



# Technical College System of Georgia

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## Methods of Administration

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# Purpose of the MOA

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- **What is the Methods of Administration (MOA)?**
- The MOA is a federally required compliance framework that ensures recipients of federal financial assistance:
  - Do not discriminate in career and technical education (CTE) programs
  - Comply with federal civil rights laws
  - Provide equitable access to programs and services

# Legal & Regulatory Framework

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TCSG's MOA is grounded in:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Race, color, national origin)
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Sex discrimination)
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Disability)
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Vocational Education Guidelines (34 CFR Part 100 Appendix B)

# Oversight Structure

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## **Federal Level**

- U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

## **State Level**

- TCSG System Office
- Office of Workforce Development
- Office of Compliance & Equity

## **Local Level**

- Individual Technical Colleges
- College Civil Rights Coordinators

# Core Components of the MOA Process

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1. Policy Review
2. Data Collection & Analysis
3. Desk Audits
4. On-Site Reviews
5. Findings & Corrective Actions
6. Monitoring & Follow-Up

# Policy & Procedure Review

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TCSG ensures that:

- Nondiscrimination statements are published
- Grievance procedures are in place
- Designated Title IX and Section 504 coordinators are appointed
- Accessibility policies are implemented

**Outcome:** Institutional policies align with federal requirements.

# Data Collection & Analysis

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TCSG collects and evaluates:

- Enrollment data by race, sex, disability, and national origin
- Program participation trends
- Completion and placement rates
- Recruitment materials and outreach efforts

**Purpose:** Identify disparities or underrepresentation

# Desk Audit Process

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## The System Office:

- Reviews submitted documentation from colleges
- Evaluates publications, websites, and promotional materials
- Assesses grievance logs and complaint procedures
- Examines accessibility compliance documentation

**Result:** Identification of potential compliance concerns.

# On-Site Compliance Reviews

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On-site reviews include:

- Interviews with administrators, faculty, and students
- Facility accessibility inspections
- Classroom and lab observations
- Review of student support services

Focus Areas:

- Equal access
- Physical accessibility
- Program equity
- Complaint resolution procedures

# Areas of Compliance Evaluation

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During MOA reviews, TCSG evaluates:

- Admission practices
- Counseling services
- Financial aid procedures
- Work-based learning access
- Facilities and equipment
- Comparable facilities for male and female students
- Services for students with disabilities
- English Learner support

# Findings & Corrective Action Plans

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If noncompliance is identified:

1. Written findings are issued
2. College must submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
3. Timeline for resolution is established
4. Evidence of correction must be provided

Failure to correct may result in:

- Escalation to OCR
- Risk to federal funding

# Monitoring & Continuous Improvement

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TCSG ensures ongoing compliance through:

- Periodic monitoring
- Required progress reports
- Technical assistance to colleges
- Professional development & training

Goal: Prevent future violations and institutionalize equity practices.

# Annual & Cyclical Review Process

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- Colleges are reviewed on a rotating cycle
- Risk-based prioritization may occur
- Documentation retention is required
- Follow-up reviews verify corrective actions

# Roles & Responsibilities

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## **System Office**

- Oversees MOA implementation
- Conducts compliance reviews
- Reports to U.S. Department of Education

## **College Leadership**

- Ensures institutional compliance
- Implements corrective actions
- Promotes equitable practices

## **Civil Rights Coordinators**

- Manage complaints
- Coordinate investigations
- Monitor policy implementation

# Risk Areas for Institutions

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Common compliance risk areas:

- Inadequate nondiscrimination notices
- Website accessibility gaps
- Gender inequities in program recruitment
- Lack of ADA accommodations
- Improper grievance procedures

# Benefits of a Strong MOA Process

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- Protects federal funding
- Reduces litigation risk
- Promotes student equity
- Strengthens institutional integrity
- Enhances public trust

# Summary

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The Methods of Administration process ensures that:

- Technical colleges operate equitably
- Students have nondiscriminatory access to CTE programs
- Institutions comply with federal civil rights laws
- Continuous monitoring strengthens compliance culture

# Questions & Discussion

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