



Abbreviations and Acronyms



SALT LAKE CITY
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Public Education Glossary and Common Acronyms

A

Academic Performance Index (API)

Academic Standards: Clear description of the knowledge and skills students should be developing through instruction.

Academy for Math, Engineering, and Science (AMES)

Accommodations: A device, material, or support process that will enable a student to accomplish a task more efficiently.

Accountability: An educational organization is held responsible for improving student achievement.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Achievement tests: Tests used to measure how much a student has learned in various key subjects.

Achievement via Individual Determination (AVID)

Active learning: Any situation in which students move around and do things, rather than sitting at their desks, reading, filling out worksheets, or listening to a teacher.

Adult Basic Education (ABE)

Adult High School Completion (AHSC)

Advanced Placement (AP)

Advanced Placement Incentive Program (APIP)

Advisory system: Organizing schools so that all students have adult advisors who know them well and see them often.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Alternative Assessment: Ways other than standardized tests to gather information about what students know and where they need help, such as oral reports, projects, performances, experiments, and class participation.

Alternative Language Program (ALP)

Alternative Language Service (ALS)

Alternative Teacher Certification: A way to become a classroom teacher without an undergraduate or graduate teacher education.

American Association of School Administrators (AASA)

American College Test (ACT)

American Federation of Teacher (AFT)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

American Sign Language (ASL)

Annual Measurable Achievement Outcomes (AMAO)

Annual Measurable Objective (AMO)

Annual Yearly Progress (AYP)

Applied Technology Education (ATE)

Appropriation: Authorization granted by a legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes.

Association of American Educators (AAE)

Association Representative (AR)

Assessment: Measuring or judging the learning performance of students or teachers.

Assessed Valuation: A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

At-risk Students: Refers to students who have a higher than average probability of dropping out or failing school.

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Average Class Size: The number of students in classes divided by the number of classes.

Average Daily Membership (ADM): The aggregate days of student membership in a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days in which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session.

B

Basic Education Act (BEA)

Basic Education Program (BEP)

Basic State-supported School Programs: Educational programs for kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school students.

Board of Education Employees Association (BEEA)

Benchmarks: A detailed description of specific levels of student achievement expected of students at particular ages, grades, or developmental levels; academic goals set for each grade level.

Bilingual Education: The use of two or more languages used for student instruction.

Block Grant: Combining funding for several separate programs into a much larger program with one set of requirements.

Block Scheduling: Usually used in secondary schools, this scheduling allow student to have fewer classes per day and longer time in each class.

Bond: A funding tool representing a written promise to pay a specific sum (face value or principal amount) in the future (maturity date), plus interest. Bonds are only used to finance capital improvement.

B (continued)

Bond Measure: A method of borrowing dollars for construction or renovation projects.

Brainstorming: Generating lots of ideas from many individuals.

Brigham Young University (BYU)

Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)

Budget: A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the proposed means of financing them.

C

California Achievement Test (CAT)

Capital Reserve Fund: To account for revenues allocated as authorized.

Capital Outlay Expenditures: An expenditure which results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, remodeling, and replacement of equipment.

Career and Technical Center (CTC)

Career and Technical Education (CTE)

Center for Improvement of Teacher Education and Schooling (CITES)

Center for Public Education (Cped)

Certified Tax Rate: A tax rate that will provide the same amount of tax revenue as the previous year excluding growth.

Certificate/Credential: A state issued license certifying that a teacher has completed training, courses, and exams.

Character Education: Teaching students about basic human values.

Charter School: A school operated as a for-profit enterprise.

Chief Information Officer (CIO)

Child Internet Protection Act (CIPA)

Child Nutrition Program (CNP)

Child Nutrition Services (CNS)

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Class Size Reduction: A funded program for K-3 classes to ensure no more than 20 students per teacher.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Cognitive Development: A process, which begins at birth, learning through sensory perception, memory, and observation.

Cohort: A particular group of people with something in common.

College of Eastern Utah (CEU)

Common Core: Utah education standards and curriculum for all Utah schools.

Community Center Schools: Organizations provide services as part of the school program for students and families.

Community Education (CE)

Community Learning Centers (CLC)

Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CD-ROM)

Competent English Writer (CEW)

Comprehension: The way in which ideas are organized into categories.

Comprehensive Administration of Credentials for Teachers in Utah Schools (CACTUS)

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI)

Computer Software – Mathematics, Language Arts, etc. (PLATO)

Conflict Management: A strategy used to prevent and address behavior problems.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (carry over health insurance) COBRA)

Content Courses: Teacher preparation courses that focus on the specific content of factual information.

Cooperative Learning: Placing students into small groups and having them work together toward a common goal.

Copyright: Registration with the Library of Congress that protects a book or other printed material.

Core Curriculum: Required subjects in secondary schools-English (literature), History (social studies), Math, and Science.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

Creative Thinking: Generating new ways of looking at a situation.

Criterion Check: A point in a lesson that the teacher checks to see if students comprehends the subject.

Criterion Reference Test (CRT)

Critical Thinking: The ability to analyze information.

Community Development Area (CDA)

Current Operating Expenditures: Education expenditures for the daily operation of the school program such as expenditures for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, transportation, and operation and maintenance of plants.

Curriculum: Courses of study offered by a school or district.

Curriculum and Assessment Laboratory Program (C & A)

D

Data-Based Decision Making: Analyzing existing sources of information and new data to make decisions about the school.

Depreciation: Expiration in the service life of fixed assets, other than wasting assets, attributed to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, and obsolescence.

Desired Result for Student Learning (DRSL)

Differentiated Instruction: Providing instruction according to the different ability levels in a classroom.

Dimensions Of Learning: An instructional model based on theory that five types of learning are essential to the learning process.

Direct Writing Assessment (DWA)

Disaggregated Data: Data broken into segments of student population instead of entire enrollment.

Disruptive Behavior: Any behavior that interferes with or impedes a teacher's ability to teach and students' ability to learn.

District Media Center (DMC)

Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS)

Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS)

E

Early Reading Intervention (ERI)

East High School Leopards Extensive Academic Development (LEAD)

Education Foundation Trust Fund: This is an expendable trust fund for contributions, primarily of cash and equipment made to the district for enhancements to regular educational programs.

Education for Handicapped Act (EHA)

Educational Technology: Any instructional aide or media teachers use to support the teaching and learning process.

Educator Collaborative Assessment Program (E-CAP)

Educator Mutual Insurance Association (EMIA)

Elaboration: The expansion of an idea or thought.

Elective Classes: Classes usually designated as nonacademic classes.

Electronic High School (EHS)

Elementary (Elem)

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

Emotional Disabilities (ED)

Encumbrances: Purchase orders, contracts for salary, or other commitments which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when paid or when the actual goods or services are delivered to the school district.

English as a Second Language (ESL)

English Language Development (ELD)

English Language Learners (ELL)

English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

Equal Educational Opportunities (EEO)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

Extended School Year (ESY)

Evaluation: A method of determining if students learned what they were taught.

Expenditures: Charges incurred, which are presumed to benefit the school district's current fiscal year.

Extended Learning Program (ELP)

Extrinsic Motivation: When an individual is motivated by outside factors or other people.

Experiential Education: A form of education that emphasizes personal experience of the learner.

F

Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

Fiscal Year (FY): Twelve month period beginning July 1 ending June 30 to which the annual operation budget applies.

Formative Evaluation: Evaluation that takes place between the introduction of material and its conclusion.

Formative Test: A test primarily to determine what students have learned in order to plan further instruction.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): An employee that is hired to fill a normal contract day is equivalent to 1 FTE, i.e., a classroom teacher that teaches a full day for a full school year equates to 1 FTE.

Function: A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service.

Functional Illiteracy: The inability to read or write well enough to perform many necessary tasks in life.

Fund: An independent accounting entity with its own assets, liabilities, and fund balances.

Fund Balance: The excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities.

G

Gang Resistant Education and Training Program (GREAT)

General Educational Development Certificate (GED)

General Fund: To account for resources which are not required to be accounted for in any other fund. Revenues and expenditures of categorical federal and state programs for a student's regular day school are accounted for in this fund.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS)

Gifted Students: Students who demonstrate high levels of imagination, curiosity, and intelligence.

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB)

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)

Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA)

Grade Point Average (GPA)

Graphic Organizer: A chart, outline, or web of ideas or concepts visually organized into groups or categories.

H

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Heterogeneous Groups: Groups of students of varying talents and needs learn, help, and respect one another.

High-Stakes Testing: When students take standardized tests, the results of which are rewarded in some way.

Highly Qualified (HQ)

Holistic Learning: A theory of education placing importance on the complete experience of learning, and the ways in which the separate parts of the learning experiences are interrelated.

Homeroom: The classroom a secondary student attends in the morning (or at the end of the day).

Human Resources (HR)

I

Improving America's School Act of 1994 (Title I)

Inclusion: Involving all students in the educational setting that best meets their needs.

Indirect Costs: Costs associated with, but not directly attributable to, the providing of a product or service. These costs are usually incurred by other departments in the support of operating departments.

Individualized Education Plan (IEP)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA)

IDEA Proficiency Test (IPT)

Information Technology (IT)

Indicators of School Quality (ISQ)

In-service Teacher: An individual who has been hired by a district and is actively teaching.

Integrated Language Arts: Teaching phonics, grammar, handwriting, spelling, and other language skills together.

Intellectual Disabilities (ID)

Interactive Whiteboard for SMART Technologies (SMART Board)

Interdisciplinary Curriculum: A philosophy of teaching in which content is drawn from several subject areas to focus on a topic or theme.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Internal Service Funds: Funds used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one internal department or agency to other internal departments or agencies on a cost-reimbursement basis.

International Baccalaureate (IB)

International Pathways (IP)

Internet Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)

Interpersonal Intelligence: The ability to work effectively with other people.

Intrapersonal Intelligence: The ability to understand one's own emotions, goals, and intentions.

Interstate New Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium (INTACS)

Intrinsic Motivation: Motivation that comes from within the individual.

Instructional Media Center (IMC)

K

Knowledge: The facts and data of a subject.

Knowledge Skills and Abilities (KSA)

L

Laws Of Learning: Basic laws or rules by and through which learning occurs.

Learning Center: A self-contained section of the classroom in which students engage in independent activities.

Learning and Nurturing Development (LAND Trust)

Lesson Plan: An outline of goals and objectives, activities designed to help students achieve those goals, and objectives and ways to assess whether students have actually reached those goals and objectives.

L (continued)

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Local Education Association (LEA)

Logical-Mathematical Intelligence: The ability to reason deductively or inductively and to recognize and manipulate abstract patterns and relationships.

M

Mastery Learning: A way of organizing instruction that tries to make sure students have mastered each increment of a subject before going on to the next.

Math Engineering Science Achievement (MESA)

Math Professional Development Study (MPD)

Mentor: A mentor is an experienced teacher and/or administrator who offer support and assistance to a new colleague.

Meta Cognition: Ability to be conscious of and, to some degree control one's own thinking.

Methodology: The way(s) in which information is shared with students.

Methods Courses: Teacher preparation courses that focus on the methods, ways, procedures, or strategies of teaching.

Minimum School Program (MSP)

Modification: Changes in the instruction, course content, or outcomes for special needs students.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting: Revenues are recognized when measurable and available.

Motivation: An emotion or psychological need that incites a person to do something.

Motivational Opening: An initial activity or motivational devise in a lesson designed to get students' attention or tap into their background knowledge.

Multidisciplinary Curriculum: One of several terms that refers to curriculum in more than one discipline.

Multimedia: A combination of technologies to create an instructional program or experience for students.

Multiple Disabilities (MD)

Multiple Intelligences: A theory that speculates that humans have eight separate intelligences (rather than a single IQ score) that determines how they learn.

N

National Alliance for Partnership in Equity (NAPE)

National Art Education Association (NAEA)

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

National Association of Elementary School Principals (NAESP)

National Association for Gifted Children (NAGC)

National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP)

National Board Certified Teacher (NBCT)

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS)

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

National Education Association (NEA)

National School Board Association (NSBA)

No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)

Non-Graded or Ungraded School: Organizing schools that use individual student progress to determine when students move from one level of schooling to another

Norm-Referenced Assessment: Standardized test designed to measure how a student's performance compares with the scores of other student who took the test for norming purposes.

O

Object: As used in expenditures classification, applies to the article purchased or the service obtained, rather than to the purpose for which the article or service was purchased or obtained (e.g., personnel services, contractual services, materials and supplies).

Objective: A statement that describes what students will be able to do upon completion of an instructional experience.

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

Open Classroom (OC)

Optional Extended Kindergarten (OEK)

Originality: The creation of singular and unique ideas.

Outcome Based Education: An approach to schooling that makes outcomes the key factor in planning and creating education experiences.

P

Paraprofessional: An individual who works with a teacher in a classroom setting.

Parent, Administrator, Student, and Teacher Agreement (PASTA)

Parent Teacher Association (PTA)

Parent Teacher Conference: A meeting between a teacher and parent(s)/guardian(s) to discuss a student academic performance, and/or concerns.

P (continued)

Parent Teacher Organization (PTO)

Parent Teacher Student Association (PTSA)

Partnerships: Combinations of family/school partnerships, community/school partnerships that can enrich and strengthen schools.

Parents as Teacher (PAT)

Percentile Ranks: One way to compare a given child, class, school, or district to a national norm.

Performance: The ability to effectively use new information in a productive manner.

Performance Assessment: When students demonstrate their mastery of material through a “hands-on activity”.

Performance Standards: Statements that describe what it will take for a student to demonstrate mastery of a standard.

Performance Tasks: Activities, exercises, or problems that require students to show what they can do.

Phonics: The relationship between the basic sounds of a language and the way those sounds are presented by letters of the alphabet.

Physical Education (PE)

Planning Time: Time during the day when a teacher does not have students and can plan lessons and other activities.

Portfolio: A collection of student/ teacher work/materials chosen to exemplify and document learning/ progress.

Portable: A term commonly used to describe single-unit, re-locatable.

Portable Document Format (PDF)

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support (PBIS)

Praise: Verbal comments that recognize individuals.

Pre-Kindergarten (Pre-K)

Prior Knowledge: The knowledge a learner already has about a topic or subject.

Primary Home Language Other Than English (PHLOTE)

Probing: A series of teacher statements or questions that encourage students to elaborate on their answers.

Problem-Solving: The ability to identify and solve problems by applying appropriate skills systematically.

Process Evaluation: The way students go about learning. It may or may not be related to what they learned.

Professional Development (PD): Learning experiences that help administrators, teachers, and support staff build knowledge and skills.

Professional Learning Community (PLC)

Proficiency: Mastery or ability to do something at grade level or advanced level.

Program: Group activities, operations, or organizational units directed to attaining specific purposes or objectives.

Program Budget: A budget which structures budget choices and information in terms of programs and their related work activities

Project Assessment: When students design a project that illustrates a specific principle.

Prompting: Assisting students in thinking beyond their response to a question.

Proprietary Funds: These are sometimes referred to as “income determination”, “non-expendable” or “commercial type” funds, and are used to account for activities similar to private business activities.

Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA)

Public Educator Evaluation Requirements (PEER)

Q

Qualified School Construction Bond Program (QSCB)

Qualified Zone Academy Bond Program (QZAB)

Qualitative Research: Methods adapted from anthropology and other social sciences, including systematic observation and interviews.

Quantitative Research: Research conducted in a traditional scientific manner using statistical procedures to compare the effects of one system of teaching with another.

R

Race to the Top (RTTT)

Recognizing Educational Success, Professional Excellence, and Collaborative Teaching (RESPECT Project)

Response to Intervention (RTI)

Restructuring: Implementation of new organizational patterns and styles of leadership and management to bring about more effective schools.

Retained Earnings: An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an enterprise or internal service fund.

Revenues: All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Transactions such as receipt of services or other receipts “in kind” are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and non-routine sale of property.

Rich Text Format (RTF)

Round Robin: A small group setting in which each participant shares information.

R (continued)

Routines: Ways of managing the classroom; an established set of expectations.

Rubric: Specific descriptions of what a particular performance looks like at several different levels of quality.

Rule of Two-Thirds: In a traditional classroom, 2/3 of class time is taken up by talking, 2/3 of that time is taken up by teacher talk, and 2/3 of the teacher talk is telling or disciplining.

S

Salt Lake Association of School Administrators (SLASA)

Salt Lake Center for Science Education (SLCSE)

Salt Lake Community College (SLCC)

Salt Lake Education Foundation (SLEF)

Salt Lake Educational Office Personnel Association (SLEOPA)

Salt Lake School for the Performing Arts (SLSPA)

Salt Lake Teachers Association (SLTA)

School Community Council (SCC)

School Improvement Council (SIC)

School Improvement Funds: Funds for schools to be used at the discretion of the principal and SCC for improvement of instruction.

School Improvement Grants (SIG)

School Improvement Plans (SIP)

School Resource Officer (SRO)

School Support Team (SST)

Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)

Search Engine: A computer program designed to find websites based on keywords you enter.

Second Language Learners: Students whose primary language is not English. They are learning English as their second language.

Secondary Education Act (SEA)

Secondary Teachers: Those teachers who teach in grades 7 through 12.

Section 504: A civil rights laws that requires that institutions not discriminate against people with disabilities.

Service Learning: An educational practice designed to enrich students' learning, connect their learning to life experiences, and increase their self-esteem through community service work.

Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol (SIOP)

Simulation: An activity in which students are given real-life problem-solving situations. The emphasis is on student decision-making.

Site Based Decision Making: Certain policies and decisions are delegated to the individual school site.

SMART Board: Interactive Whiteboard for SMART Technologies.

Socioeconomic Status (SES)

Southern Utah University (SUU)

Special Education (SpEd)

Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD)

Speech and Language Impairment – CD (SLI)

Standard Achievement Test (college entrance exam) (SAT)

Standards-Based Teaching: When teachers use activities and lessons to ensure that students master a predetermined set of requirements or standards.

State Education Agency (SEA)

State-Supported Voted Leeway Program: With a vote of the people, Utah school districts may levy up to two additional mills (a tax rate of .002) above the Basic School Program for maintenance and operations of schools.

Strategic Plan: Explains the mission and objective which the district, school, or department intends to pursue over a specific time.

Student Activities Fund: This fund accounts for resources that belong to various schools. It accounts for activities such as sports, dances, plays, clubs, etc. The resources are in the custody of school employees but are the property of the students and not the Board of Education.

Student Advocacy Leadership Team (SALT)

Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE)

Student Educational Occupational Plan (SEOP)

Student Educational Plan (SEP)

Student Growth Percentiles (SGP)

Student Learning Objectives (SLO)

Student Neighborhood Access Program (SNAP)

Student Services Committee (SSC)

Student Tutoring Achievement for Reading (STAR)

Student with Disabilities (SWD)

Summative Evaluation: Evaluation that occurs at the end of a unit of study.

S (continued)

Summative Test: A test given to evaluate and document what students have learned.

Supplemental Educational Services (SES)

Synopsis: A Brief or condensed statement giving a general view of a subject.

Synthesis: The combination of knowledge elements that form a new whole.

Systems Analysis: Analyzing the parts of a system and the manner in which they interact.

T

Task Orientation: The degree to which a teacher provides learning opportunities for students.

Tax Rate: An amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base.

Teacher Burnout: The time in a teacher's life when the demands and expectations of the job exceed one's perceived ability to accomplish them.

Teacher's Guide: A supplement to a textbook which includes a collection of teaching materials, lessons, ideas, and activities to help you teach the subject.

Teacher on Special Assignment (TSA)

Textbook: A collection of the knowledge, concepts, and principles of a selected topic or course.

Title I: Is the largest federal education program. It provides funding for high poverty schools to help student who are behind academically or at risk for falling behind.

U

University of Utah (U of U)

Utah Academic Language Proficiency Assessment (UALPA)

Utah Alternative Assessment (UAA)

Utah Antidiscrimination and Labor Division (UALD)

Utah Association of School Business Officials (UASBO)

Utah Association of Secondary School Principals (UASSP)

Utah Basic Skills Competency Test (U-BSCT)

Utah Code Annotated (UCA)

Utah Comprehensive Accountability System (UCAS)

Utah Consolidated Achievement Plan (UCA)

Utah Education Association (UEA)

Utah Education Network (UEN)

Utah High School Activities Association (UHSAA)

Utah Performance Assessment System for Schools (U-PASS)

Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission (UPPAC)

Utah Retirement System (URS)

Utah School Boards Association (USBA)

Utah School Employees Association (USEA)

Utah State Board of Education (USBE)

Utah State Board of Education (USOE)

Utah State Superintendents Association (USSA)

Utah State University (USU)

Utah Test Item Pool Service (UTIPS)

Utah Valley State College (UVSC)

V

Verbal-linguistic intelligence: The ability to use and produce language effectively.

Visual-spatial Intelligence: The ability to create visual images in the form of drawings, designs, maps, puzzles, mazes, and other creative items.

Vocational Education: Alternative schooling at the high school level allowing students to attend traditional classes and vocational classes.

W

Wait time: The time between the asking of a question and the solicitation of a response.

Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU): The unit of need measure for the purpose of determining the costs of a program on a uniform basis for each district in the state.

Whole language: A teaching method that focuses on reading for meaning in context.

World Class Instructional design and Assessment

Y

Year Round School (YRE)

Youth in Custody (YIC)



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