

SECTION 504

Guidelines for Educators and Administrators for Implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973—Subpart D



2010

Special Note

The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has jurisdiction over Section 504. Its primary responsibilities include investigating complaints, conducting compliance reviews, and providing technical assistance. These materials serve as guidance only and should not replace legal advice. These guidelines might not reflect the opinion of the Office for Civil Rights and/or current court cases. Civil Rights laws and regulations change periodically and will change interpretations of various rules and regulations. Always check with your school (district) legal counsel regarding specific policies and procedures. The national OCR office is located at

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202-1100

(800) 421-3481, TTD (877) 521-2172

Website: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>

Table of Contents

I.	Overview of Section 504—Subpart D.....	1
II.	Procedural Requirements.....	7
III.	Identification, Evaluation, and Determination of Section 504 Services.....	21
IV.	Strategies, Accommodations, and Services.....	33
V.	Appendices.....	41
	A. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973— Regulations.....	45
	B. Sample Forms for Section 504.....	51
	C. A Comparison of IDEA, 504, and ADA	75
	D. Frequently Asked Questions about Section 504 (OCR)	81
	E. Examples of Disabilities and Suggested Accommodations.....	95
	F. Web Links and Resources.....	112

⋮
**Overview of
Section 504—Subpart D**



Section 504—Subpart D—An Overview

The purpose for this document is to provide information and best practices regarding school district's responsibilities under Section 504, Subpart D—preschool, elementary, and secondary schools.

Section 504 is federal civil rights law under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. It provides protection against discrimination for individuals with disabilities. Students in school settings fall under the civil rights protection of Section 504. The law and regulations prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability from all school programs and activities in both public and private schools receiving direct or indirect federal funding. Section 504 accommodations could be available to identified students with disabilities, who have been evaluated. Section 504 is designed to provide equal access and fairness in general education to students with disabilities, thereby leveling the playing field for them through what is known as a Section 504 Accommodation Plan. The Section 504 Accommodation Plan is not mentioned in the law or regulations but is a good way to document efforts. It is **not** a plan designed to enhance a student's performance. It is a plan to provide fairness and equal access to education. The student must be evaluated and meet the Section 504 identification criteria.

A student is entitled to a Section 504 Accommodation Plan if they have been identified and the evaluation shows that the individual has **a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities**. This determination is made by a team of knowledgeable individuals, including the parents, who are familiar of the student and his/her disability.

Where does the process start?

The general education Early Intervening Team is usually the starting point to consider whether or not a student needs to be evaluated for accommodations. When a student has not responded positively to research-based interventions in an intervention plan and/or has a suspected disability, the team may determine to conduct an evaluation for special education and/or Section 504. **School districts approach early intervening in different ways and call it by different names.**

Who makes up a Section 504 Team?

Responsibility for considering and developing a Section 504 Accommodation Plan consists of a core group that includes the school principal or administrator, referring and/or general education classroom teacher, school counselor, and parents—virtually the same as the core members of the Early Intervening Team. **In fact, this team in many cases may also be the school's Section 504 Team.** The team must be familiar with the student in question.



Is Section 504 funded like other federal programs?

No. There is no federal or State funding provided to assist in complying with Section 504. All costs are the obligation of the general school district budget. Many schools have established a Section 504 budget line item in their general fund budget to cover necessary accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

What are the areas of the Section 504 regulations?

Section 504 has several areas of particular importance for schools:

- Subpart A—General Provisions
- Subpart B—Employment Practices
- Subpart C—Program accessibility
- **Subpart D—Requirements for pre-school, elementary, and secondary education**
- Subpart E—Requirements for Post Secondary Education

A summary of Subpart D of the Section 504 regulations is included in the Appendix. **This guide will primarily address Subpart D of the regulations and suggested practices which are relevant to schools and eligible students.**

Subpart D: Requirements for Preschool, Elementary, Middle Level/Junior High, and Secondary Education

Preschool, elementary, middle level/junior high and secondary programs must take into account the needs of qualified persons with disabilities in determining the aid, benefits, or services to be provided under these programs or activities. The school must provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to students with disabilities in its jurisdiction who are eligible under Section 504.

If the Early Intervening Team suspects a need for accommodations, a referral for identification should be made, evaluations conducted, and possible need for accommodations determined by a team knowledgeable about the student. If the student is identified, the team might develop a Section 504 Accommodation Plan. Note: the Section 504 regulations do not mention an “Accommodation Plan,” which is the mechanism many school districts use to document accommodations.

The educational services provided to students with disabilities must be equivalent to the services provided to students without disabilities. Teachers, administrators, staff, and parents should receive ongoing training in the instruction of individuals with disabilities and be knowledgeable about the disability, appropriate materials, and equipment. The school’s Section 504 Coordinator will be responsible to develop and implement staff and parent training.

Responsibility

Section 504 should fall under the management **responsibility of general education**. The figure on the following page illustrates some obligations of general education under Section 504 and their relationship to school personnel roles. The school staff and parents should collaborate to help guarantee that students are provided with necessary accommodations.

In summary, it is important to keep in mind that some students who have been evaluated and have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limit their access to participate in the education program are entitled to accommodations under Section 504.



FAPE

Section 504/ADA requires the provision of a free and appropriate public education for students who are identified as having a disability. The regulations define this:

The provision of an appropriate education is the provision of regular or special education and related aids and services that (i) are designed to meet individual needs of disabled persons as adequately as the needs of nondisabled persons are met and (ii) are based upon adherence to procedures that satisfy the requirements of 104.34 (LRE), 104.35 (evaluation), 104.36 (procedural safeguards).

Three Laws: How They Relate

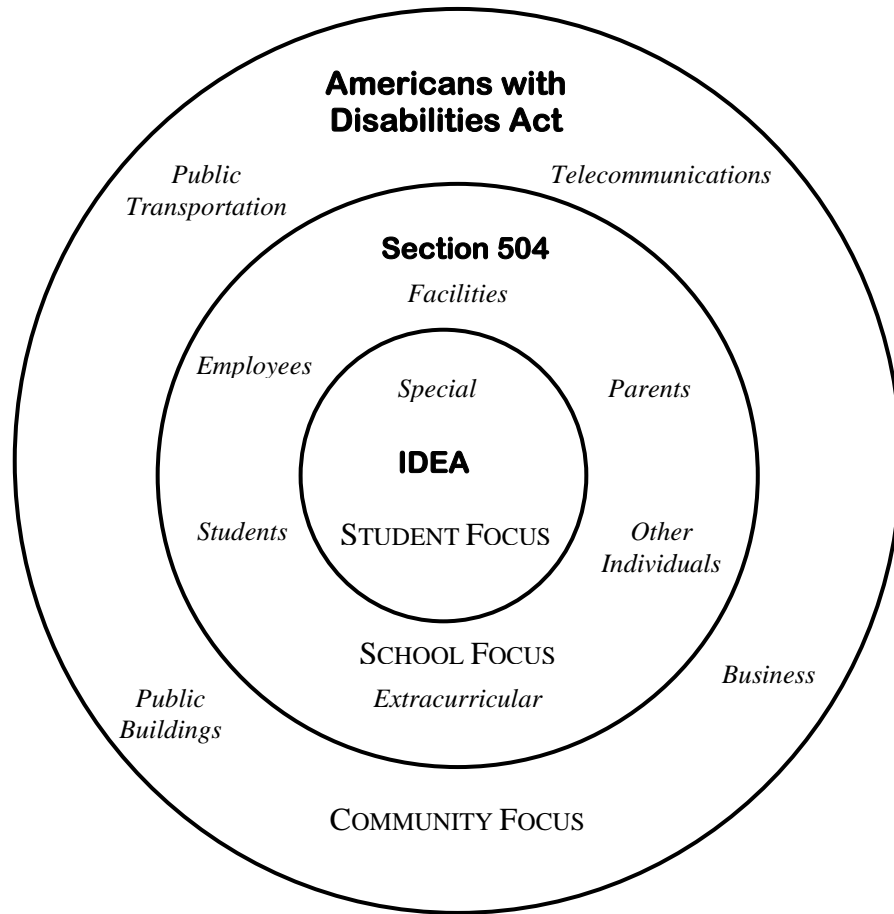
To understand Section 504, it is helpful to see how it relates to other relevant laws.

ADA—The ADA is federal law which provides civil rights protections to **all individuals with impairments in our society** similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications. ADA was recently amended, please refer to the 2009 ADA amendments.

Section 504—While Congress intended Section 504 to be consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Section 504 is more encompassing. Section 504 could cover students, parents, employees, and other individuals with impairments. The Section 504 definition of an impairment is much broader, including any physical or mental disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities, including, but not limited to, learning. **For public schools**, Section 504 covers all students who meet this definition, even if they do not fall within an IDEA disability

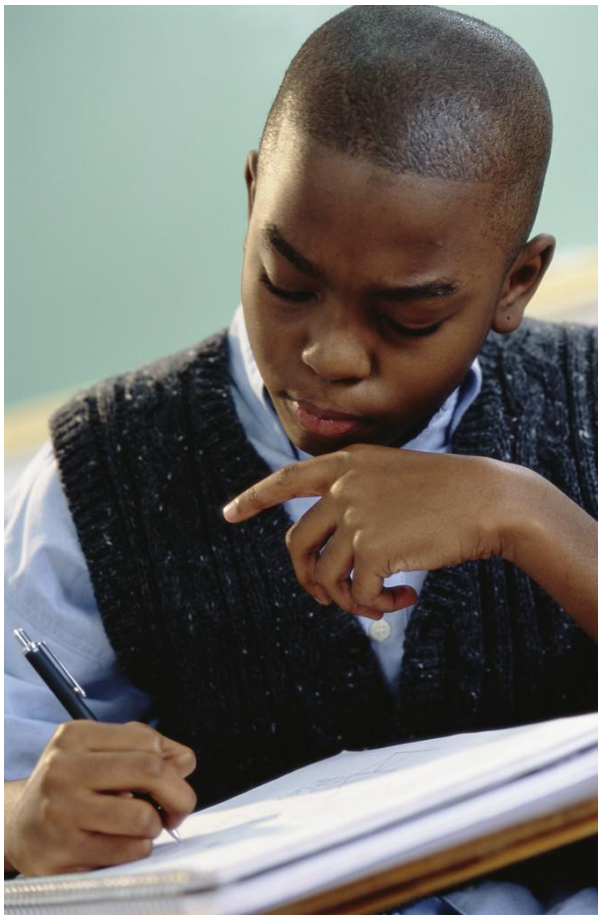
category. Students who qualify for Section 504 services do not automatically qualify for special education under IDEA. The identification for Section 504 services must be based upon evaluations and conducted by a team of individuals knowledgeable about the student. Students who qualify for Section 504 may require accommodations through a **Section 504 Accommodations Plan developed by the school's 504 Team.**

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)—This law defines eligible students as those have certain specific types of disabilities and who, because of those conditions, need special education (specially-designed instruction) and related services in order to benefit from their education provided through an **Individualized Education Program (IEP).**



⋮

Procedural Requirements



Procedural Requirements of Section 504*

Among other things, to be in compliance with Section 504, schools must do the following:

1. Provide written assurance of nondiscrimination whenever the school receives federal money (e.g., on the LEA application). [34 CFR § 104.5(a)]
2. Designate an employee to coordinate compliance with Section 504 (required if there are 15 or more employees—recommended for all). [34 CFR § 104.7(a)]
3. Adopt and implement grievance procedures, which incorporate due process standards, to resolve complaints of discrimination. While providing for mediation is a best practice, developing the grievance procedures for the complaint process and due process hearings are mandatory for a recipient of federal funds that employs 15 or more persons. [34 CFR § 104.7(b)].
4. Provide notice to students and parents stating that the agency does not discriminate on the basis of disability. The notification shall identify the employee responsible for coordination compliance with Section 504 (if more than 15 employees). Notice must be included in student/parent handbook. [34 CFR § 104.8]
5. Identify and locate qualified children with disabilities within their jurisdiction who are not receiving a public education. [34 CFR § 104.32(a)]
6. Annually notify persons with disabilities and their parents or guardians of the school's responsibilities under Section 504 to identify and locate every qualified child with a disability who is not receiving a public education. [34 CFR § 104.32(b)]
7. Provide parents or guardians with procedural safeguards:
 - a. Notice of their rights
 - b. An opportunity to review relevant records
 - c. An impartial hearing: It is important that parents or guardians be notified of their right to request a hearing regarding the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of individuals with disabilities and to be represented by counsel. [34 CFR § 104.36]
 - d. Review procedures: Compliance with the procedural safeguards under the IDEA is one way of meeting these requirements.
8. Conduct a self-evaluation of the school facilities, programs, and policies to ensure that discrimination is not taking place. [34 CFR § 104.6 (c)] This study is conducted with help from interested persons, including persons with disabilities.

**Adapted from Perry Zirke*

Discussion of the Procedural Requirements

The following is information and suggested procedures for implementing Section 504 procedural requirements.

Procedure One: Written Assurance (34 CFR,104(5)(a))

Whenever a school applies for State or federal monies, it must assure that it does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, age, or disability by signing assurance forms. This requirement is done routinely by all schools when they complete an application for funds.

Procedure Two: Section 504 Coordinator (34 CFR,104(7)(a))

The general provisions of Section 504, together with other federal nondiscrimination laws, require the designation of a person to coordinate the school's efforts to comply with these laws. Suggestion Section 504 Coordinator responsibilities and activities could include some or all of the following suggested responsibilities:

- Ensure nondiscriminatory educational practices
- Establish and monitor a Section 504 referral/identification/review process
- Maintain data on Section 504 referrals
- Conduct staff and parent awareness and training activities concerning Section 504 requirements
- Implement Section 504 grievance procedures for the school
- Monitor the local Section 504 budget
- Consult with the director of special education
- Serve as a liaison with the State Section 504 Coordinator
- Serve as the liaison with the regional Office for Civil Rights

The Section 504 Coordinator could be someone already employed by the school. A general education administrator or school counselor who is knowledgeable about federal laws and regulations would be preferred. In addition, it is best practice for each school to designate a Section 504 Representative to coordinate the school's Section 504 Coordinator. A member of the school's Section 504 Team would make a good Section 504 Representative for the school.

Procedure Three: Grievance Procedures (34 CFR,104(7)(b))

General Information

If any person believes that the school or any of its staff or schools have inadequately applied the regulations of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, he/she may initiate a grievance with the school's Section 504 Coordinator. The grievance procedures must explicitly state and make clear to the individual(s) involved that a

complaint can be made to the regional office of U. S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) without going through the school's grievance procedures. The grievance procedures are meant to provide for a prompt and equitable resolution of a complaint.

Local Grievance Procedures—Suggested

The 504 Coordinator, on request, will provide a copy of the school's grievance procedure and investigate all complaints in accordance with this procedure. The procedure must contain a description of the types of complaints covered by the grievance procedure and a description of the investigative appeals process.

The person who believes he/she has been discriminated against based on disability shall discuss the grievance with, and give the completed grievance form to, the Section 504 Coordinator who shall, in turn, investigate and reply to the complainant.

SUGGESTED PROCESS/TIMELINE

Step 1. A written grievance form signed by the complainant shall be submitted to the Section 504 Coordinator. The Coordinator shall further investigate the matters of grievance and reply in writing to the complainant within 10 (ten) business days.*

Step 2. If the complainant wishes to appeal the decision of the Section 504 Coordinator, he/she may submit a signed statement of appeal to the Superintendent of Schools within 10 business days* after receipt of the Coordinator's response. The Coordinator and Superintendent cannot be the same individual. The Superintendent shall meet with all parties involved, formulate a conclusion, and respond in writing to the complainant within 10 business days.**

Step 3. If the complainant remains unsatisfied, he/she may appeal through a signed written statement to the local board of education within 10 business days of his/her receipt of the Superintendent's response in Step 2. In an attempt to resolve the grievance, the board shall meet with the concerned parties and their representative within 40 days of the receipt of such an appeal. A copy of the board's disposition of the appeal shall be sent to each concerned party within 10 business days of this meeting.

**These are suggested grievance timelines.*

***If the Superintendent also serves as the Section 504 Coordinator, the appeal must go to another individual or the school board.*

Federal Complaint Procedures (Formal)

The complainant may file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at any time before, during, or after the local grievance procedures. The contact information for the regional office is as follows:

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
400 Maryland Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20202-1100
(800) 421-3481, TTD (877) 521-2172

Office for Civil Rights Complaint Process

An individual or an organization may file a complaint with the regional Office for Civil Rights (OCR). An OCR complaint must be filed, in writing, within 180 days after the alleged discriminatory act or from the time the person becomes aware of the alleged discriminatory act. In certain cases, OCR will consider complaints where more than 180 days have elapsed.

Anyone wishing to file a formal complaint with OCR should submit in writing the following information in a letter or on the Discrimination Complaint Form available from OCR regional offices:

- Name, address, and phone (a daytime telephone number is helpful)
- A general description of the person(s) or class of persons injured by the alleged discriminatory act(s) (names of the injured person(s) are not required)
- The name and location of the agency that committed the alleged discriminatory act(s), as well as the name of the “injured” person.
- A description of the alleged discriminatory act(s) in sufficient detail to enable OCR to understand what occurred, when it occurred, and the basis for the alleged discrimination (race, sex, color, national origin, age, or disability)

A school or individual may not retaliate against or harass any person who has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation.

SUGGESTED MEDIATION/DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES

Mediation

Mediation is not required under Section 504, but should be considered a best practice. Most of the time, parents and school staff agree upon issues regarding evaluation, eligibility, program, and placement of students with disabilities. However, there are times when disagreement occurs.

Conflict is often inevitable, but it need not produce negative results. If the parent and school are unable to resolve a conflict concerning a student with a disability, then mediation is an available alternative to a long and expensive due process hearing.

The mediator is a neutral third party and, therefore, has no power to make a decision regarding the dispute. He or she will listen to the views of



—Best Practice—

Every attempt should be made to resolve any differences between the school and parents before a complaint is filed and/or before the Office for Civil Rights is contacted. Mediation is an excellent technique to resolve differences.

each party and will assist the parties in developing their solution to the problem. The mediator has been trained to handle Section 504 disputes.

Mediation is completely voluntary. It should not interfere with any procedural safeguards, including filing a grievance with the district requesting a due process hearing or filing a complaint with OCR. **Mediation costs are the responsibility of the school.**

A trained mediator works with both parties to guide them toward a mutually satisfactory solution in the best interest of the student and in compliance with Section 504 regulations. This occurs at a non-adversarial meeting that is more structured than a parent-school conference, but less formal than a due process hearing. Parents and schools are encouraged to try mediation before relying on more formal procedures such as the grievance procedures, complaints to OCR, or due process hearings.

Due Process Hearing

Due process is defined as an opportunity to resolve a dispute between parents and schools over the decisions made and/or procedures used by the school under Section 504. A Section 504 due process hearing (CFR 104.36) may be called ***at the request of the school or a parent, guardian, or surrogate parent of the student.*** It is required that **parents or guardians** be notified of their right to request a hearing regarding a dispute over the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of a student with disabilities being served or considered for Section 504.

Procedure Four: General Notice to Students, Parents, Employees, and Other Individuals (34 CFR,104.8)

Sample Notice

**Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
And Americans with Disabilities Act**

Notice of Nondiscrimination

Applicants for admission and employment, students, parents, persons with disabilities, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the _____ are hereby notified that this district does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, age, or disability in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs and activities.

Any person having inquiries concerning the district's compliance with the regulations implementing Title VI, Title IX, The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or Section 504 is directed to contact the following individual who has been designated by the school to coordinate efforts to comply with the regulations regarding nondiscrimination:

Name _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Recommendations for notice dissemination

- Staff, parent, and student handouts
- Annual mailing to staff/parents
- Staff workrooms
- Bulletin boards
- Student/parent handbooks
- Professional contracts
- School website
- Job announcements



Procedure Five: Locate and Identify (Child Find) (34 CFR,104.32(a))

The school shall maintain an ongoing program to find unserved children who might qualify for special education or Section 504 services. This is known as **Child Find**. To encourage the use of services and ongoing assistance at the earliest age possible, the following methods could be used to identify unserved children.

Possible Strategies:

- Develop a series of spot announcements for all local news media (including newspapers).
- Create a series of posters to be placed in post offices, city hall, schools, and other public buildings.
- Distribute a referral form to such public and private agents as hospital administrators, public health officers, social welfare offices, private medical practitioners, public nursery schools, and/or child-care and Head Start directors.

Section 504 or special education referrals resulting from Child Find efforts are sent to school's Child Find Office. That office will then direct the referral to a school administrator or school, as appropriate.



**Procedure Six: Notice to Parents and Individuals with Disabilities
(34 CFR,104.32(b))**

Sample Notice

NOTICE

**Programs for Students with Disabilities under Section 504 of the
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of
1990**

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibit discrimination against persons with a disability in any program receiving federal financial assistance. Section 504 defines a person with a disability as anyone who . . .

Has a mental or physical impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, working, sleeping, standing, lifting, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, helping, eating, bending, or operation of a bodily function.

The school district has the responsibility to provide accommodations and services to eligible individuals with disabilities. The district acknowledges its responsibility under Section 504 to avoid discrimination in policies and practices regarding its personnel and students. No discrimination against any person with a disability shall knowingly be permitted in any program or practice in the school.

Recommendations for notice dissemination

- To parents upon referral—
brochure
- Bulletin boards
- School website
- Professional contracts
- Job announcements
- Staff workrooms
- Annual mailing to staff

Procedure Seven: Parent and Student Rights under Section 504 (34 CFR,104.36)

Sample Notice

The following is a description of some student and parent rights under Section 504 and other federal laws. The intent of the law is to keep you fully informed concerning decisions about your child and to inform you of your rights if you disagree with any of these decisions.

- Have your child take part in and receive benefits from public education programs without discrimination based on a disability.
- Receive notice with respect to identification, evaluation, program, or placement of your child.
- Have your child receive a free appropriate public education. This includes the right to be educated with other students to the maximum extent appropriate. It also includes the right to have the school make reasonable accommodations to allow your child an equal opportunity to participate in school and school-related activities.
- Have your child educated in facilities and receive services comparable to those provided for students without disabilities.
- Have evaluation, educational, and placement decisions made based upon a variety of information sources and by individuals who know the student, disability, evaluation data, and placement options.
- Give your child an equal opportunity to participate in nonacademic and extracurricular activities offered by the school.
- Examine all relevant records relating to decisions regarding your child's identification, evaluation, educational program, and placement.
- File a local grievance with your school if you feel your child is being discriminated against because of their disability.
- Request a due process hearing to help resolve issues with the school.
- File a formal complaint with the regional Office for Civil Rights. The office is part of the U.S. Department of Education. The regional office is located at 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202-1100

Procedure Eight: Self-Evaluation (34 CFR,104.6(b))

A self-evaluation to determine possible discrimination involving school facilities, programs, activities, and policies is a requirement of both Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. It has been said that the Section 504 self-evaluation is no longer required because of the age of 504, but the school should conduct one under ADA. Any school that employs **15 or more employees** shall conduct such an evaluation and develop a transition plan that outlines how the school will eliminate any form of discrimination. The self-study should be on file and available for public inspection.

The following are key considerations when conducting the self-evaluation:

- Evaluate facilities, programs, and policies for possible discriminatory practices.
- Involve other individuals, including persons with disabilities.
- Develop a Section 504 transition plan that outlines any modifications that will be necessary. This plan identifies facilities, programs, and policies that could be discriminatory and how the school intends to solve the problems.
- Modify any policies, facilities, or practices that do not meet the requirements of Section 504 or ADA, after consultation with others, including persons with disabilities.
- Take appropriate remedial steps to eliminate the effects of any discrimination resulting from policies and practices.
- Keep a copy of the self-evaluation on file for public inspection.
- Conduct periodic updates of the self-evaluation.
- Ensure all new policies are nondiscriminatory.
- Ensure all new facilities are accessible for individuals with disabilities.

Instructions and forms for conducting a self-assessment are available in the appendices of this document or from the Office for Civil Rights (www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/OCR/index.html).



Everyone Has Section 504 Responsibilities

Suggested Involvement

Student and Parent

- Be involved in suggesting accommodations.
- Participate in Section 504 meetings.
- Benefit from the accommodations.

School Principals, Certified, and Classified Staff

- Conduct nondiscriminatory practices in classrooms.
- Refer/identify/evaluate students, as appropriate.
- Encourage parent involvement.
- Develop and implement program modifications and accommodations.
- Designate a Section 504 Representative for the school.

504 Coordinator

- Coordinate Section 504 processes and training.
- Provide staff and parent training.
- Manage Section 504 grievance procedures.
- Help conduct the self-evaluation.

Superintendent

- Designate a district Section 504 Coordinator.
- Provide written notice to parents, students, school personnel, and community members of the name and contact information of the 504 Coordinator.
- Provide continuing notice to students/employees.

School Board

- Have an understanding of all civil rights laws.
- Establish policies of nondiscrimination.
- Develop grievance procedures.
- Develop 504 hearing procedures.

⋮
**: Identification and
Determination of Section
504 Services**



Section 504 Identification/Evaluation

The following is the identification and evaluation criteria for a student to receive accommodations or services under Section 504.

A person may be considered disabled under the definition of Section 504 if the individual has been evaluated and

1. Has a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities.

“Major life activities” include functions such as the following:

- caring for one's self
- walking
- seeing
- speaking
- learning
- breathing
- sleeping
- standing
- lifting
- reading
- concentrating
- thinking
- communicating
- working
- helping
- eating
- bending
- operation of a bodily function
- other _____

2. Has a record of such an impairment.
3. Is regarded as having such an impairment.

Important:

The second and third prongs of the definition become a factor if discrimination or negative action has occurred because of the “record” or “history” or is regarded as having an impairment.

Major Life Activities

The ADA Amendments of 2009 included the major life activities in the law and added several new activities. The list is not exhaustive. Listed below are the activities in the ADA. The new ones are bolded.

Major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, **eating, sleeping**, walking, **standing, lifting, bending**, speaking, breathing, learning, **reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating**, and working. 42 U.S.C. 12102(4)(a)(2)(A).

It also includes the operation of a major bodily function as follows:

For purpose of paragraph (1), a major life activity also includes the operation a major bodily function, including but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions. 42 U.S.C. 12102(4)(a)(2)(B).

Impairment/Disability

Notice that this definition draws a distinction between and “impairment” and a “disability.” There are many more people with “impairments” than there are people with “disabilities.” The difference lies in the effect the impairment has on the person. If the impairment causes a “substantial limitation” of a “major life activity” then the person has a “disability.” If the impairment does not “substantially limit” the person, then it is just an impairment, not a disability.

Substantial Limitation

The determination of substantial limitation must be made on a case-by-case basis with respect to each individual student. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35 (c) requires that a group of knowledgeable persons draw upon information from a variety of sources in making this determination.

Neither the ADA nor Section 504 provide a definition of this critical term. The ADA amendments simply state:

The term “substantially limits” shall be interpreted consistently with the findings and purposes of the ADA Amendment Act of 2008. 42 U.S.C. 12102(4)(a)(4)(B).

For many years the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has defined “substantially limits” as follows:

- i. unable to perform a major life activity that the average person in the general population can perform; or
- ii. significantly restricted as to the condition, manner, or duration under which an individual can perform a major life activity as compared to the condition, manner, or duration under which the average person in the general population can perform that same major life activity. 29 C.F.R. 1630.2(j).

Mitigating Measures

The determination of whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be made without regard to the effects of mitigating measures such as:

- I. Medication, medical supplies, equipment, or appliances, low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses), prosthetics including limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, mobility devices, or oxygen therapy equipment and supplies;
- II. Use of assistive technology;
- III. Reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; or
- IV. Learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications. 42 U.S.C. 12102(4)(a)(4)(E)(i).

So under the 2009 ADAA, students and employees are disabled under Section 504 if they have a physical or mental impairment that **WOULD** substantially limit them in a major life activity **IF THEY WERE NOT** taking advantage of mitigating measures.

Temporary Impairments

A temporary impairment does not constitute a disability for purposes of Section 504 unless its severity is such that it results in a substantial limitation of one or more major life activities for an extended period of time. The issue of whether a temporary impairment is substantial enough to be a disability must be resolved on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration both the duration (or expected duration) of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity of the affected individual.

Procedural Safeguards

School districts are required to establish and implement procedural safeguards that include notice, an opportunity for parents to review relevant records, an impartial hearing with opportunity for participation by the student's parents or guardian, representation by counsel and a review procedure. Many school districts modify their special education parent rights for Section 504.

General Section 504 Identification/ Evaluation Procedures: An Overview

If the school has reason to suspect that because of a disability, a student needs accommodations in the general educational environment in order to have equally effective participation in the school program, then the school must notify the parent of the need for an individual evaluation and evaluate the student. If the student then qualifies for a Section 504 Plan, a plan is developed and implemented. **The Section 504 identification procedures occur through the Early Intervening Team (EIT) process. The school's EIT could also wear the hat of the Section 504 Team.**

First, the team process determines the need for the evaluation. The evaluation must be sufficient to assess the nature and extent of the educational impact of the disability so that appropriate educational services can be determined. Identification of services that are needed must be made by a group of persons knowledgeable about the student and based on evaluation data.

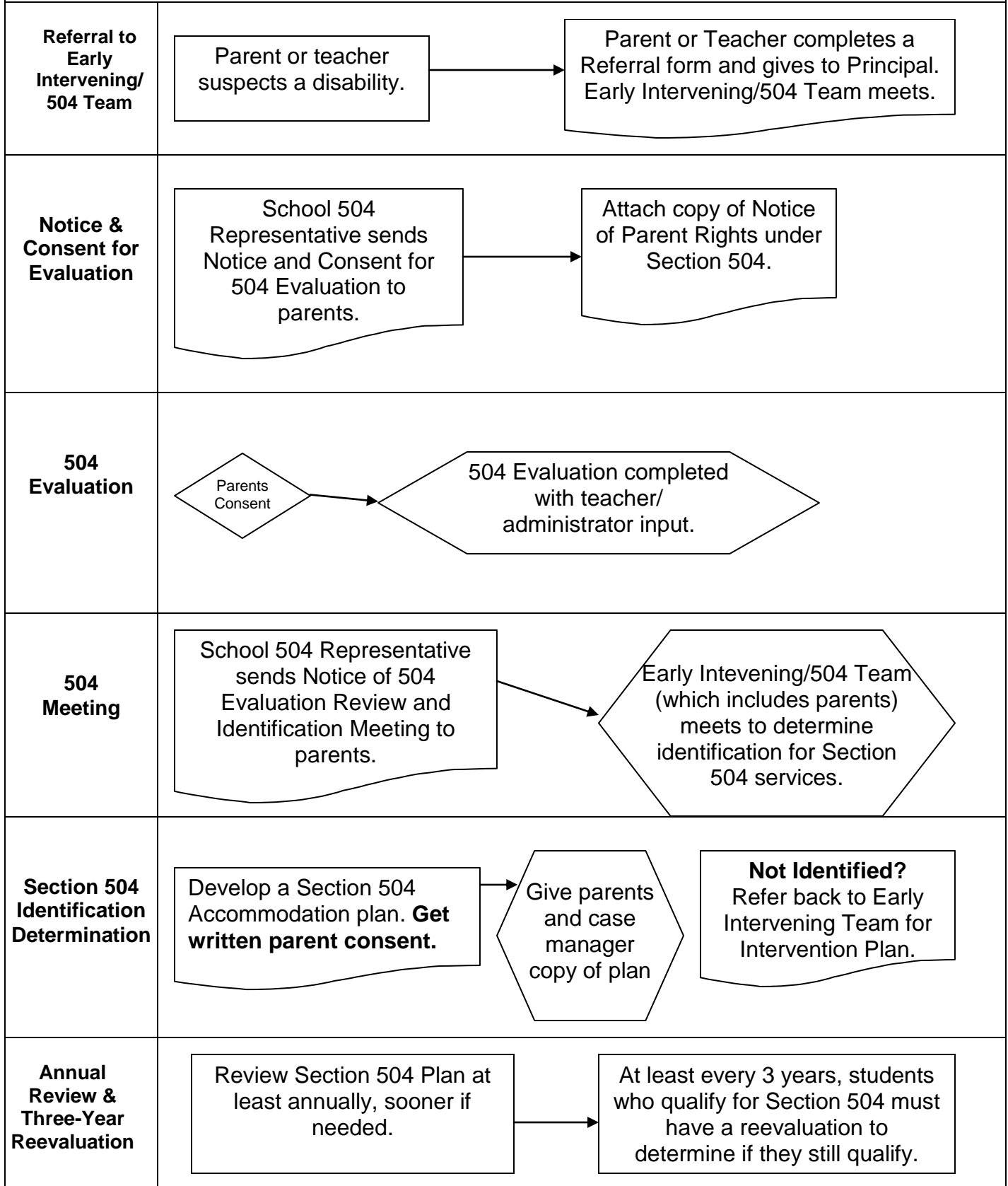
Decisions about Section 504 identification must be documented in the student's Section 504 file. Once a Section 504 Plan is developed, it is reviewed at least yearly or whenever any member of the 504 Team believes it is necessary. A case manager, who is often the school's 504 Representative, must be assigned to complete and manage each Section 504 student file. A student's Section 504 Plan must be provided in the least restrictive environment, most likely the general education classroom.

Under Section 504, parents or guardians must be provided with notice of any action that changes the identification, evaluation program, or placement of their child. **Written consent for initial evaluation and initial placement is required.** The parents should be included in the evaluation, identification, and placement process whenever possible. Parents or guardians have the right to file a grievance, request mediation, ask for a due process hearing, or file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights if they disagree with the school's actions.

*—Best Practice—
Parent participation should always be encouraged throughout
the Section 504 process.*



General Overview of Section 504 Process—Suggested



Suggested Process for Determining the Need for Section 504 Services and a Plan

The school's Section 504 Coordinator and Early Intervening Team should ensure that the following process has occurred.

Early Intervening Team

1. When a student is experiencing difficulty, he or she should be referred to the school's Early Intervening Team. Referrals to the team are filed with the building administrator and are accepted from parents and/or the student's teacher.

General Education Interventions and/or Further Identification

2. The Early Intervening Team, which includes the parent, meets to discuss the concerns. The presenting problem(s) and previous remedies are considered and reviewed. The review/discussion should include all current information, performance data, and recommendations.
3. The team suggests **research-based intervention strategies** to help correct the difficulties. The primary function of the team is to develop an Intervention Plan, if necessary.
4. If the team determines that an Intervention Plan is needed, then the plan is developed, implemented, and reviewed after a defined period of time. If the review demonstrates that shows that the response to this intervention was unsuccessful, the team can make a referral to another program for evaluation. (Section 504, special education under the IDEA, Title I, or other school program, as appropriate)
5. The team may also determine if the nature of the student's difficulty warrants an immediate referral to another program for evaluation. Important: If the student has an obvious disability or is in obvious crisis, the team should not delay in making a referral for a multidisciplinary evaluation to consider the possible need for special education. Section 504 requires recipients to provide to students with disabilities appropriate educational services designed to meet the individual needs of such students to the same extent as the needs of students without disabilities are met. An appropriate education for a student with a disability under the Section 504 regulations could consist of education in general classrooms, education in regular classes with supplementary services, and/or special education and related services.

Initial Evaluation for Section 504—Notification (CFR 34,104.32(b))

6. Obtain written parental permission for initial evaluations.

Written Consent for Evaluation (OCR Questions/Answers #41)

7. Section 504 regulations requires schools to individually evaluate a student before providing the student with a Section 504 plan. The school notifies the parents, in writing, of the school's reason and intent to conduct an evaluation under Section 504. The notice should include a description of the evaluation and of a copy the procedural safeguards (parents' rights) under Section 504.

Evaluation (CFR 34,104.35(b))

8. School districts may use the same process to evaluate the needs of students under Section 504 as they use to evaluate the needs of students under the IDEA. If school districts choose to adopt a separate process for evaluating the needs of students under Section 504, they must follow the requirements for evaluation specified in the Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35. The school evaluates a student suspected of having a qualifying impairment under Section 504. Tests used for this purpose must be selected and administered so as best to ensure that the test results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement or other factors being measured rather than reflect the student's impairment, except where those are the factors being measured. Section 504 also requires that tests and other evaluation materials include those tailored to evaluate the specific areas of educational need and be from a variety of sources. The tests and other evaluation materials must be validated for the specific purpose for which they are used and appropriately administered by trained personnel.
9. The Section 504 Team should draw from a variety of sources in the identification determination process so that the possibility of error is minimized. The information obtained from all such sources must be documented and all significant factors related to the student's learning process must be considered. These sources and factors may include aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social and cultural background, and adaptive behavior. It is unacceptable to rely on presumptions and stereotypes regarding persons with disabilities or classes of such persons.

Identification

10. The Section 504 team meets and analyzes the evaluation data to determine if the student has a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits a major life activity. An impairment in and of itself does not qualify a student for protection under Section 504. The positive effects of mitigating measures could impact the need, or not, for accommodations. The impairment must substantially limit one or more major life activities in order to qualify a student for protection under Section 504. The determination of what constitutes a substantial limitation must be made on a case-by-case basis with respect to each individual student.

Written Consent for Section 504 Placement

11. Written consent from the parent should be obtained for an initial Section 504 placement.

Section 504 Accommodation Plan/Services

12. Factors to be considered for plan/service options by a group of individuals knowledgeable about the student and his/her disability and evaluation are as follows:
 - a. Evaluation results
 - b. Section 504 identification determination
 - c. The student's unmet needs
 - d. Services and/or accommodations based on needs
 - e. Least restrictive environment for services
 - f. Discussion of and plan for possible staff training

Implementation

13. The Section 504 Team makes decisions regarding the necessary accommodations/services to allow for the student's disability. Parents should be consulted and given the opportunity for input regarding the accommodations.
14. The accommodations and/or services are documented on a Section 504 Plan form and implemented.
15. A Section 504 Case Manager is designated to coordinate the student's plan.

Review/Re-evaluation

16. Periodic reevaluation is required. This may be conducted in accordance with the IDEA regulations, which require reevaluation at three-year intervals (unless the parent and public agency agree that reevaluation is unnecessary) or more frequently if conditions warrant, or if the child's parent or teacher requests a re-evaluation, but not more than once a year (unless the parent and public agency agree otherwise).



Red Flags! for Considering Possible Accommodations under Section 504

- When a student is evaluated and **does not qualify for special education** services under the **IDEA**
- When a **parent** frequently expresses a concern about their child's performance
- When **suspension or expulsion** is being considered for a student
- When **retention** is being considered for any student
- When a student shows a pattern of **not benefiting from research-based instruction**
- When a student returns to school after a **serious illness or injury**
- When a student **exhibits a chronic health condition**
- When a student has been identified as having **attention deficit disorder (ADD)** or **attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)**
- When **substance abuse** is an issue—the individual must have stopped using the substance and should either be in rehabilitation or have gone through the rehabilitation process.
- When a **disability** of any kind is known or suspected
- When a new **building or remodeling** is being considered



⋮
⋮ **Strategies and
Accommodations Services**



General Strategies

The following is a list of possible services, strategies, and accommodations for identified students. Each case must be considered based upon the unique needs of the student by the Section 504 Team.

Environmental Strategies

- Provide a structured learning environment.
- Adjust class schedule.
- Provide classroom aides and note takers.
- Modify nonacademic times such as lunch room and recess.
- Modify physical education.
- Change student seating.
- Provide use of a study carrel.
- Alter location of personal or classroom supplies for easier access or to minimize distraction.

Organizational Strategies

- Modify test delivery.
- Use tape recorders, computer-aided instruction, and other audiovisual equipment.
- Select modified textbooks or workbooks.
- Tailor homework assignments.
- Use one-to-one tutorials.
- Provide peer tutoring.
- Set time expectations for assignments.
- Provide tests in segments so that student finishes one segment before receiving the next part.
- Highlight main ideas and supporting details in the book.

Behavior Strategies

- Use behavioral management techniques.
- Implement behavioral/academic contracts.
- Use positive reinforcements (rewards).
- Use negative reinforcements (consequences).
- Confer with the student's parents and other teachers.
- Establish a home/school communication system for behavior monitoring.
- Post rules and consequences for classroom behavior.
- Write a contract for student behavior.
- Offer social reinforcers (e.g., praise) for appropriate behavior.
- Establish daily/weekly progress report for the student.
- Implement self-recording of behaviors.

Presentation Strategies

- Tape lessons for the student.
- Provide photocopied material for extra practice (e.g., outlines, study guides).
- Require fewer drill and practice activities.
- Give both oral and visual instructions for assignments.
- Vary the method of lesson presentation:
 - a. Lecture
 - b. Small groups
 - c. Large groups
 - d. Audio visuals (e.g., filmstrips, study prints)
 - e. Peer tutors or cross-age tutors (e.g., take notes, monitor assignments, read aloud, listen)
 - f. Demonstrations
 - g. Experiments
 - h. Simulations
 - i. Games
 - j. One-to-one instruction with other adult
- Provide for oral testing.
- Ask student to repeat directions/assignments to ensure understanding.
- Arrange for a mentor to work with the student in his or her interest area or area of greatest strength.

Methodology Strategies

- Repeat and simplify instructions about in-class and homework assignments.
- Supplement oral instructions with visual instructions.
- Change instructional pace.
- Change instructional methods.

Curriculum Strategies

- Assess whether student has the necessary prerequisite skills. Determine whether materials are appropriate to the student's current interest and functioning levels.
- Use supplementary materials.
- Implement study skill strategies (survey, read, recite, review). Introduce definition of new terms/vocabulary and review to check for understanding.
- Limit amount of material presented on a single page.
- Provide a sample or practice test.
- Be aware of student's preferred learning style and provide appropriate instruction/materials.

100 Effective Accommodations/Services

The following suggested accommodations/services can be used for students experiencing academic and/or behavioral difficulties. Remember, every student is different and accommodations need to be decided by the Section 504 Team, which includes the parents.

1. Provide study carrels.
2. Use room dividers.
3. Provide headsets to muffle noise.
4. Seat child away from doors/windows.
5. Seat near model (student or teacher).
6. Provide time-out area.
7. Rearrange student groups (according to instructional needs, role models, etc.).
8. Group for cooperative learning.
9. Vary working surface (e.g., floor or vertical surface such as blackboards).
10. Simplify/shorten directions.
11. Give both oral and written directions.
12. Have student repeat directions.
13. Have student repeat lesson objective.
14. Ask frequent questions.
15. Change question level.
16. Change response format (e.g., from verbal to physical, from saying to pointing).
17. Provide sequential directions (label as first, second, etc.).
18. Use manipulatives.
19. Alter objective criterion level.
20. Provide functional tasks (relate to child's environment).
21. Reduce number of items on a task.
22. Highlight relevant words/features.
23. Use rebus (picture) directions.
24. Provide guided practice.
25. Provide more practice trials.
26. Increase allocated time.
27. Use a strategy approach.
28. Change reinforcers.
29. Increase reinforcement frequency.
30. Delay reinforcement.
31. Increase wait time.
32. Use physical warm-up exercises.
33. Use specific rather than general praise.
34. Have a peer tutor program.
35. Provide frequent review.
36. Have student summarize at end of lesson.
37. Use self-correcting materials.
38. Adapt test items for differing response modes.
39. Provide mnemonic devices.
40. Provide tangible reinforcers.

41. Use behavioral contracts.
42. Establish routines for handing work in, heading papers, etc.
43. Use timers to show allocated time.
44. Teach self-monitoring.
45. Provide visual cues (e.g., posters, desktop number lines, etc.).
46. Block out extraneous stimuli on written material.
47. Tape record directions.
48. Tape record student responses.
49. Use a study guide.
50. Provide critical vocabulary list for content material.
51. Provide essential fact list.
52. Use clock faces to show classroom routine times.
53. Use dotted lines to line up math problems or show margins.
54. Provide transition directions.
55. Assign only one task at a time.
56. Provide discussion questions before reading.
57. Use word markers to guide reading.
58. Alter sequence of presentation.
59. Enlarge or highlight key words on test items.
60. Provide daily and weekly assignment sheets.
61. Post daily/weekly schedule.
62. Use graph paper for place value or when adding/subtracting two-digit numbers.
63. Provide anticipation cues.
64. Establish rules and review frequently.
65. Teach key direction words.
66. Use distributed practice.
67. Provide pencil grip.
68. Tape paper to desk.
69. Shorten project assignment into daily tasks.
70. Segment directions.
71. Number (order) assignments to be completed.
72. Change far-point to near-point material for copying or review.
73. Put desk close to blackboard.
74. Incorporate currently popular themes/characters into assignments for motivation.
75. Repeat major points.
76. Use physical cues while speaking (e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc.).
77. Pause during speaking.
78. Use verbal cues (e.g., "Don't write this down," "This is important").
79. Change tone of voice, whisper, etc.
80. Use an honor system.
81. Collect notebooks weekly (periodically) to review student notes.
82. Reorganize tests to go from easy to hard.
83. Color code place value tasks.
84. Use self-teaching materials.
85. Do only odd or even numbered items on a large task sheet.
86. Use a primary typewriter or large print to create written material.

87. Provide organizers (e.g., cartons/bins) for desk material.
88. Teach varied reading rates (e.g., scanning, skimming, etc.).
89. Provide content/lecture summaries.
90. Use peer-mediated strategies (e.g., “buddy system”).
91. Call student’s name before asking a question.
92. Use extra spaces between lines of print.
93. Color code materials/directions.
94. Use raised-line paper.
95. Circle math computation sign.
96. Establish a rationale for learning.
97. Use hand signals to cue behavior (e.g., attention, responding).
98. Use advance organizers.
99. Help students develop their own learning strategies.
100. Provide calculators.





Notes _____



APPENDICES



Contents

A. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973— Regulations.....	45
B. Sample Forms for Section 504.....	51
C. A Comparison of IDEA, 504, and ADA	75
D. Frequently Asked Questions about Section 504 (OCR)	81
E. Examples of Disabilities and Suggested Accommodations.....	95
F. Web Links	112

Appendix A

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973— Regulations

34 CFR Chapter 1, Section 104.31
Subpart D—Preschool, Elementary, and Secondary Education
(December 13, 2000)

§ 104.31 Application of this subpart.

Subpart D applies to preschool, elementary, secondary, and adult education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance and to recipients that operate, or that receive Federal financial assistance for the operation of, such programs or activities.

§ 104.32 Location and notification.

A recipient that operates a public elementary or secondary education program or activity shall annually:

- (a) Undertake to identify and locate every qualified handicapped person residing in the recipient's jurisdiction who is not receiving a public education; and
- (b) Take appropriate steps to notify handicapped persons and their parents or guardians of the recipient's duty under this subpart.

§ 104.33 Free appropriate public education.

(a) General. A recipient that operates a public elementary or secondary education program or activity shall provide a free appropriate public education to each qualified handicapped person who is in the recipient's jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the person's handicap.

(b) Appropriate education. (1) For the purpose of this subpart, the provision of an appropriate education is the provision of regular or special education and related aids and services that (i) are designed to meet individual educational needs of handicapped persons as adequately as the needs of nonhandicapped persons are met and (ii) are based upon adherence to procedures that satisfy the requirements of §§ 104.34, 104.35, and 104.36.

(2) Implementation of an Individualized Education Program developed in accordance with the Education of the Handicapped Act is one means of meeting the standard established in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) A recipient may place a handicapped person or refer such a person for aid, benefits, or services other than those that it operates or provides as its means of carrying out the requirements of this subpart. If so, the recipient remains responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this subpart are met with respect to any handicapped person so placed or referred.

(c) Free education--(1) General. For the purpose of this section, the provision of a free education is the provision of educational and related services without cost to the handicapped person or to his or her parents or guardian, except for those fees that are imposed on non-handicapped persons or their parents or guardian. It may consist either of the provision of free services or, if a recipient places a handicapped person or refers such person for aid, benefits, or services not operated or provided by the recipient as its means of carrying out the requirements of this subpart, of payment for the costs of the aid, benefits, or services. Funds available from any public or private agency may be used to meet the requirements of this subpart. Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve an insurer or similar third party from an otherwise valid obligation to provide or pay for services provided to a handicapped person.

(2) Transportation. If a recipient places a handicapped person or refers such person for aid, benefits, or services not operated or provided by the recipient as its means of carrying out the requirements of this subpart, the recipient shall ensure that adequate transportation to and from the aid, benefits, or services is provided at no greater cost than would be incurred by the person or his or her parents or guardian if the person were placed in the aid, benefits, or services operated by the recipient.

(3) Residential placement. If a public or private residential placement is necessary to provide a free appropriate public education to a handicapped person because of his or her handicap, the placement, including non-medical care and room and board, shall be provided at no cost to the person or his or her parents or guardian.

(4) Placement of handicapped persons by parents. If a recipient has made available, in conformance with the requirements of this section and §104.34, a free appropriate public education to a handicapped person and the person's parents or guardian choose to place the person in a private school, the recipient is not required to pay for the person's education in the private school. Disagreements between a parent or guardian and a recipient regarding whether the recipient has made a free appropriate public education available or otherwise regarding the question of financial responsibility are subject to the due process procedures of §104.36.

(d) Compliance. A recipient may not exclude any qualified handicapped person from a public elementary or secondary education after the effective date of this part. A recipient that is not, on the effective date of this regulation, in full compliance with the other requirements of the preceding paragraphs of this section shall meet such requirements at the earliest practicable time and in no event later than September 1, 1978.

§ 104.34 Educational setting.

(a) Academic setting. A recipient to which this subpart applies shall educate, or shall provide for the education of, each qualified handicapped person in its jurisdiction with persons who are not handicapped to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the handicapped person. A recipient shall place a handicapped person in the regular educational environment operated by the recipient unless it is demonstrated by the recipient that the education of the person in the regular environment with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. Whenever a recipient places a person in a setting other than the regular educational environment pursuant to this paragraph, it shall take into account the proximity of the alternate setting to the person's home.

(b) Nonacademic settings. In providing or arranging for the provision of nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities, including meals, recess periods, and the services and activities set forth in § 104.37(a)(2), a recipient shall ensure that handicapped persons participate with nonhandicapped persons in such activities and services to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the handicapped person in question.

(c) Comparable facilities. If a recipient, in compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, operates a facility that is identifiable as being for handicapped persons, the recipient shall ensure that the facility and the services and activities provided therein are comparable to the other facilities, services, and activities of the recipient.

§ 104.35 Evaluation and placement.

Preplacement evaluation. A recipient that operates a public elementary or secondary education program or activity shall conduct an evaluation in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section of any person who, because of handicap, needs or is believed to need special education or related services before taking any action with respect to the initial placement of the person in regular or special education and any subsequent significant change in placement. *(b) Evaluation procedures.* A recipient to which this subpart applies shall establish standards and procedures for the evaluation and placement of persons who, because of handicap, need or are believed to need special education or related services which ensure that: (1) Tests and other evaluation materials have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used and are administered by trained personnel in conformance with the instructions provided by their producer; (2) Tests and other evaluation materials include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely those which are designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient; and (3) Tests are selected and administered so as best to ensure that, when a test is administered to a student with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement level or whatever other factor the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the student's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills (except where those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure). *(c) Placement procedures.* In interpreting evaluation data and in making placement decisions, a recipient shall (1) draw upon information from a variety of sources, including aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social or cultural background, and adaptive behavior, (2) establish procedures to ensure that information obtained from all such sources is documented and carefully considered, (3) ensure that the placement decision is made by a group of persons, including persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options, and (4) ensure that the placement decision is made in conformity with § 104.34. *(d) Reevaluation.* A recipient to which this section applies shall establish procedures, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, for periodic reevaluation of students who have been provided special education and related services. A reevaluation procedure consistent with the Education for the Handicapped Act is one means of meeting this requirement.

§ 104.36 Procedural safeguards.

A recipient that operates a public elementary or secondary education program or activity shall establish and implement, with respect to actions regarding the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of persons who, because of handicap, need or are believed to need special instruction or related services, a system of procedural safeguards that includes notice, an opportunity for the parents or guardian of the person to examine relevant records, an impartial hearing with opportunity for participation by the person's parents or guardian and representation by counsel, and a review procedure. Compliance with the procedural safeguards of section 615 of the Education of the Handicapped Act is one means of meeting this requirement.

§ 104.37 Nonacademic services.

(a) General. (1) A recipient to which this subpart applies shall provide non-academic and extracurricular services and activities in such manner as is necessary to afford handicapped students an equal opportunity for participation in such services and activities.

(2) Nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities may include counseling services, physical recreational athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs sponsored by the recipients, referrals to agencies which provide assistance to handicapped persons, and employment of students, including both employment by the recipient and assistance in making available outside employment.

(b) Counseling services. A recipient to which this subpart applies that provides personal, academic, or vocational counseling, guidance, or placement services to its students shall provide these services without discrimination on the basis of handicap. The recipient shall ensure that qualified handicapped students are not counseled toward more restrictive career objectives than are nonhandicapped students with similar interests and abilities.

(c) Physical education and athletics. (1) In providing physical education courses and athletics and similar aid, benefits, or services to any of its students, a recipient to which this subpart applies may not discriminate on the basis of handicap. A recipient that offers physical education courses or that operates or sponsors interscholastic, club, or intramural athletics shall provide to qualified handicapped students an equal opportunity for participation.

(2) A recipient may offer to handicapped students physical education and athletic activities that are separate or different from those offered to nonhandicapped students only if separation or differentiation is consistent with the requirements of §104.34 and only if no qualified handicapped student is denied the opportunity to compete for teams or to participate in courses that are not separate or different.

§ 104.38 Preschool and adult education.

A recipient to which this subpart applies that provides preschool education or day care or adult education may not, on the basis of handicap, exclude qualified handicapped persons and shall take into account the needs of such persons in determining the aid, benefits, or services to be provided.

§ 104.39 Private education.

(a) A recipient that provides private elementary or secondary education may not, on the basis of handicap, exclude a qualified handicapped person if the person can, with minor adjustments, be provided an appropriate education, as defined in §104.33(b)(1), within that recipient's program or activity.

(b) A recipient to which this section applies may not charge more for the provision of an appropriate education to handicapped persons than to nonhandicapped persons except to the extent that any additional charge is justified by a substantial increase in cost to the recipient

(c) A recipient to which this section applies that provides special education shall do so in accordance with the provisions of §§ 104.35 and 104.36. Each recipient to which this section applies is subject to the provisions of §§ 104.34, 104.37, and 104.38.

Appendix B

Sample Forms for Section 504

- B-1 Section 504—Notice of Rights and Procedural Safeguards
- B-2 Section 504—Referral Form
- B-3 Section 504—Invitation to Parents for Initial Section 504 Meeting
- B-4 Section 504—Parent Input
- B-5 Section 504—Consent to Evaluate
- B-6 Section 504—Notice of Section 504 Meeting
- B-7 Section 504—Identification Form
- B-8 Section 504—Accommodation Plan
- B-9 Section 504—Plan Review
- B-10 Section 504—Grievance Form
- B-11 Manifestation Determination



Notice of Rights and Procedural Protections Under Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act

The _____ school district does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, or disability in admission, access, treatment, or employment in its programs, services, and activities. Applicants, students, parents/guardians, employees, referral agencies, and all organizations holding agreements with the District are hereby notified of this policy. Any person with concerns regarding the District's compliance with the regulations implementing Title VI, Title IX, Section 504 or the Americans with Disabilities Act is directed to contact:

Name:
Position:
Address:
Phone Number:
E-mail:

This document summarizes the procedural protections and rights you have as the parent of student who may qualify for accommodations or services under Section 504 and the ADA.

INTRODUCTION. Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, along with the Americans with Disabilities Act, requires that the school district may not discriminate against students with disabilities. Accordingly, the district has adopted policies and procedures to ensure that discrimination does not take place. In the rest of this document, we will refer to these laws as "Section 504/ADA."

IDEA ELIGIBILITY. Many students who meet the definition of an "individual with a disability" under Section 504/ADA also qualify for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). This document does not address these students or their parents. Such students are served pursuant to the requirements of the IDEA. The rest of this document addresses only the rights of parents of students who satisfy the definition of an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA but do not qualify under IDEA.

AN APPROPRIATE EDUCATION. If it is determined that your child meets the definition of an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA, then your child will be entitled to a free and appropriate public education. This means that your child's education will be designed to meet his/her individual educational needs as adequately as the needs of nondisabled students are met. A "free" public education means that no fees will be imposed on you except for the same fees that are imposed on parents of nondisabled students. However, insurance companies and other third parties that are obligated to provide or pay for services to your child are still obligated to do so.

NOTICE. You have the right to be notified by the district prior to any action that would identify your child as having a disability, evaluate your child for services under Section 504/ADA, or place your child in a program based on a disability.

EVALUATION. Prior to conducting an evaluation of your child for purposes of services under Section 504/ADA, the district will seek your informed written consent. An evaluation will not be conducted unless you give consent. However, school officials may review existing records, test scores, grades, teacher reports, and recommendations and other such information without your consent to the same extent they would do so for nondisabled students.

If an evaluation is conducted, the school will make sure that

- All testing and other evaluation procedures are validated for the specific purpose for which they are used;
- They are administered by trained personnel in conformity with the instructions provided by the producer;
- They include tests and other evaluation materials designed to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely those designed to elicit a general IQ score; and
- Tests are selected and administered to best ensure that they accurately measure what the test seeks to measure, rather than any sensory, speaking, or manual impairments the student may have (except when the test is designed to measure sensory, speaking, or manual skills).

An evaluation that satisfies these requirements will be conducted prior to your child's initial placement and conducted or reviewed prior to any subsequent significant change in placement.

If your child is identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA the school will periodically reevaluate your child as appropriate.

PLACEMENT. If your child is identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA, placement decisions about your child will be made by the school's 504 Team, which will include at least three professional staff members who, collectively, are knowledgeable about your child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options. You will be invited to participate in any meeting of the 504 Team if your child's placement and/or services are to be discussed. The 504 Team will also ensure that your child is placed in the "least restrictive environment."

LEAST RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENT. If your child is identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA, your child will be placed and served in the "least restrictive environment." This means that your child will be served with nondisabled students in the regular education environment to the maximum extent appropriate. Prior to removing your child from the regular education environment due to his/her disability, the school will consider the use of supplementary aids and services. Your child will be removed from the regular education environment only if he/she cannot be served satisfactorily in that environment, even when supplementary aids and services are provided.

If it becomes necessary to serve your child in an alternate setting due to disability, the school will take into account the proximity of the alternate setting to your home.

EXAMINATION OF RECORDS. You have the right to see and examine any educational records that pertain to your child or are relevant in serving your child.

HEARINGS. If you disagree with a decision of the 504 Team regarding the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child you have the right to an impartial hearing. You have the right to participate in such a hearing and to be represented by a person of your choice, including an attorney.

If you wish to request a hearing, you must make a written request for a hearing within 30 calendar days from the time you receive the written notice of the decision of the 504 Team that you disagree with. Your request for a hearing must be filed with the district's Section 504 Coordinator.

Upon receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the district will notify you of the date, time, and location of the hearing. If you disagree with the decision of the hearing officer, you have the right to a review of that decision by a court a competent jurisdiction.

OTHER COMPLAINTS. You also have the right to file a complaint with the district's Section 504 Coordinator pertaining to harassment, retaliation or discrimination against your child in ways that do not involve your child's identification, evaluation, or educational placement.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. You also have the right to file a complaint with the United State Office for Civil Rights.

Utility of Form—to be used as a referral form when an evaluation is being requested

Section 504 Referral

Student: _____ Date: _____
School: _____ Date of Birth: _____
Teacher: _____ Grade: _____
Parent: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____
Referred by: _____
Position: _____

1. Reason for referral: _____

2. Accommodations and interventions attempted: _____

3. Has the student ever been referred, evaluated, and/or received services from special education? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, explain: _____

4. Referral action: _____

Signature of Section 504 Coordinator

Date

Form -B2

Invitation to Parents for Initial Section 504 Meeting

Student _____ Date _____

School _____

Dear Parent or Guardian:

This letter is to inform you that the Section 504 Team at the school has concerns about your child's academic and/or behavioral progress. Prior to this time, the Team may have developed and implemented academic and/or behavioral interventions with your child. They include the following:

Intervention	Duration	Effectiveness
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

After evaluating the Intervention Plan and/or your child's current performance, we believe that additional information is necessary to fully determine your child's educational needs and whether he/she might need accommodations in the general classroom under Section 504. We would like to meet with you to discuss a possible evaluation under Section 504 in order to ensure that your child is afforded an appropriate education.

We have scheduled a meeting on _____ at _____.

This meeting will be held at _____.

It would be helpful if you could fill out the attached parent input form and bring it to the meeting or send it to your child's teacher if you cannot attend. If you have any questions, cannot attend, or if this meeting time is not convenient for you, please call me at _____. We will discuss your questions or arrange a mutually convenient meeting time. A description of your rights under Section 504 is attached.

Sincerely,

School Section 504 Representative
Form B-3



Attachment: Section 504 Parent Rights, Parent Input Form

Section 504 Meeting Parent Input

Student: _____ Date: _____

School: _____ Grade: _____

Father's Name: _____

Mother's Name: _____

Who has legal authority to make educational decisions for this child? _____

With whom does this student live? _____

Please answer any questions that you think might be helpful to the 504 Team.

What are some of your child's strengths? _____

What does your child do when not in school? _____

Please describe your child's behavior at home? _____

Have there been any important changes within the family during the last 3 years? _____

Do you feel your child is experiencing problems in school? _____

When were you first aware of this problem? _____

What do you think is causing the problem? _____

What time does your child go to bed at night? _____

Does your child usually eat breakfast? _____

What methods of discipline are used with your child at home? _____

What is your child's reaction to discipline? _____

Has your child mentioned any problems with school? If so, how does he/she feel about the problem? _____

Health History

Please describe any serious illnesses, accidents, or hospitalizations. _____

Does your child appear to have any physical health problems, including allergies? _____

Is your child receiving service(s) from another agency? _____

Is your child currently taking medications? If so, please list. _____

Are there any known side affects from the medication? _____

Please tell us anything else that you think would be helpful in planning for your child's success at school.

Section 504 Consent to Evaluate

Student Name _____

School _____ Date _____

Following a discussion with school personnel acquainted with my child, I authorize the use of school educational evaluation for my child to determine possible identification for Section 504 accommodations/services. I understand that this evaluation may include administration of the following:

The school is requesting your consent to conduct the following evaluation procedures:

Evaluation Procedures	Person Responsible
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

I understand that following the evaluation, I will be given the opportunity to meet with appropriate school staff to review the evaluation results and plan next steps for my child's education.

I give written consent to have my child evaluated.

Signed

Parent Name (printed)

Date

Copies: Parents
Student file

Notice of Section 504 Meeting To Review Evaluation Results

Date sent/mailed: _____

Student's name: _____

School: _____ Grade: _____

Parent's Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

Dear _____,

This letter is to inform you that the Section 504 Team at your child's school would like to meet with you to discuss the results of an evaluation under Section 504. Your insights and contributions will be quite helpful to us in effecting the best decisions possible. If you have not already done so, please fill out and return the Parent Input Form.

Meeting Date: _____ Meeting Time: _____

Location: _____

Please call me at _____ if you have any questions or need to arrange an alternative date.

Sincerely,

School Section 504 Representative

Copies: Parents
Student file

Attachment: Parent Input Form

Form B-6



Identification Form: Section 504/ADA

PART ONE: DOCUMENTATION OF TEAM MEETING

Name of Student: _____ DOB: _____
Date of 504 Team Meeting: _____ Time: _____
Location: _____

Team Members: (Note: the Team should consist of at least three members of the professional staff. Team Members must be collectively knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options.)

Name:	Title:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Information that was reviewed and considered:

The following information provided by the parents: (Note: attach copies of any report, recommendation, or evaluation provided by the parents and summarize any verbal input):

_____ Grades:
What school year(s)? _____

_____ Academic testing:
Tests? _____ Year(s)? _____

_____ Teacher recommendations:
What teacher(s)? _____

_____ Behavior records:
What school year(s)? _____

_____ Attendance records:
What school year(s)? _____

_____ Other testing or evaluation:

Be specific: _____

_____ Medical reports, records, recommendations:

Be specific: _____

_____ Other input:

Be specific: _____

PART TWO: CONSIDERATION OF MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES

What is the MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITY that may be impaired?

_____ Caring for Self	_____ Hearing	_____ Working
_____ Performing Manual Tasks	_____ Speaking	_____ Reading
_____ Walking	_____ Breathing	_____ Concentrating
_____ Seeing	_____ Learning	_____ Thinking
_____ Communicating	_____ Eating	_____ Sleeping
_____ Standing	_____ Lifting	_____ Bending
_____ Other (Be specific)	_____ Other	_____ Other

Note: if the major life activity is LEARNING, READING, CONCENTRATING, THINKING, SPEAKING, OR COMMUNICATING, the Team should CONSIDER referring the students for a Full Individual Evaluation to determine eligibility for special education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

If the Team suspects that the student may need specially designed instruction due to impairment of any of these major life activities, the Team must refer the student for a FIE to determine eligibility under IDEA. In that case, the Team will suspend the meeting until a decision is made about special education eligibility. Go to Part Five.

PART THREE: CONSIDERATION OF IMPAIRMENT

What data has the Team considered to establish that the student has a PHYSICAL or MENTAL IMPAIRMENT?* Be specific, and list all sources of data:

*NOTE: if there is no data, or insufficient data, to support the existence of a physical or mental impairment, the school cannot identify the student as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA.

Based on the data considered, how long is the impairment expected to affect the student? _____

Based upon a review of the data cited above, does the student have a physical or MENTAL IMPAIRMENT affecting the MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITY to some degree? ____ Yes ____ No

If "YES," proceed.

If "NO," the student can be identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA. However, if the student has a RECORD of any physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, the student will not be subjected to discrimination based on that record. Furthermore, if the student is erroneously REGARDED as having such a physical or mental impairment, the student will not be subjected to discrimination based on that perception. Go to Part Five.

If "YES," what is the nature of the IMPAIRMENT of the MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITY?

PART FOUR: CONSIDERATION OF IMPAIRMENT

Impairments impact major life activities to varying degrees. If the Team determines that the impairment SUBSTANTIALLY LIMITS the student's performance of the MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITY, then the student should be identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504 and the ADA.

If the Team determines that the impairment limits the student to a MILD OR MODERATE degree, then the student should not be identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504 and the ADA. However, the Team may proceed to consider non-disability related accommodations or services that would be helpful to the student, if appropriate.

In assessing the impact of the impairment on the student's performance of the major life activity, the Team will disregard the positive effects of mitigating measures that lessen the impact of the impairment. For example, the Team will disregard medications, medical equipment and supplies, hearing aids, auxiliary aids and services, reasonable accommodations, learned adaptations, and behavioral modifications. The effect of ordinary eyeglasses and/or contact lenses will be considered.

Moreover, with regard to impairments that are episodic or in remission, the Team will consider the impact of the impairment when it is active.

Taking all of that into account:

Does the student's PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT substantially limit the student's performance of the MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITY in comparison with how most

students in the general population and of the same chronological age perform the major life activity?

_____ Yes

_____ No

PART FIVE: IDENTIFICATION

_____ The Team believes that the student may have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits learning, or another major life activity, in such a way that the student may require the provision of specially designed instruction. Therefore, the student has been referred for a full individual evaluation to determine eligibility for special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. If it is determined that the student is eligible under IDEA, the school will provide a free appropriate public education pursuant to an individual education program for the student. If the student is not eligible for services under IDEA, the 504 Team will reconvene and resume consideration of the student.

OR

_____ The Team has determined that the student cannot be identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA because there is no data, or insufficient data, to establish the existence of a physical or mental impairment.

OR

_____ The Team has determined that the student cannot be identified as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA because the student's physical or mental impairment does not substantially limit the student in a major life activity.

OR

_____ The Team has determined that the student has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits the student's performance of a major life activity. The impairment is:

- A. Active
- B. Episodic
- C. In remission

If, and only if, this section is checked, proceed to Part Six.

PART SIX: CONSIDERATION OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND SERVICES

The Team has IDENTIFIED your child as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA. This means that you will be entitled to all of the procedural protections

provided by Section 504/ADA such as placement in the least restrictive environment, periodic reevaluations, the right to receive notice of certain actions by the school, the right to challenge certain actions of the school through an impartial hearing, and the right to have your child's education individually designed so as to meet his or her needs as well those of non-disabled students. These rights are spelled out in the Notice of Rights and Procedural Protections document that has been provided to you.

In addition, as an individual with a disability under Section 504/ADA your child may need an individual plan of accommodation and/or services. If so, such a plan will be developed by the 504 Team.

_____ The child's disability does not presently impair the student's performance of a major life activity in a way that requires any accommodations or services at this time. However, the Team will reconsider the need for an individualized plan 1) at an annual meeting of the 504 Team and 2) at any other time at your request.

_____ The child's disability is episodic and thus does not require accommodations or services on a daily or regular basis, but it requires consideration of a plan in the event that the disability becomes active. The plan is attached. The Team will reconsider your child's plan 1) at an annual meeting of the 504 Team and 2) at any other time at your request.

_____ The child's disability is active and presently requires accommodations or services in the school setting. The plan is attached. The Team will reconsider your child's plan 1) at an annual meeting of the 504 Team and 2) at any other time at your request.



Section 504 Accommodation Plan

Student _____ Grade _____ Date _____
 School _____ Teacher _____

YES NO The student has received an evaluation.

YES NO The student has a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more of his/her major life activities.

YES NO The impairment substantially affects the student's overall performance at school

- in regards to
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> seeing | <input type="checkbox"/> hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> doing manual tasks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> breathing | <input type="checkbox"/> walking | <input type="checkbox"/> caring for oneself |
| <input type="checkbox"/> writing | <input type="checkbox"/> learning | <input type="checkbox"/> showing troubling behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> breathing | <input type="checkbox"/> sleeping | <input type="checkbox"/> standing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reading | <input type="checkbox"/> concentrating | <input type="checkbox"/> thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> helping | <input type="checkbox"/> eating | <input type="checkbox"/> bending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other | | <input type="checkbox"/> operation of a bodily function |

Is this student is identified to receive a 504 Accommodation Plan? _____

Describe what evaluation data was used; Describe this student's circumstances and its educational impact in more detail (that is, document the basis for the 504 Plan):

The case manager for this Section 504 Plan will be: _____

Date of Meeting & Initial Plan: _____

Annual Review scheduled for: _____

List each need in order of priority and describe specifically how it is to be met.

Specific Need (How does the impairment impact the student's education and what is needed to eliminate the restriction?)	Accommodations
	Special Materials or Training Needed—Who, How, and When?
	Who Will Implement the Accommodations
	Criteria for Evaluating Success

Specific Need	Accommodations
	Special Materials or Training Needed—Who, How, and When?
	Who Will Implement the Accommodations
	Criteria for Evaluating Success
Specific Need	Accommodations
	Special Materials or Training Needed—Who, How, and When?
	Who Will Implement the Accommodations
	Criteria for Evaluating Success

Section 504 Plan Team:

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN:

I, _____, as this student's parent/guardian,

give do not give permission for my child to receive the accommodations described.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Copies: Parent, Student file
 Form B-8, Page 2 of 2

Section 504 Plan Review

Student _____ Date _____

Case Manager _____

Purpose of meeting: It is necessary to periodically review the student's progress under Section 504 services and make recommendations to continue, modify, or terminate the program(s) (504 plan should be reviewed once each year.)

Discussion of progress _____

Recommendation

- Continue present services with no changes.
- Modify the present Accommodation Plan (see new plan attached).
- Conduct additional evaluations.
- Exit from Section 504 services based upon the following evaluation results/rationale.

Discussion of recommendations:

The following members of the Section 504 Team participated in this review:

Signature(s)

Parent /Guardian

Parent/Guardian

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Copies: Parent
Student file

Section 504 Grievance Form

Student Name: _____

School: _____

Parent Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone(s): _____

1. Summary of Grievance—What is the problem? What are the facts?

2. How can the problem be solved?

3. Who have you spoken to or met with at the school to address this situation?
What was the result of this contact? _____

4. Please describe any corrective action you wish to see taken with regard to
this grievance.

Please attach any additional information or documentation you wish the district to consider. You also have the right to file a complaint with the regional office of the U. S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) without going through the district's grievance procedures

Signature of Parent Date

Received by:

Signature of Section 504 Coordinator Date

Copies: Parent
 Student file
 504 Coordinator file

Manifestation Determination

MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION WORKSHEET

Student: _____ Date: _____
Section 504/ADA Disability: _____
Student Number: _____

Manifestation Team Members (by name and role)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Sources of Information (attachments)

____ Evaluations ____ Interviews ____ Observations ____ Other

Description of misconduct:

Description of proposed disciplinary actions:

Does the proposed disciplinary action constitute a change of placement?

____ If NO, proceed with disciplinary action.
____ If YES, continue with manifestation determination review.

Is the proposed disciplinary action based on the student's illegal use of drugs, or for the use or possession of alcohol?

_____ If YES, the student is subject to the same disciplinary penalty imposed on non-disabled students who engage in the same behavior. The Team will not conduct a manifestation determination, but the Team will consider whether a FBA and/or BIP are appropriate for the student to help prevent recurrence of the inappropriate behavior.

_____ If NO, continue with the manifestation determination review.

FINAL DETERMINATION

We have reviewed all relevant information, including information that is relevant contained in the student's file, the student's accommodation plan and/or BIP, teacher observations and any information provided by the parents. Based on a review and consideration of all of this information we can answer the following questions:

1. Did the student's disability directly cause the misconduct?
_____ Yes _____ No

2. Does the student's disability have a direct and substantial relationship to the misconduct?
_____ Yes _____ No

3. Was the student's misconduct the direct result of a failure by the school district to provide the services set out in the student's accommodation plan?
_____ Yes _____ No

If any question is answered YES, the Team will conduct a functional behavioral assessment of the student, unless this had been done prior to the behavior in question. The Team will also implement a behavioral intervention plan (BIP) for the student. If the student already has a BIP, the Team will review and modify the BIP as necessary to address the behavior. The Team will also return the student to the placement from which the student was removed unless 1) the parent and school agree otherwise as part of the modification of the BIP or 2) the student's misconduct involved weapons or the infliction of a serious bodily injury to another person.

If the third question is answered YES, the Team will take immediate steps to remedy the deficiencies in the provision of services to the student.

If all three questions are answered NO, the student is subject to the same discipline procedures applicable to non-disabled students, as long as FAPE is still provided.

Appendix C

Comparison of IDEA, 504, and ADA

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
Type	A Civil Rights Law	An Education Act	A Civil Rights Law
Title	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973	The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) 2004	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
Purpose	Is a civil rights law that protects the rights of individuals with disabilities in programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education.	Is a federal funding statute whose purpose is to provide financial aid to States in their efforts to ensure a free appropriate public education for students with disabilities.	Provides a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.
Responsibility	General education, but shared with special education	Special education, but shared with general education	Public and private schools, business establishments, and public buildings (services)
Funding	State and local responsibility (no federal funding)	State, local, and federal IDEA funds. IDEA Funds cannot be used to serve students eligible only under Section 504.	Public and private responsibility (no federal funding)
Administrator	Section 504 Coordinator (Systems with 15 or more employees) to coordinate efforts to comply with this law	Special education director or designee	ADA Coordinator is required to coordinate efforts to comply with this law.

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
Service Tool	Accommodations and/or services	Individualized Education Program (IEP). Some IEPs will include accommodations similar to those in a Section 504 plan necessary for success in the regular classroom.	Reasonable accommodations and legal employment practices
Population	Identifies person as disabled so long as she/he meets the definition of qualified persons with disabilities, i.e., has or has had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, or is regarded as disabled by others.	Identifies 13 qualifying conditions: autism, deafness, deaf-blindness, hearing impairment, mental retardation, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, emotional disturbance, specific learning disability, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, and visual impairment.	Identifies person as disabled so long as she/he meets the definition of a qualified person with disabilities; i.e., has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as disabled by others.
Identification	A student is identified so long as she/he meets the definition of a qualified person with disabilities, i.e., currently has or has had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity.	A student is only eligible to receive special education and related services if the multidisciplinary team determines that the student has a disability under one of the 13 qualifying conditions of the IDEA <u>and</u> requires special education services.	A person is identified so long as she/he meets the definition of a qualified person with disabilities, i.e., currently has or has had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity or is regarded by others as having a disability. The student is not required to need special education services in order to be protected.

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
Free Appropriate Public Education	A student could receive services and/or accommodations through a Section 504 Plan.	A student must first be eligible and need special education before he or she is entitled to a special education and related services. Services are based on the student’s unique needs as provided by an Individualized Education Program (IEP).	Addresses education in terms of accessibility requirements. Requires private and public entities not to use employment practices that discriminate on the basis of a disability.
Accessibility	Federal regulations regarding building and program accessibility require that reasonable accommodations be made.	Requires that modifications must be made if necessary to provide access to a free appropriate public education to an eligible student.	Requires that public programs be accessible to individuals with disabilities.
Procedural Safeguards	Both require notice and rights to the parent or guardian with respect to identification, evaluation, programming, and placement.		Makes provisions for public notice, hearings and awarding attorney fees.
Notice and Consent	Notice is required before a “significant change in placement.” Written consent would be considered a best practice.	Written notice is required prior to any change in placement. Written consent is required before the initial evaluation and reevaluation.	Does not apply to this category.

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
Evaluations	<p>Evaluation draws on information from a variety of sources in the area of concern. Decisions are made by a group knowledgeable about the student, evaluation data, and placement options. Requires written parental notice. Written parental consent is considered a best practice. Requires periodic reevaluations. Reevaluation is required before a significant change in placement. No provision is made for independent evaluations at district expense. The school district should consider other evaluations and information regarding the student.</p>	<p>A full comprehensive evaluation is required assessing all areas related to the suspected disability. The student is evaluated by a multidisciplinary team within 60 days of written parent consent. Requires reevaluations to be conducted at least every three years if determined appropriate by the team.</p> <p>A reevaluation is not required before a significant change in placement, but an IEP meeting is. Provides for a request for an independent educational evaluation.</p>	<p>All schools should conduct or update their Section 504 evaluation regarding services, accessibility, practices, and policies to ensure discrimination is not occurring with any individual with disabilities under the ADA.</p>
Services	<p>When interpreting evaluation data and making service decisions, both laws require districts to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw upon information from a variety of sources. • Ensure that all information is documented and considered. • Ensure that the service decision is made by a group of persons including those who are knowledgeable about the student, disability, the meaning of the evaluation data and placement options. • Provide notice and evaluation before any change of services. 		

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the student is educated with his/her nondisabled peers to the maximum extent appropriate (Least Restrictive Environment—LRE). 		
Review of Program	Accommodations should be reviewed periodically.	An IEP review meeting is required at least annually or before any significant change.	
Local Level Grievance Procedures	Requires districts to provide a local grievance procedure for parents, students, and employees.	Does not require a local grievance procedure. Provides for state-level IDEA complaint procedures and due process hearings.	Any school district shall adopt and publish grievance procedures for resolution of ADA complaints.
Formal Complaint Procedures	An individual or organization may file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR). An OCR complaint must be filed, in writing, within 180 days after the violation has occurred. In certain cases, OCR will consider complaints where more than 180 days have elapsed.	A formal complaint process is required. Parents can file a complaint with the State. A decision must be provided within 60 days.	An individual or organization may file a complaint with OCR. An OCR complaint must be filed, in writing, within 180 days after the violation has occurred. In certain cases, OCR will consider complaints where more than 180 days have elapsed.
Due Process	Both statutes require districts to provide impartial hearings for parents or guardians who disagree with the identification, evaluation, or placement of student with disabilities. School districts or parents can initiate due process hearings. Requires that the parent have an opportunity to participate and be represented by counsel. Other details are left to the discretion of the local school district or state law. Policy statements should clarify specific details and delineates specific requirements.		Due process hearings can be initiated by either party. The court may allow a reasonable attorney's fee for the prevailing party.

ISSUES	SECTION 504	INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT—2004	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
Mediation	Not required. However, mediation should always be suggested.	Mediation and resolution sessions are available for the parties in a dispute and are encouraged as a way to resolve a state-level complaint or due process hearing.	Not required. However, mediation should always be suggested.
Exhaustion of Remedies	Administrative hearing is not required prior to OCR involvement or court action.	The parent or guardian should exhaust all available administrative remedies before seeking court action.	An administrative hearing is not required prior to OCR involvement or court action.
Enforcement	Enforced by the U.S. Office of Civil Rights. Regional offices are located throughout the United States. The office is part of the U.S. Department of Education.	Enforced by the U.S. Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) and the State as the enforcement arm of OSEP.	Enforced by the U.S. Office for Civil Rights under an agreement with EEOC.

Appendix D

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers: Clarification of Policy for Section 504 Issued by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

1. Q. *What is the jurisdiction of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), and state departments of education/instruction regarding educational services to students with disabilities?*

A. OCR, a component of the U.S. Department of Education, enforces Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (Section 504) a civil rights statute that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities. OCR also enforces Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II), which extends this prohibition against discrimination to the full range of state and local government services, programs, and activities (including public schools) regardless of whether they receive any Federal financial assistance. The Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008 (Amendments Act), effective January 1, 2009, amended the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and included a conforming amendment to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Rehabilitation Act) that affects the meaning of disability in Section 504. The standards adopted by the ADA were designed not to restrict the rights or remedies available under Section 504. The Title II regulations applicable to free appropriate public education issues do not provide greater protection than applicable Section 504 regulations. This guidance focuses primarily on Section 504.

Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education. Title II prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by state and local governments. The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), also a component of the U.S. Department of Education, administers the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), a statute which funds special education programs. Each state educational agency is responsible for administering IDEA within the state and distributing the funds for special education programs. IDEA is a grant statute and attaches many specific conditions to the receipt of Federal IDEA funds. Section 504 and the ADA are antidiscrimination laws and do not provide any type of funding.

2. Q. *How does OCR get involved in disability issues within a school district?*

A. OCR receives complaints from parents, students, or advocates; conducts agency initiated compliance reviews; and provides technical assistance to school districts, parents, or advocates.

3. Q. *Where can a school district, parent, or student get information on Section 504 or find out information about OCR's interpretation of Section 504 and Title II?*

A. OCR provides technical assistance to school districts, parents, and students upon request. Additionally, regulations and publicly issued policy guidance is available on OCR's website at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/disability.html>.

4. Q. *What services are available for students with disabilities under Section 504?*

A. Section 504 requires recipients to provide to students with disabilities appropriate educational services designed to meet the individual needs of such students to the same extent as the needs of students without disabilities are met. An appropriate education for a student with a disability under the Section 504 regulations could consist of education in regular classrooms, education in regular classes with supplementary services, and/or special education and related services.

5. Q. *Does OCR examine individual placement or other educational decisions for students with disabilities?*

A. Except in extraordinary circumstances, OCR does not review the result of individual placement or other educational decisions so long as the school district complies with the procedural requirements of Section 504 relating to identification and location of students with disabilities, evaluation of such students, and due process. Accordingly, OCR generally will not evaluate the content of a Section 504 plan or of an individualized education program (IEP); rather, any disagreement can be resolved through a due process hearing. The hearing would be conducted under Section 504 or the IDEA, whichever is applicable.

OCR will examine procedures by which school districts identify and evaluate students with disabilities and the procedural safeguards which those school districts provide students. OCR will also examine incidents in which students with disabilities are allegedly subjected to treatment which is different from the treatment to which similarly situated students without disabilities are subjected. Such incidents may involve the unwarranted exclusion of disabled students from educational programs and services.

6. Q. *What protections does OCR provide against retaliation?*

A. Retaliatory acts are prohibited. A recipient is prohibited from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Section 504.

7. Q. *Does OCR mediate complaints?*

A. OCR does not engage in formal mediation. However, OCR may offer to facilitate mediation, referred to as “Early Complaint Resolution,” to resolve a complaint filed under Section 504. This approach brings the parties together so that they may discuss possible resolution of the complaint immediately. If both parties are willing to use this approach, OCR will work with the parties to facilitate resolution by providing each an understanding of pertinent legal standards and possible remedies. An agreement reached between the parties is not monitored by OCR.

8. Q. *What are the appeal rights with OCR?*

A. OCR is committed to a high quality resolution of every case. If a complainant has questions or concerns about an OCR determination, he or she may contact the OCR staff person whose name appears in the complaint resolution letter. The complainant should address his or her concerns with as much specificity as possible, focusing on factual or legal questions that would change the resolution of the case. Should a complainant continue to have questions or concerns, he or she is advised to send a request for reconsideration to the Director of the responsible OCR field office. The Director will review the appropriateness of the complaint resolution. If the complainant remains dissatisfied, he or she may submit an appeal in writing to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement. The decision of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement constitutes OCR’s final decision.

9. Q. *What does noncompliance with Section 504 mean?*

A. A school district is out of compliance when it is violating any provision of the Section 504 statute or regulations.

10. Q. *What sanctions can OCR impose on a school district that is out of compliance?*

A. OCR initially attempts to bring the school district into voluntary compliance through negotiation of a corrective action agreement. If OCR is unable to achieve voluntary compliance, OCR will initiate enforcement action. OCR may (1) initiate administrative proceedings to terminate Department of Education financial assistance to the recipient or (2) refer the case to the Department of Justice for judicial proceedings.

11. Q. *Who has ultimate authority to enforce Section 504?*

A. In the educational context, OCR has been given administrative authority to enforce Section 504. Section 504 is a Federal statute that may be enforced through the Department's administrative process or through the Federal court system. In addition, a person may at any time file a private lawsuit against a school district. The Section 504 regulations do not contain a requirement that a person file a complaint with OCR and exhaust his or her administrative remedies before filing a private lawsuit.

12. Q. *What is a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity?*

- A. The determination of whether a student has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity must be made on the basis of an individual inquiry. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.3(j)(2)(i) defines a physical or mental impairment as any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The regulatory provision does not set forth an exhaustive list of specific diseases and conditions that may constitute physical or mental impairments because of the difficulty of ensuring the comprehensiveness of such a list.

Major life activities, as defined in the Section 504 regulations at 34 C.F.R. 104.3(j)(2)(ii), include functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working. This list is not exhaustive. Other functions can be major life activities for purposes of Section 504. In the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), Congress provided additional examples of general activities that are major life activities, including eating, sleeping, standing, lifting, bending, reading, concentrating, thinking, and communicating. Congress also provided a non-exhaustive list of examples of "major bodily functions" that are major life activities, such as the functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions. The Section 504 regulatory provision, though not as comprehensive as the Amendments Act, is still valid—the Section 504 regulatory provision's list of examples of major life activities is not exclusive, and an activity or function not specifically listed in the Section 504 regulatory provision can nonetheless be a major life activity.

13. Q. *Does the meaning of the phrase "qualified student with a disability" differ on the basis of a student's educational level, i.e., elementary and secondary versus postsecondary?*

- A. Yes. At the elementary and secondary educational level, a "qualified student with a disability" is a student with a disability who is of an age at which students without disabilities are provided elementary and secondary educational services, of an age at which it is mandatory under state law to provide elementary and secondary educational services to students with disabilities, or a student to whom a state is required to provide a free appropriate public education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

At the postsecondary educational level, a qualified student with a disability is a student with a disability who meets the academic and technical standards requisite for admission or participation in the institution's educational program or activity.

14. Q. *Does the nature of services to which a student is entitled under Section 504 differ by educational level?*

A. Yes. Public elementary and secondary recipients are required to provide a free appropriate public education to qualified students with disabilities. Such an education consists of regular or special education and related aids and services designed to meet the individual educational needs of students with disabilities as adequately as the needs of students without disabilities are met.

At the postsecondary level, the recipient is required to provide students with appropriate academic adjustments and auxiliary aids and services that are necessary to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in a school's program. Recipients are not required to make adjustments or provide aids or services that would result in a fundamental alteration of a recipient's program or impose an undue burden.

15. Q. *Once a student is identified as eligible for services under Section 504, is that student always entitled to such services?*

A. Yes, as long as the student remains eligible. The protections of Section 504 extend only to individuals who meet the regulatory definition of a person with a disability. If a recipient school district reevaluates a student in accordance with the Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35 and determines that the student's mental or physical impairment no longer substantially limits his/her ability to learn or any other major life activity, the student is no longer eligible for services under Section 504.

16. Q. *Are current illegal users of drugs excluded from protection under Section 504?*

A. Generally, yes. Section 504 excludes from the definition of a student with a disability, and from Section 504 protection, any student who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs when a covered entity acts on the basis of such use. (There are exceptions for persons in rehabilitation programs who are no longer engaging in the illegal use of drugs).

17. Q. *Are current users of alcohol excluded from protection under Section 504?*

A. No. Section 504's definition of a student with a disability does not exclude users of alcohol. However, Section 504 allows schools to take disciplinary action against students with disabilities using drugs or alcohol to the same extent as students without disabilities.

18. Q. *What is an appropriate evaluation under Section 504?*

A. Recipient school districts must establish standards and procedures for initial evaluations and periodic reevaluations of students who need or are believed to need special education and/or related services because of disability. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35(b) requires school districts to individually evaluate a student before classifying the student as having a disability or providing the student with special education. Tests used for this purpose must be selected and administered so as best to ensure that the test results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement or other factor being measured rather than reflect the student's disability, except where those are the factors being measured. Section 504 also requires that tests and other evaluation materials include those tailored to evaluate the specific areas of educational need and not merely those designed to provide a single intelligence quotient. The tests and other evaluation materials must be validated for the specific purpose for which they are used and appropriately administered by trained personnel.

19. Q. *How much is enough information to document that a student has a disability?*

A. At the elementary and secondary education levels, the amount of information required is determined by the multi-disciplinary committee gathered to evaluate the student. The committee should include persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options. The committee members must determine if they have enough information to make a knowledgeable decision as to whether or not the student has a disability. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35(c) requires that school districts draw from a variety of sources in the evaluation process so that the possibility of error is minimized. The information obtained from all such sources must be documented and all significant factors related to the student's learning process must be considered. These sources and factors may include aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social and cultural background, and adaptive behavior. In evaluating a student suspected of having a disability, it is unacceptable to rely on presumptions and stereotypes regarding persons with disabilities or classes of such persons. Compliance with the IDEA regarding the group of persons present when an evaluation or placement decision is made is satisfactory under Section 504.

20. Q. *What process should a school district use to identify students eligible for services under Section 504? Is it the same process as that employed in identifying students eligible for services under the IDEA?*

A. School districts may use the same process to evaluate the needs of students under Section 504 as they use to evaluate the needs of students under the IDEA. If school districts choose to adopt a separate process for evaluating the needs of students under Section 504, they must follow the requirements for evaluation specified in the Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35.

21. Q. *May school districts consider "mitigating measures" used by a student in determining whether the student has a disability under Section 504?*

A. No. As of January 1, 2009, school districts, in determining whether a student has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits that student in a major life activity, must *not* consider the ameliorating effects of any mitigating measures that student is using. This is a change from prior law. Before January 1, 2009, school districts had to consider a student's use of mitigating measures in determining whether that student had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited that student in a major life activity. In the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), however, Congress specified that the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures must not be considered in determining if a person is an individual with a disability.

Congress did not define the term "mitigating measures" but rather provided a non-exhaustive list of "mitigating measures." The mitigating measures are as follows: medication; medical supplies, equipment, or appliances; low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses); prosthetics (including limbs and devices); hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices; mobility devices; oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; and learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.

Congress created one exception to the mitigating measures analysis. The ameliorative effects of the mitigating measures of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses shall be considered in determining if an impairment substantially limits a major life activity. "Ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses" are lenses that are intended to fully correct visual acuity or eliminate refractive error, whereas "low-vision devices" (listed above) are devices that magnify, enhance, or otherwise augment a visual image.

22. Q. *Does OCR endorse a single formula or scale that measures substantial limitation?*

A. **No.** The determination of substantial limitation must be made on a case-by-case basis with respect to each individual student. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R. 104.35 (c) requires that a group of knowledgeable persons draw upon information from a variety of sources in making this determination.

23. Q. *Are there any impairments that automatically mean a student has a disability under Section 504?*

A. **No.** An impairment in and of itself is not a disability. The impairment must substantially limit one or more major life activities in order to be considered a disability under Section 504.

24. Q. *Can a medical diagnosis suffice as an evaluation for the purpose of providing FAPE?*

A. **No.** A physician's medical diagnosis may be considered among other sources in evaluating a student with an impairment or believed to have an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity. Other sources to be considered, along with the medical diagnosis, include aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social and cultural background, and adaptive behavior. As noted in FAQ 22, the Section 504 regulations require school districts to draw upon a variety of sources in interpreting evaluation data and making placement decisions.

25. Q. *Does a medical diagnosis of an illness automatically mean a student can receive services under Section 504?*

A. **No.** A medical diagnosis of an illness does not automatically mean a student can receive services under Section 504. The illness must cause a substantial limitation on the student's ability to learn or another major life activity. For example, a student who has a physical or mental impairment would not be considered a student in need of services under Section 504 if the impairment does not in any way limit the student's ability to learn or other major life activity, or only results in some minor limitation in that regard.

26. Q. *How should a recipient school district handle an outside independent evaluation? Do all data brought to a multi-disciplinary committee need to be considered and given equal weight?*

A. The results of an outside independent evaluation may be one of many sources to consider. Multi-disciplinary committees must draw from a variety of sources in the evaluation process so that the possibility of error is minimized. All significant factors related to the subject student's learning process must be considered. These sources and factors include aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social and cultural background, and adaptive behavior, among others. Information from all sources must be documented and considered by knowledgeable committee members. The weight of the information is determined by the committee given the student's individual circumstances.

27. Q. *What should a recipient school district do if a parent refuses to consent to an initial evaluation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) but demands a Section 504 plan for a student without further evaluation?*

A. A school district must evaluate a student prior to providing services under Section 504. Section 504 requires informed parental permission for initial evaluations. If a parent refuses consent for an initial evaluation and a recipient school district suspects a student has a disability, the IDEA and Section 504

provide that school districts may use due process hearing procedures to seek to override the parents' denial of consent.

28. Q. *Who in the evaluation process makes the ultimate decision regarding a student's eligibility for services under Section 504?*

A. The Section 504 regulatory provision at 34 C.F.R.104.35 (c) (3) requires that school districts ensure that the determination that a student is eligible for special education and/or related aids and services be made by a group of persons, including persons knowledgeable about the meaning of the evaluation data and knowledgeable about the placement options. If a parent disagrees with the determination, he or she may request a due process hearing.

29. Q. *Once a student is identified as eligible for services under Section 504, is there an annual or triennial review requirement? If so, what is the appropriate process to be used? Or is it appropriate to keep the same Section 504 plan in place indefinitely after a student has been identified?*

A. Periodic reevaluation is required. This may be conducted in accordance with the IDEA regulations, which require reevaluation at three-year intervals (unless the parent and public agency agree that reevaluation is unnecessary) or more frequently if conditions warrant, or if the child's parent or teacher requests a reevaluation, but not more than once a year (unless the parent and public agency agree otherwise).

30. Q. *Is a Section 504 reevaluation similar to an IDEA reevaluation? How often should it be done?*

A. **Yes.** Section 504 specifies that reevaluations in accordance with the IDEA is one means of compliance with Section 504. The Section 504 regulations require that reevaluations be conducted periodically. Section 504 also requires a school district to conduct a reevaluation prior to a significant change of placement. OCR considers an exclusion from the educational program of more than 10 school days a significant change of placement. OCR would also consider transferring a student from one type of program to another or terminating or significantly reducing a related service a significant change in placement.

31. Q. *What is reasonable justification for referring a student for evaluation for services under Section 504?*

A. School districts may always use regular education intervention strategies to assist students with difficulties in school. Section 504 requires recipient school districts to refer a student for an evaluation for possible special education or related aids and services or modification to regular education if the student, because of disability, needs or is believed to need such services.

32. Q. *A student is receiving services that the school district maintains are necessary under Section 504 in order to provide the student with an appropriate education. The student's parent no longer wants the student to receive those services. If the parent wishes to withdraw the student from a Section 504 plan, what can the school district do to ensure continuation of services?*

A. The school district may initiate a Section 504 due process hearing to resolve the dispute if the district believes the student needs the services in order to receive an appropriate education.

33. Q. *A student has a disability referenced in the IDEA, but does not require special education services. Is such a student eligible for services under Section 504?*

A. The student may be eligible for services under Section 504. The school district must determine whether the student has an impairment that substantially limits his or her ability to learn or another major life activity and, if so, make an individualized determination of the child's educational needs for regular or special education or related aids or services. For example, such a student may receive adjustments in the regular classroom.

34. Q. *How should a recipient school district view a temporary impairment?*

A. A temporary impairment does not constitute a disability for purposes of Section 504 unless its severity is such that it results in a substantial limitation of one or more major life activities for an extended period of time. The issue of whether a temporary impairment is substantial enough to be a disability must be resolved on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration both the duration (or expected duration) of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity of the affected individual.

In the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), Congress clarified that an individual is not "regarded as" an individual with a disability if the impairment is transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of six months or less.

35. Q. *Is an impairment that is episodic or in remission a disability under Section 504?*

A. **Yes**, under certain circumstances. In the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), Congress clarified that an impairment that is episodic or in remission is a disability if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active. A student with such an impairment is entitled to a free appropriate public education under Section 504.

36. Q. *If a student is eligible for services under both the IDEA and Section 504, must a school district develop both an individualized education program (IEP) under the IDEA and a Section 504 plan under Section 504?*

A. **No.** If a student is eligible under IDEA, he or she must have an IEP. Under the Section 504 regulations, one way to meet Section 504 requirements for a free appropriate public education is to implement an IEP.

37. Q. *Must a school district develop a Section 504 plan for a student who either "has a record of disability" or is "regarded as disabled"?*

A. **No.** In public elementary and secondary schools, unless a student actually has an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, the mere fact that a student has a "record of" or is "regarded as" disabled is insufficient, in itself, to trigger those Section 504 protections that require the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE). This is consistent with the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), in which Congress clarified that an individual who meets the definition of disability solely by virtue of being "regarded as" disabled is not entitled to reasonable accommodations or the reasonable modification of policies, practices or procedures. The phrases "has a record of disability" and "is regarded as disabled" are meant to reach the situation in which a student either does not currently have or never had a disability, but is treated by others as such.

As noted in FAQ 34, in the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), Congress clarified that an individual is not "regarded as" an individual with a disability if the impairment is transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less.

38. Q. *What is the receiving school district's responsibility under Section 504 toward a student with a Section 504 plan who transfers from another district?*

A. If a student with a disability transfers to a district from another school district with a Section 504 plan, the receiving district should review the plan and supporting documentation. If a group of persons at the receiving school district, including persons knowledgeable about the meaning of the evaluation data and knowledgeable about the placement options determines that the plan is appropriate, the district is required to implement the plan. If the district determines that the plan is inappropriate, the district is to evaluate the student consistent with the Section 504 procedures at 34 C.F.R. 104.35 and determine which educational program is appropriate for the student. There is no Section 504 bar to the receiving school district honoring the previous IEP during the interim period. Information about IDEA requirements when a student transfers is available from the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services at <http://idea.ed.gov/explore/view/p/%2Croot%2Cdynamic%2CQaCorner%2C3%2C>

39. Q. *What are the responsibilities of regular education teachers with respect to implementation of Section 504 plans? What are the consequences if the district fails to implement the plans?*

A. Regular education teachers must implement the provisions of Section 504 plans when those plans govern the teachers' treatment of students for whom they are responsible. If the teachers fail to implement the plans, such failure can cause the school district to be in noncompliance with Section 504.

40. Q. *What is the difference between a regular education intervention plan and a Section 504 plan?*

A. A regular education intervention plan is appropriate for a student who does not have a disability or is not suspected of having a disability but may be facing challenges in school. School districts vary in how they address performance problems of regular education students. Some districts employ teams at individual schools, commonly referred to as "building teams." These teams are designed to provide regular education classroom teachers with instructional support and strategies for helping students in need of assistance. These teams are typically composed of regular and special education teachers who provide ideas to classroom teachers on methods for helping students experiencing academic or behavioral problems. The team usually records its ideas in a written regular education intervention plan. The team meets with an affected student's classroom teacher(s) and recommends strategies to address the student's problems within the regular education environment. The team then follows the responsible teacher(s) to determine whether the student's performance or behavior has improved. In addition to building teams, districts may utilize other regular education intervention methods, including before-school and after-school programs, tutoring programs, and mentoring programs.

41. Q. *Must a recipient school district obtain parental consent prior to conducting an initial evaluation?*

A. **Yes.** OCR has interpreted Section 504 to require districts to obtain parental permission for initial evaluations. If a district suspects a student needs or is believed to need special instruction or related services and parental consent is withheld, the IDEA and Section 504 provide that districts may use due process hearing procedures to seek to override the parents' denial of consent for an initial evaluation.

42. Q. *If so, in what form is consent required?*

A. Section 504 is silent on the form of parental consent required. OCR has accepted written consent as compliance. IDEA as well as many state laws also require written consent prior to initiating an evaluation.

43. Q. *What can a recipient school district do if a parent withholds consent for a student to secure services under Section 504 after a student is determined eligible for services?*

A. Section 504 neither prohibits nor requires a school district to initiate a due process hearing to override a parental refusal to consent with respect to the initial provision of special education and related services. Nonetheless, school districts should consider that IDEA no longer permits school districts to initiate a due process hearing to override a parental refusal to consent to the initial provision of services.

44. Q. *What procedural safeguards are required under Section 504?*

A. Recipient school districts are required to establish and implement procedural safeguards that include notice, an opportunity for parents to review relevant records, an impartial hearing with opportunity for participation by the student's parents or guardian, representation by counsel and a review procedure.

45. Q. *What is a recipient school district's responsibility under Section 504 to provide information to parents and students about its evaluation and placement process?*

A. Section 504 requires districts to provide notice to parents explaining any evaluation and placement decisions affecting their children and explaining the parents' right to review educational records and appeal any decision regarding evaluation and placement through an impartial hearing.

46. Q. *Is there a mediation requirement under Section 504?*

A. **No.**

For other Questions and Answers from OCR, go to
<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/504faq.html>

Appendix E

Examples of Disabilities And Accommodations

The Section 504 accommodations/services a student receives will be based upon the unique needs identified during the evaluation process. The pages that follow are intended to offer sample accommodations for typical disabilities that may qualify a student to receive a Section 504 Accommodation Plan. Some of the suggested accommodations could be listed in the plan as the parent's or students' responsibility.

Remember, these disabilities are covered by Section 504 only if an evaluation determines that the condition is substantially limiting to a major life activity. Each student is different, so the accommodation will be different and decided by the Section 504 Team, including the parent.

As of January 1, 2009, school districts, in determining whether a student has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits that student in a major life activity, must *not* consider the ameliorating effects of any mitigating measures that student is using. This is a change from prior law. Before January 1, 2009, school districts had to consider a student's use of mitigating measures in determining whether that student had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited that student in a major life activity. In the Amendments Act (see FAQ 1), however, Congress specified that the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures must not be considered in determining if a person is an individual with a disability.

Congress did not define the term "mitigating measures" but rather provided a non-exhaustive list of "mitigating measures." The mitigating measures are as follows: medication; medical supplies, equipment, or appliances; low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses); prosthetics (including limbs and devices); hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices; mobility devices; oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; and learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.

Congress created one exception to the mitigating measures analysis. The ameliorative effects of the mitigating measures of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses shall be considered in determining if an impairment substantially limits a major life activity. "Ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses" are lenses that are intended to fully correct visual acuity or eliminate refractive error, whereas "low-vision devices" (listed above) are devices that magnify, enhance, or otherwise augment a visual image.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

EXAMPLE: The student frequently misses school and does not have the strength to attend a full day. This student has a disability that substantially limits the life activities of caring for one's self and learning.

Possible Accommodations

- Develop a health care and emergency plan—school nurse.
- Apply universal precautions.
- Administer medications as prescribed—school nurse.
- Adjust attendance policies.
- Adjust schedule or shorten day.
- Provide rest periods.
- Adapt physical education curriculum.
- Establish routine communication with health professionals, school nurse, and home.
- Meet with doctor, parents, teachers, and administrators.
- Provide two-way audio/video link between home and classroom.
- Modify assignments and tests.
- Provide an extra set of textbooks for home.
- Provide staff training on confidentiality.
- Provide education and support for peers regarding issues of death and dying.
- Provide transportation to and from school.
- Tape books or provide a personal reader.
- Arrange for a support group.
- Develop supportive community attitudes regarding the school's need to

educate student who are HIV positive/AIDS.

- Promote the most supportive, least restrictive educational program for student with AIDS.
- Provide a peer support group to encourage communication.
- Furnish home and hospital care for extended periods of illness.
- Provide technology at home with a possible link to the school.

ALLERGIES

EXAMPLE: The student has severe allergic reactions to certain pollens and foods. The student is substantially limited in the major life activity of breathing.

Possible Accommodations

- Avoid allergy-causing substances: soap, weeds, pollen, food.
- Inservice necessary persons: dietary people, peers, coaches, laundry for sports people (soap).
- Allow time for shots/clinic appointments.
- Use air purifiers.
- Adapt physical education curriculum during high pollen time.
- Improve room ventilation (e.g. When remodeling has occurred and materials may cause an allergy).

ARTHRITIS

EXAMPLE: A student with arthritis may have persistent pain, tenderness, or swelling in one or more joints. The student is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking and performing manual tasks.

Possible Accommodations

- Develop health care plan and emergency plan—school nurse.

- Provide a rest period during the day.
- Accommodate for absences for doctor's appointments.
- Provide assistive devices for writing (e.g., pencil grips, non-skid surface, typewriter/computer, etc.).
- Modify physical education curriculum.
- Administer medication as prescribed—school nurse.
- Arrange for assistance with carrying books, lunch tray, etc.
- Provide book caddy.
- Implement movement plan to avoid stiffness.
- Provide seating accommodations.
- Allow extra time between classes.
- Provide locker assistance.
- Provide modified eating utensils.
- Accommodate for writing with a computer and note-taking with a tape recorder.
- Make available access to wheelchair/ramps and school van for transportation.
- Modify recess time.
- Provide peer support groups.
- Arrange for instructional aide support.
- Arrange for someone else to take notes.
- Install handle style doorknobs (openers).
- Record lectures/presentations.
- Have teacher provide outlines of presentation.
- Use Velcro® fasteners for bags, shoes, and coats.

- Provide a more comfortable style of desk.
- Adjust attendance policy, if needed.
- Furnish a warmer room and sit student close to the heat.
- Modify curriculum for the lab classes.
- Supply an extra set of books for home use and keep a set at school.
- Let student give reports in oral form rather than written.
- Begin an awareness program for other student.
- Provide individual school counseling.
- Make any needed bathroom accommodations.

ASTHMA
<i>EXAMPLE: A student has been diagnosed as having asthma. The disability limits the major life activity of breathing.</i>

Possible Accommodations

- Develop health care and emergency plan—school nurse.
- Modify activity level for recess, physical education, etc.
- Use air purifier or inhalants.
- Provide inhalant therapy assistance.
- Administer medication as prescribed—school nurse.
- Remove allergens—e.g., hairspray, lotions, perfumes, pine trees, carpet.
- Make field trips non-mandatory and supplement with videos, audios, movies, etc.
- Accommodate medical absence; arrange transportation to home/clinic.
- Provide education to peers/teachers/others (bus drivers, cooks, etc.).

- Provide access to water, gum, etc.
- Provide curriculum considerations (science class, physical education, etc.)
- Provide alternatives if individual misses an excessive amount of school.
- Have peers available to carry materials to and from classes
(e.g., lunch tray, books).
- Provide rest periods.
- Modify field trip experiences.
- Provide indoor space for before and after school.
- Arrange for access to wheelchair for transition purposes.
- Have a locker location that is centralized and free of atmosphere changes.
- Modify attendance policies.

<p>ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER (ADD) ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)</p>
--

<p><i>EXAMPLE: The student does not meet eligibility requirements under IDEA as emotionally disturbed, learning disabled, or other health impaired. The student is diagnosed as having ADD by a doctor, and the disability limits the major life activity of learning.</i></p>
--

Possible Accommodations

- Have student work in a study carrel.
- Adjust student seating.
- Use simple, concise instructions.
- Provide a peer tutor/helper.
- Teach compensatory strategies.
- Administer medication as prescribed—school nurse.

- Monitor stress and fatigue; adjust activities.
- Modify assignments, as necessary.
- Change instructional pace.
- Provide supervision during transitions, disruptions, and field trips.
- Use study guides, organizing tools.
- Modify testing procedures.
- Provide school counseling.
- Initiate frequent parent communication.
- Establish a school/home behavior management program.
- Provide training for staff and parents.
- Have the student use an organizer—train in organizational skills.
- Establish a visual cue between teacher and student.
- Assign chores/duties around room/school.
- Modify environment to avoid distractions.
- Highlight required or important information/directions.
- Place assignments, directions on tape for auditory learner.
- Provide a checklist for student, parents, and/or teacher to record assignments or completed tasks.
- Use a timer to assist student to focus on given task or number of problems in time allotted—*stress* they need to be done correctly.
- Have student restate or write directions/instructions.
- Allow student to respond in variety of different modes (e.g., may place answers for tests on tape instead of paper.)
- Give student opportunity to stand while working.
- Provide additional supervision to and from school.

- Modify student's work area with barriers.
- Inservice other student and staff about ADD/ADHD.
- Supply treats and rewards to promote behavior change.
- Prescribe physical activity, exercise, etc.
- Determine trigger points and prevent action leading to trigger points.

CANCER
<i>EXAMPLE: The student has been diagnosed with cancer. The condition has become substantially limiting to the major life activities of learning and caring for one's self.</i>

Possible Accommodations

- With the school nurse, develop a health and emergency plan.
- Apply universal precautions.
- Adjust attendance policies.
- Limit number of classes taken; accommodate scheduling (breaks, etc.).
- Send teacher/tutor to hospital, as appropriate.
- Take whatever steps are necessary to accommodate student's involvement in extracurricular activities.
- Adjust activity level and expectations in classes based on physical limitations; do not require activities that are too physically taxing.
- Schedule daily monitoring or distribution of medications, as prescribed.
- Have accommodations available for transportation to and from school and extracurricular activities.
- Provide dietary accommodations.
- Shorten day and/or arrange for home tutoring following treatment.
- Provide additional set of texts and assignments to hospital school.

- Tape lessons.
- Modify schedule to include rest breaks.
- Provide counseling; establish peer support group.
- Adapt physical education.
- Provide access as needed to school health services.
- Provide awareness training to staff and other student about cancer.
- Furnish a peer tutor.
- Modify workload.
- Provide a separate bathroom.
- Provide an interactive computer/modem.
- Instigate a free pass system from the classroom.
- Adjust the proficiency requirement.
- Provide individual school counseling.
- If necessary, adjust requirements for graduation.
- Provide teachers with counseling, emphasizing positive attitudes.

CEREBRAL PALSY
<p><i>EXAMPLE: The student has serious difficulties with fine and gross motor skills. A wheelchair is used for mobility. Cognitive skills are very good. The impairment substantially limits the major life activity of walking and caring for one's self.</i></p>

Possible Accommodations

- Initiate a health care plan—school nurse.
- Provide assistive technology devices (computer).
- Arrange for use of ramps and elevators.

- Allow for extra time between classes.
- Assist with carrying books, lunch trays, etc.
- Modify physical education curriculum.
- Provide time for physical therapy.
- Monitor medication administration, as prescribed—school nurse.
- Modify eating utensils.
- Educate peers/staff about cerebral palsy.

EPILEPSY
<p><i>EXAMPLE: The student is on medication for seizure activity but experiences several grand mal seizures each month. The condition substantially limits the major life activity of learning.</i></p>

Possible Accommodations

- Train staff and prepare an emergency plan—school nurse.
- Monitor and/or administer medications—school nurse.
- Change seating.
- Provide rest time and academic considerations following seizure.
- Avoid using chalkboards.
- Provide an alternative recess.
- Provide clean rooms and avoid rooms with carpet.
- Provide education for peers and staff about epilepsy.
- Plan for academic make-up work so individual can catch up with peers.

OBESITY

EXAMPLE: A student has an eating disorder that may require special accommodations. Obesity may be considered a disability under Section 504 where it substantially impairs the major life activity of mobility.

Possible Accommodations

- Provide special seating modifications.
- Make dietary modifications.
- Adjust meal schedule.
- Adapt physical education program.
- Allow extra time to get to classes.
- Educate peers about eating disorders.
- Adapt restrooms.
- Begin a peer support group.
- Allow more passing time.
- Ensure privacy for self-care.
- Provide school counseling.
- Provide for elevator privileges or other accommodations—for example, individuals in wheelchairs or with other disabilities that prevent them from using stairs.
- Arrange classroom furniture to provide room to negotiate and move around classroom seating.
- Arrange for peer counseling/helping to deal with esteem issues; also peer attitudes, teasing, etc.
- Address busing concerns to ensure room on buses for seating.

- Arrange to provide opportunities for the individual to participate in intramural events.
- Provide proper and safe transportation to and from school.
- Make any class location changes that may be needed.
- Promote out-of-school support.
- Adjust attendance policy.

ORTHOPEDICALLY IMPAIRED

<p><i>EXAMPLE: The student has limited mobility and is confined to a wheelchair. The impairment substantially limits the major life activity of walking and caring for one's self.</i></p>
--

Possible Accommodations

- Develop a health care and emergency plan—school nurse.
- Provide an adaptive physical education program.
- If necessary, provide physical therapy at school.
- Check facilities regarding physical accessibility.
- Provide extra time to get to class.
- Supply a set of textbooks for home.
- Provide a copy of class notes from a peer.
- Practice emergency exit from school building.

STUDENT FORMERLY RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

EXAMPLE: The student has exited from a special education program but still needs some academic accommodations to function in a general classroom. The learning disability still substantially limits the major life activity of learning.

Possible Accommodations

- Conduct an evaluation to determine possible Section 504 eligibility.
- Network; plan with all staff.
- Maintain ongoing monitoring of progress; notify staff.
- Establish daily/weekly progress reports.
- Allow for academic accommodations in the general education classroom.
- Provide mentoring services at school.
- Consider Title I services.
- Provide after-school tutoring.
- Provide peer tutoring.
- Adjust homework assignments.
- Have student work toward more independent achievement of assignments within a structured environment (build self-esteem).
- Contact previous special education teachers for suggestions.
- Review files of progress reports and see what plans were successful.

STUDENT WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

EXAMPLE: The student has a special health care problem and requires clean intermittent catheterization twice each day. The impairment substantially limits the major life activity of caring for one's self.

Possible Accommodations

- Develop health care and emergency plan—school nurse.
- Apply universal precautions.
- Provide trained personnel to perform special procedures.
- Provide student with private location and time to perform procedures.
- Involve school nurse, parents, teachers, and staff.
- Allow preferential seating.
- Modify recess/PE/transportation.
- Reevaluate/update periodically.
- If necessary, modify attendance policy.
- Establish health alert—every staff member involved with this student is aware of the health problem and of proper procedures.
- Provide a beeper/paging system for trained personnel.
- Begin a disability awareness program upon parent or student request.
- If necessary, provide school counseling.
- Arrange for trained personnel for school field trips.

TEMPORARILY DISABLED

A temporary impairment does not constitute a disability for purposes of Section 504 unless its severity is such that it results in a substantial limitation of one or more major life activities for an extended period of time. The issue of whether a temporary impairment is substantial enough to be a disability must be resolved on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration both the duration (or expected duration) of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity of the affected individual.

EXAMPLE: A student was in an automobile accident and will be homebound and/or hospitalized for a period of time. The student is considered temporarily disabled and is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking.

Possible Accommodations

- Provide duplicate sets of texts and tape record lessons.
- Schedule periodic home-school meetings.
- Arrange for student to leave class early to get to next class.
- Provide access to elevators.
- Excuse from or adapt physical education program.
- Arrange for a friend to assist student in getting from class to class (support network).
- Provide a cordless telephone/beeper.
- Provide school counseling—trauma from accident.
- Provide physical therapy as necessary.
- Arrange for a tutor.
- Arrange for peer notes.
- Provide help with getting lunch tray.
- Change seating arrangements to accommodate needs.
- Modify assignments depending on disability.
- Modify completion of assignment.

- Allow more time for test completion.
- Allow shortened days; adjust attendance policy.
- Address special accommodations of a wheelchair.
- Inservice staff and class and prepare an emergency care plan.
- Switch classrooms to main floor.
- Test verbally.
- Provide peer assistance for social involvement (keep student informed of social activities).

TOURETTE SYNDROME
<i>EXAMPLE: The student exhibits inappropriate gestures and sounds in the classroom and hallways. The impairment substantially limits the major life activity of learning.</i>

Possible Accommodations

- Educate other student and staff about Tourette Syndrome.
- Pair with a neighboring student to prevent tardiness or absenteeism.
- Provide student with a means of catching up on missed lessons.
- Pair with a fellow student for study.
- Arrange for frequent parental interaction.
- Administer medication, if necessary—school nurse.
- Provide supervision for transition activities.
- Modify assignments.
- Provide alternative workspace.
- Cue student for inappropriate behavior.
- Furnish supervision while student is acting out.

- Inservice teachers about different discipline procedures.

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY
<i>EXAMPLE: The student sustained a brain injury in an automobile accident. Many academic and motor skills have been lost from the injury. The condition substantially limits the major life activity of learning.</i>

Possible Accommodations

- Arrange for a health care and emergency plan.
- Provide extended school year/time.
- Furnish memory/organizational aids.
- Provide alternative testing.
- Initiate tutoring programs.
- Inservice staff and peers about TBI.
- Implement an academic monitoring process.

Appendix F

Web Links

U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/504faq.html>

OCR Reports and Resources

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/publications.html#Section504>

Frequently Asked Questions about Section 504 and the Education of Student with Disabilities: Clarifies the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, in the area of elementary and secondary education.

Understanding the Differences Between IDEA and Section 504

http://www.ldonline.org/ld_indepth/legal_legislative/edlaw504.html

Article at LD Online: "Understanding the Differences Between IDEA and Section 504," *Teaching Exceptional Children* Vol. 34, No. 3, Copyright 2002 by the Council for Exceptional Children. Reprinted with permission.



Acknowledgement:

Guidance was provided by Jim Walsh, and several forms were used from his document *A School District's Guide to Section 504 and ADA*. Website: www.walshanderson.com.

LRP Publications

Section 504 Compliance Advisor (Monthly Newsletter)

<http://www.lrpdartnell.com/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/scstore/p-300065.html?L+scstore+tvpo6553+1089245737>

Each monthly issue of Section 504 Compliance Advisor explains the law's requirements and helps you understand Section 504. You examine real cases and learn how these cases affect your policies and programs. Learn how to handle complaints, from the letter of notification to OCR investigations and resolutions. Plus, you receive detailed tips and guidance on disciplining students under Section 504. And you get advice from your colleagues on how to solve the problems you face today.



LRP Publications

1-800-341-7874



DARTNELL

LRP Publications For Sale

www.lrp.com

72 Quick Tips to Boost Your Special Education IQ
Determining Section 504 Eligibility: A Guide for Successful Staff Training
Differences Between IDEA and Section 504
Discipline and the Section 504 Student: Your Quick-Reference Guide to Best Practices
The Dos and Don'ts of Section 504: Step-by-Step Training to Ensure Compliance
Homebound Services under the IDEA and Section 504: An Overview of Legal Issues
Identify, Locate and Evaluate: Student Find under the IDEA and Section 504
Making Section 504 Eligibility Determinations
Section 504 and Physical Disabilities: Best Practices in Accommodating Students
Section 504 Compliance Advisor (504CA)
Section 504 Compliance: Issues, Analysis & Cases
The Section 504 Guide to a Successful School-Level Program
Section 504, the ADA and the Schools - 2nd Edition
Section 504 Retaliation Claims: A Legal Overview
The Section 504 Trainer's Manual
Section 504 Individual Accommodation Plan Writer Software 2.0
Section 504 Individual Accommodation Plan Writer Software 2.0 & Section 504, the ADA and the Schools—Second Edition Combo
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973: An Overview - Tape Two
Special Education Law Training Series - Ten Video Set
Staff Training Tips: Focusing on Section 504
Student Discipline and Section 504 Compliance: Striking the Balance
The Top Section 504 Errors: Expert Guidance to Avoid 25 Common Compliance Mistakes
What Do I Do When...The Answer Book on Placement under the IDEA and Section 504
What Do I Do When...The Answer Book on Section 504
Who's Eligible for Section 504? A Quick-Reference Guide for Proper Placement