

the non-JTPA cause of action, institute a civil action or pursue other remedies authorized under other Federal, State, or local law against the recipient or subrecipient without first exhausting the remedies in this subpart. For example, if a subrecipient believes that a grantee has breached the subgrant agreement between the grantee and itself, the subrecipient may institute a civil action for breach of contract in a State court if so authorized by State law. Nothing in the Act or this paragraph, shall:

(1) Allow any person or organization to join or sue the Secretary with respect to his or her responsibilities under JTPA except after exhausting the remedies in this subpart.

(2) Allow any person or organization to file a suit which alleges a violation of JTPA or these regulations without first exhausting the administrative remedies described in this subpart, or

(3) Be construed to create a private right of action with respect to alleged violations of JTPA or the regulations.

(d) Complaints of discrimination pursuant to section 167(a) of the Act will be handled under 29 CFR parts 31 and 32.

[48 FR 48780, Oct. 20, 1983, as amended at 55 FR 13007, Apr. 6, 1990]

§ 636.2 Protection of informants.

(a) *Informants.* Where possible the identity of any person who has furnished information relating to, or assisted in an investigation of a possible violation of the Act will be held in confidence. Where disclosure of the person's identity is essential to assure a fair determination of the issues, or where necessary to effectively accomplish responsibilities under the Act, the Department may disclose such identity upon such conditions as will promote the continued receipt of confidential information by the Department and effectuate the protections and policies stated in paragraph (b) of this section. Any such disclosure shall be consistent with the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act and other applicable law.

(b) *Retaliation prohibited.* No person or agency may discharge, or in any other manner discriminate or retaliate against any person, or deny to any per-

son a benefit to which that person is entitled under the provisions of the Act or the regulations because such person has filed any complaint, instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to the Act, has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or investigation, or has provided information or assisted in an investigation.

§ 636.3 Complaint and hearing procedures at the grantee level.

(a) *Policy.* (1) Each grantee shall establish and maintain a procedure for resolving any complaint alleging a violation of the Act, regulations, grant or other agreements under the Act, including any complaint arising in connection with the JTPA programs operated by the grantee or its subrecipients. Such complaint procedures must meet the requirements of this section. The complaint procedure shall provide for final resolution of complaints within 60 days after filing the complaint. Where existing complaints or grievance procedures include the elements set forth in this section, grantees may adopt such mechanism as, or as part of, their JTPA procedure.

(2) Participants shall be provided, upon enrollment into employment or training, with a written description of the complaint procedures including notification of their right to file a complaint and instructions on how to do so. Grantees should designate an individual to monitor the operation of the complaint procedures, to ensure that complaints and related correspondence are logged and filed, to ensure that assistance is available for properly filling complaints, and to ensure the availability, coordination, and promptness of all elements of the procedures. Upon filing a complaint, and at each stage thereafter, each complaint shall be notified in writing of the next step in the procedure.

(3) Complaints may be brought by any individual or organization including, but not limited to, program participants, subrecipients, contractors, staff of the grantee or subrecipient, applicants for participation or financial assistance, labor unions, and community-based organizations.