

Case Name	Authorship	Laws Involved	Prevailing Party	Holding
<i>A.F. v. Espanola Public Schools</i>, 801 F.3d 1245 (10th Cir. 2015)	Majority Opinion	IDEA ADA Rehabilitation Act	Defendant, School District	Despite successful mediation of IDEA claims, plaintiff required to exhaust administrative remedies under the IDEA prior to litigating ADA, Rehabilitation Act, and Section 1983 claims in federal court.
<i>Barber v. Colorado Department of Revenue</i>, 562 F.3d 1222 (10th Cir. 2009)	Concurrence	Rehabilitation Act	Defendant, state agency	A state agency was not deliberately indifferent to a mother's rights under the Rehabilitation Act when it required her to designate someone else as a guardian of her child in order to supervise the child while practicing driving.
<i>Cinnamon Hills Youth Crisis Center, Inc. v. Saint George City</i>, 685 F.3d 917 (10th Cir. 2012)	Majority Opinion	ADA Fair Housing Act Rehabilitation Act	Defendant, city	Plaintiff, a residential treatment center for youth with disabilities, could not show discrimination on the basis of disability by defendant city in denying a zoning variance under theories of (1) intentional discrimination, (2) disparate impact, or (3) failure to reasonably accommodate.
<i>Elwell v. Oklahoma</i>, 693 F.3d 1303 (10th Cir. 2012)	Majority Opinion	ADA	Defendant, employer	An employee of a public entity cannot bring an employment discrimination case under Title II of the ADA.
<i>Garcia v. Board of Education of Albuquerque Public Schools</i>, 520 F.3d 1116 (10th Cir. 2008)	Majority Opinion	IDEA	Defendant, school district	The district court did not abuse its discretion in denying student with disability compensatory education remedy based on equitable considerations.
<i>Hwang v. Kansas State University</i>, 753 F.3d 1159 (10th Cir. 2014)	Majority Opinion	Rehabilitation Act	Defendant, employer	As a matter of law, allowing for more than 6 months of sick leave is not a reasonable accommodation.
<i>Jefferson County School District v. Elizabeth E.</i>, 702 F.3d 1227 (10th Cir. 2012)	Concurrence	IDEA	Plaintiff, student	Placement of a student at a residential treatment center was reimbursable under the IDEA.
<i>Johnson v. Weld County, Colorado</i>, 594 F.3d 1202 (10th Cir. 2010)	Majority Opinion	ADA	Defendant, employer	Absent evidence that her multiple sclerosis was an actual disability or that she was regarded as disabled, plaintiff-employee failed to establish <i>prima facie</i> case of disability discrimination under the ADA.
<i>Myers v. Knight Protective Service, Inc.</i>, 774 F.3d 1246 (10th Cir. 2014)	Majority Opinion	ADA	Defendant, employer	Plaintiff who represented to the Social Security Administration that he could not work but stated otherwise on a job application was not qualified to perform the job's major functions under the ADA.
<i>Shook v. Board of County Commissioners of County of El Paso</i>, 543 F.3d 597 (10th Cir. 2008)	Majority Opinion	Eighth Amendment	Defendant, county jail	Denial of class certification to group of plaintiffs alleging that jail conditions for prisoners with psychiatric disabilities violated the Eighth Amendment's ban against cruel and unusual treatment on the grounds that it would be too difficult to craft appropriate systemic relief for the class as a whole.
<i>Thompson R2-JSchool District v. Luke P.</i>, 540 F.3d 1143 (10th Cir. 2008)	Majority Opinion	IDEA	Defendant, school district	Despite student's inability to generalize skills he learned at school to the home and other settings, finding that school district met its FAPE obligations where student's IEP was reasonably calculated to enable him to receive some educational benefit.