government of Canada for their experiences in residential schools, but the legacy of this experience is ongoing today. This report explains the links to high rates of Aboriginal children being taken from their families, abuse of drugs and alcohol, and high rates of suicide. The report documents the drastic decline in the presence of Aboriginal languages, even as Survivors and others work to maintain their distinctive cultures, traditions, and governance. The report offers 94 calls to action on the part of governments, churches, public institutions and non-Aboriginal Canadians as a path to meaningful reconciliation of Canada today with Aboriginal citizens. Even though the historical experience of residential schools constituted an act of cultural genocide by Canadian government authorities, the United Nation's declaration of the rights of aboriginal peoples and the specific recommendations of the Commission offer a path to move from apology for these events to true reconciliation that can be embraced by all Canadians.

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on how we learn, how students develop, and innovations in instructional strategies complement the solid foundation established in the first two editions. Marilla D. Svinicki, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas, Austin, and coauthor, McKeachie's Teaching Tips

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further reading, and end-of-chapter questions. Business Law I Essentials may need to be supplemented with additional content, cases, or related materials, and is offered as a foundational resource that focuses on the baseline concepts, issues, and approaches.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Précis of the Lectures on Architecture

Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand, 2000-01-01 Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand (1760-1834) regarded the Précis of the Lectures on Architecture (1802-5) and its companion volume, the Graphic Portion (1821), as both a basic course for future civil engineers and a treatise. Focusing the practice of architecture on utilitarian and economic values, he assailed the rationale behind classical architectural training: beauty, proportionality, and symbolism. His formal systematization of plans, elevations, and sections transformed architectural design into a selective modular typology in which symmetry and simple geometrical forms prevailed. His emphasis on pragmatic values, to the exclusion of metaphysical concerns, represented architecture as a closed system that subjected its own formal language to logical processes. Now published in English for the first time, the Précis and the Graphic Portion are classics of architectural education.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Trial Manual 6 for the Defense of Criminal Cases - 2019 Supplement Anthony G. Amsterdam, Randy Hertz, 2019-10

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: Law and Politics of Constitutional Courts

Stefanus Hendrianto, 2018-04-17 This book critically evaluates different models of judicial leadership in Indonesia to examine the impact that individual chief justices can have on the development of constitutional courts. It explores the importance of this leadership as a factor explaining the dynamic of judicial power. Drawing on an Aristotelean model of heroism and the established idea of judicial heroes to explore the types of leadership that judges can exercise, it illustrates how Indonesia's recent experience offers a stark contrast between the different models. First, a prudential-minimalist heroic chief justice who knows how to enhance the Court's authority while fortifying the Court's status by playing a minimalist role in policy areas. Second, a bold and aggressive heroic chief justice, employing an ambitious constitutional interpretation. The third model is a soldier-type chief justice, who portrays himself as a subordinate of the Executive and Legislature. Contrary perhaps to expectations, the book's findings show a more cautious initial approach to be the most effective. The experience of Indonesia clearly illustrates the importance of heroic judicial leadership and how the approach chosen by a court can have serious consequences for its success. This book will be a valuable resource for those interested in the law and politics of Indonesia, comparative constitutional law, and comparative judicial politics.

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2019-06-30 Edward S. Corwin (1878-1963), universally acknowledged to be the most important commentator on the U.S. Constitution in the twentieth century, died before he could write the single definitive work he had planned. Richard Loss has devoted himself to the task of editing a three-volume collection (of which this is the second) of Corwin's major essays on the Constitution. The seventeen essays in Volume II focus on Article III (the judicial article) of the Constitution. They were, in Corwin's judgment, among his most important works. Thus this volume is a sequel both to Volume I, which treated Articles I and II of the Constitution, and to Presidential Power and the Constitution, in which Loss gathered most of Corwin's essays on the presidency. The editor has organized the essays under the headings The Origins of Judicial Review, The Development of Judicial Supremacy, The Exercise of Judicial Review, and Appraisals of Judicial Review. Each essay is reprinted in its entirety, including footnotes.

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As a result of his visits to classrooms across the nation, Brown has compiled an engaging, thought-provoking collection of classroom vignettes which show the ways in which national, state, and local school politics translate into changed classroom practices. Captures the breadth, depth, and urgency of education reform.--Bill Clinton.

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judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons* United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2008 In the light of the urgent need for cooperative and collaborative action against trafficking, this publication presents examples of promising practice from around the world relating to trafficking interventions. It is hoped that the guidance offered, the practices showcased and the resources recommended in this Toolkit will inspire and assist policymakers, law enforcers, judges, prosecutors, victim service providers and members of civil society in playing their role in the global effort against trafficking in persons. The present edition is an updated and expanded version of the Toolkit published in 2006.

judicial branch in a flash teacher guide: 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design Department Justice, 2014-10-09 (a) Design and construction. (1) Each facility or part of a facility constructed by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity shall be designed and constructed in such manner that the facility or part of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the construction was commenced after January 26, 1992. (2) Exception for structural impracticability. (i) Full compliance with the requirements of this section is not required where a public entity can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements. Full compliance will be considered structurally impracticable only in those rare circumstances when the unique characteristics of terrain prevent the incorporation of accessibility features. (ii) If full compliance with this section would be structurally impracticable, compliance with this section is required to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable. In that case, any portion of the facility

that can be made accessible shall be made accessible to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable. (iii) If providing accessibility in conformance with this section to individuals with certain disabilities (e.g., those who use wheelchairs) would be structurally impracticable, accessibility shall nonetheless be ensured to persons with other types of disabilities, (e.g., those who use crutches or who have sight, hearing, or mental impairments) in accordance with this section.

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