

Navigating Special Education in Schools

Individuals with Disabilities Education ACT (IDEA):

- Groundbreaking Law and has existed in one form or another for about 50 years.
- State laws may provide additional protections not included in IDEA.
- Important Safeguards included: Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE), Least Restrictive Environment (LRE), Parental Participation, Right to Be Informed,
- Includes 15 Categories of Disability

Important General Advice:

- Get evaluated early, as many parents regret not doing it sooner.
- Request evaluations in writing and be persistent in advocating for your child's needs.
- Get informed and know your rights, especially ones specific to your state.
- While it may sometimes be difficult, maintain civility when meeting with your child's team and administrators.
- There are no stupid questions when meeting with your child's team.
- Consider out-of-district experts for additional support, especially for help in interpreting the evaluation results.

Individual Educational Plan (IEP):

- Often includes special instruction/programs.
- The focus is more on allowing the student to make effective progress in each of their identified areas of need.
- Team includes the parent, regular education teacher, special education teacher, usually a district representative qualified to supervise special ed, and the student if they are over the age of 16.

Section 504 Plan:

- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
- Applies to a range of issues such as employment, housing, and education.
- Guarantees children with disabilities a "level playing field", providing equal access to services as their nondisabled peers.
- 504 is about access while IDEA is more about progress.

IEP versus a 504 Plan:

 Both may address emotional, psychological, behavioral, or academic issues.



- IEPs require a condition affecting education, while 504 plans address emotional and psychological issues.
- 504 plan is to accommodate your child's learning while an IEP is used when a different program is needed for the child to learn.

Evaluation Process:

- 1. Under IDEA, referrals can be made by a parent, state agency, school district, or other agencies.
- Once the district receives the evaluation request, they send out a proposed consent to the evaluation which specifies which evaluations they intend to do.
- 3. Once they receive consent from the parents, the district has 60 days (under IDEA) to perform the evaluation.

Important Rights:

- Child Find Obligation: School districts under IDEA are supposed to locate children within the district who need/or may need special education services and refer those students for evaluation.
- Right to request an evaluation
- Parental right to participate as a member of the IEP team.
- Right of prior written notice
- Parental Right to consent or withhold consent.

- Stay put rights: If invoked, the child will stay in the last agreed upon placement until either the school district or the parents reach an agreement.
- Unilateral Placement: Parents have the right to place the student in a program different from the school's recommendation.
- Right to dispute resolution, procedures, ideas, and specifics.
- Right to mediation: Needs to be provided by the states for free by the district.

Differences at Private Schools:

- While they still have the right to an evaluation, private schools are not required to provide a student with an IEP.
- Private school students may receive services through consultation with their public school district, but this is not guaranteed.