

504 plans versus Individualized Education Programs (IEP)

	504 Plan	IEP
What is it	Provides accommodations within regulation education; adaptations to the learning environment to enable the student to learn alongside their peers including for physical accommodations. Generally, this plan is reviewed yearly.	Provides individualized special education and related services. The plan is reviewed yearly with a reevaluation occurring every 3 years.
What law applies	Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973	The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
Eligibility	1. A child has any disability 2. The disability must interfere with the child's ability to learn in a general education classroom or limit a major life activity A disability must substantially limit one or more basic life activities – this can include learning, reading, communicating, and thinking. It is a broader definition than IEP	 A child must meet the requirements for one of the 13 disabilities listed in IDEA The disability must affect the child's educational performance and/or ability to learn and benefit from the general education curriculum The child must need specialized instruction to make progress in school
Age limits	None	IEPs are offered through 12 th grade or until age 21 if the student is enrolled in a certificate program
Who creates it	Rules are less specific about who is on the team (compared to IEP teams). Created by a team of people familiar with the child who understand the evaluation data and special services options. Could include parent/ caregiver, general and special education teachers, and principal.	Strict legal requirements about who must be included on the IEP team – these include: parent / caregiver, at least one of the child's general education and special education teachers, school psychologist or other specialist who can interpret evaluation results, a district representative with authority over special education services. In some situations, a nurse.

What is in it	There is no standard 504 plan, in fact a 504 does not have to be a formalized written document. Generally includes: The specific accommodations, supports, or services for the child Lists who will provide the services Names who is responsible for ensuring the plan is implemented	 Some of the most important things include: What the child's classification is Present levels of academic and function performance Annual education goals and how they will be tracked Services the child will get and the timing of services (e.g., OT, SPL, counseling – how often a month or week) Any accommodations or modifications How the child will participate in standardized testing What their level of service is (given a letter; tells how much they participate in general education services or whether they are served in a separate school) If they receive ESY or 12-month programing
Discipline students	A Manifestation Determination meeting must be held to determine if the offense is a manifestation of the child's disability by the 10 th day of suspension. May require a reevaluation	A Manifestation Determination meeting must be held to determine if the offense is a manifestation of the child's disability by the 10 th day of suspension. Services are required to be administered during long-term suspensions.
Resolving Disputes	Several options: Mediation Alternative dispute resolution Impartial hearing Complaint to the Office for Civil Rights Lawsuit	Several options (usually in this order): Mediation Due process complaint Resolution sessions Civil lawsuit State complaint Lawsuit

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