Updates on Section 504: Leveling the Playing Field for Students with Disabilities

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Today's Agenda

- Background
- Eligibility under IDEA and 504
- Impact of ADAAA
- Key obligations of school districts
- Emerging Issues

(Education for All Handicapped Children Act	Americans	Americans with Disabilities Act
	(now the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or IDEA)	with Disabilities Act (ADA)	Amendments Act (ADAAA) (effective January 1, 2009)
1973 0 19	75	0 1990	2008

Public Law 93-112 The Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Civil rights legislation designed to ensure nondiscrimination on the grounds of disabling conditions ...served as basis for Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, amended in 2008

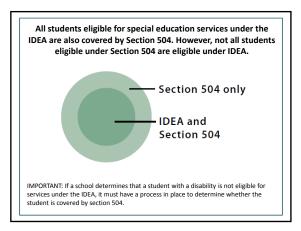
"No otherwise qualified handicapped individual...shall, solely by reason of handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Eligibility under IDEA

- Has a disability that meets one of several enumerated definitions—very specific
- By reason thereof requires special education and related services
- If student does not need special education, he or she is not eligible

Eligibility under Section 504

- Has a mental or physical impairment
 - Which substantially limits a major life activity
 - Has a record of such impairment, or
 - Is regarded by others as having an impairment
- Needs regular **or** special education and related aids and services
- Therefore, needed accommodations to regular education program are sufficient



ADA Amendments Act Implications

- Applies to Section 504 (conforming amendment)
- The definition of disability should be interpreted **broadly**
- Adds several examples to list of "major life activities" such as walking, reading, bending and communicating (non-exhaustive)

ADA Amendments Act Implications

- Other than ordinary eye glasses or contact lenses, "mitigating measures" will not be considered when determining whether a person has a disability
- Measurement for impairments that are episodic or in remission must be considered at the time they are active.

OCR FAQ on the ADAAA



Protecting Students With Disabilities Frequently Asked Questions About Section 504 and the Education of Children with Disabilities

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

OCR FAQ on the ADAAA

- Examples of mitigating measures can include such things as medication, medical supplies, assistive technology, and "learned behavioral or adaptive neurological adaptations"
- Eligibility based on temporary impairments are to be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the expected duration of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity

OCR Dear Colleague Letter on 504 & ADAAA (January 2012)



"Through our civil rights enforcement activities, and in responding to requests for technical assistance, OCR has learned that additional guidance on the requirements of the ADA and Section 504 in the elementary and secondary school context would be helpful, especially in light of changes to the law made by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Amendments Act)"

http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201109.pdf

LEA Obligations under 504

Districts must:

- "undertake to identify and locate all unserved" students with disabilities, (child find).
- conduct timely evaluation
- · determine eligibility via team
- student's needs and the services to be provided must be specifically identified, in writing, but there is no requirement for an IEP

LEA Obligations under 504

- Determination that a student is no longer eligible for Section 504 services is a significant change in placement and requires re-evaluation
- Districts must have procedures for due process (hearing)
- Formal complaints are filed w/ Office for Civil Rights
- Independent evaluation at school expense (IEE)?

Discipline

- Prevention
- Intervention (BIP)
- Long term suspensions (or pattern of...)
- Manifestation determination

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LEA Obligations under 504

Nonacademic and extracurricular activities

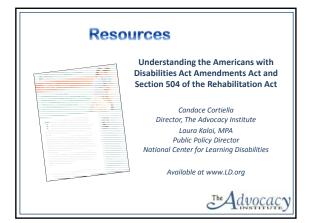
School districts must provide nonacademic and extracurricular activities so as to afford students with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate with students who do not have disabilities to the maximum extent appropriate ...

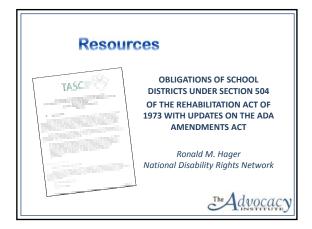
Such activities may include "counseling services, physical recreational athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs sponsored by the recipients, referrals to agencies which provide assistance to handicapped persons, and employment of students.

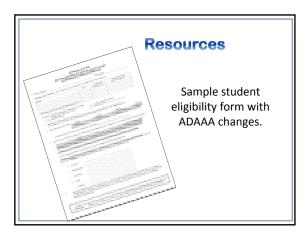


Emerging Issues

- Perry Zirkel reasons that not all eligible students need a plan.
- Denial of consent or revocation of consent for services under the IDEA
 - Letter to McKethan (OCR, 1996)







Resources

Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) http://ocrdata.ed.gov/

Data from approximately 7,000 school districts, includes both school-level and district-level data.

Disaggregated data for disability (Individuals with Disabilities
Education Act (IDEA)and Section 504 only.)

WORKING COPYING SECTION 504/ADA STUDENT ELIGIBILITY FORM*

(SHADED AREAS DENOTE CHANGES DUE TO ADAA 1/1/09)

Chi	ld's Name	e:			Birthda	te:	
Elig	ibility Team	Members: Fill in	names and check area	s of knowledge	e for each team memb	pers:	
Names:			child	meaning of evaluation data	accommodatio placement optio	-	
Not	e: Make sure	there is at least one of	check in each column				
So	aptit	uation information tude and/or achiev ptive behavior	(check each one used ement tests): 	teacher recommenda others(specify):		
1.	Specify the (as recogni	mental or physica ized in <i>DSM-IV</i> or o	I <i>impairment</i> other respected source	if not exclude	d under 504/ADA, e.g.	, illegal drug use)	
2.	Check the	major life activity:	seeing reading bowel functions	thi	aring nking adder functions	walking concentrating digestive functions	learning sleeping eating
	or spec	cify alternative of e	quivalent scope and im	nportance:			
3.	Place an "X' on the following scale to indicate the specific degree that the impairment (in #1) limits the major life activity (in #2)						ctivity (in #2):
	eyeglass	ses or contact lense	es); hearing aids and c	ochlear implan	its; mobility devices, p	cation; low-vision devices rosthetics, assistive techi ations or auxiliary aids/se	nology;
	 Similarly 	, for impairments th	nat are episodic or in re	emission, make	e the determination for	the time they are active.	
	Use the	average student in	the general (i.e., natio	nal) populatior	as the frame of refere	ence.	
			of broad coverage (i.e. specific information e			um extent that they permerating:	it). Thus, for
	5	Extremely					
	4	Substantially					
	3	Moderately				<u> </u>	
	2	Mildly					
	1	Negligibly					
4.	If the to	eam's determinatio	on for #3 was less than eam's determination w	"4," provide no as a "4" or, abo	otice to the parents of ove, the team should o	their procedural rights, in letermine and list on the	cluding an 504/ADA Plan

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the specific accommodations that are necessary for the child to have an opportunity commensurate with nondisabled

students (of the same age).