

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973



Handbook

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Introduction and Definitions

This handbook describes the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as it applies to a public school district's duty to provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to students with disabilities. This handbook is designed to assist parents and educators to understand what Section 504 is, what it requires in terms of FAPE, and how it should be implemented.

What is Section 504?

Section 504 is a federal civil rights law that is designed to eliminate disability discrimination in programs and activities that receive federal funds. Since all public school districts receive federal funds, all public school districts must comply with Section 504. Under Section 504, denying a disabled student a free appropriate public education constitutes disability discrimination.

Who is a Disabled Student Under Section 504?

A school-aged student is a disabled student under Section 504 if the student:

- **Has a physical or mental impairment**

Physical or mental impairment means any physiological or psychological disorder or condition. The definition of physical or mental impairment under Section 504 is broad, includes students with life threatening health conditions (conditions that will put a student in danger of death during the school day if a medication or treatment order and a nursing plan are not in place), and is not limited to any specific diseases or categories of medical conditions.

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. A physical or mental impairment may be 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 list of specific diseases and conditions that may constitute a physical or mental impairment is not exhaustive because of the difficulty of ensuring the comprehensiveness of such a list.

- **That substantially limits**

There is no single formula or scale that measures substantial limitation. A physical or mental impairment substantially limits a major life activity for a student if the impairment *substantially* limits the student's ability to perform a major life activity as compared to the student's non-disabled age/grade peers. An impairment need not prevent, or significantly or severely restrict, a student in performing a major life activity to be considered substantially limiting.

As a general rule, a student with a physical or mental impairment who is able to participate in and benefit from a district's education program (e.g., attend school, achieve passing grades, advance from grade to grade, and meet age/grade appropriate standards of personal independence and social responsibility) without the provision of special education or related aids or services, is not a disabled student under Section 504.

- **One or more major life activities**

Major life activities include functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working. Major life activities also include other general activities such as eating, sleeping, standing, lifting, bending, reading, concentrating, thinking, and communicating. In addition, major life activities include major bodily functions such as the functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions. The above list of major life activities is not exhaustive; a major life activity or function not specifically listed above may be a major life activity. For example, the ability to meet the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected of one's age and cultural group is a major life activity for a school-aged student. In addition, the ability to participate in and benefit from school is a major life activity for a school-aged student.

The meaning of “disabled student” under Section 504 was substantially broadened by the Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act of 2008, which became effective on January 1, 2009. Congress amended the ADA in 2008 in the following specific ways to create “clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards” to broaden who qualifies as a “disabled person” under Section 504 and the ADA. Here is what the changes mean for schools:

1. **Interpret the term “physical or mental impairment” broadly:** The term “physical or mental impairment” is not limited to any specific diseases or categories of medical conditions;
2. **Interpret the term “substantially limits” broadly:** An impairment need not prevent or significantly or severely restrict a student in performing a major life activity to be considered “substantially limiting.” Compare a student to his or her non-disabled age/grade peers to determine whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity for the student;
3. **Interpret the term “major life activities” broadly:** Just about any activity that is of importance to a school-aged student’s daily life now qualifies as a “major life activity” under Section 504 and an impairment that substantially limits one major life activity need not limit other major life activities in order to be considered a disability under Section 504 or the ADA;
4. **Disregard mitigating measures used by a student:** Mitigating measures used by a disabled student to manage his or her impairment or lessen the impact of his or her impairment (e.g. medication, medical devices, related aids and services, etc.) should be disregarded when determining whether a student’s impairment constitutes a disability under Section 504 or the ADA;
5. **Consider whether a temporary impairment is a disability:** A temporary impairment (with an actual or expected duration of six months or less) is a disability under Section 504 and the ADA if it is severe enough that it substantially limits a major life activity for a student. The duration (or expected duration) of the impairment and the extent to which it actually limits a major life activity for a student should be the key considerations; and
6. **Consider whether an impairment that is episodic or in remission is a disability:** An impairment that is episodic or in remission (e.g. epilepsy, cancer, bipolar disorder, etc.) is a disability under Section 504 and the ADA if it substantially limits a major life activity for a student when active.

What is a Free Appropriate Public Education Under Section 504?

A free appropriate public education is an education that is designed to meet a disabled student's individual educational needs and is based upon procedures that satisfy Section 504's identification, evaluation, placement, and due process requirements. An appropriate education can consist of education in regular classes, education in regular classes with related aids or services, special education, or a combination of such services. The definition of related aids and services under Section 504 is broad and includes any service that a student needs to participate in and benefit from a district's education program. Related aids and services include but are not limited to the following: school health services; counseling; environmental, instructional, and behavioral accommodations; and transportation.

What Does "Appropriate" Mean?

"Appropriate" means designed to meet the individual educational needs of a disabled student as adequately as the needs of non-disabled students are met. It does not mean that a district must maximize a disabled student's potential or provide "the best" education program that it can design for a disabled student. It means that a district must provide sufficient individualized services to enable a disabled student to receive educational benefit (i.e., not maximum benefit, not minimal benefit, some benefit).

Who Can Refer a Student for a Section 504 Evaluation?

Any person can refer a student for evaluation under Section 504. Parents, guardians, and school staff should refer a student for evaluation if they know or suspect that, due to a physical or mental impairment, a student needs special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from a district's education program.

What Should a District Do When it Receives a Section 504 Referral?

After receiving a Section 504 referral, a district should decide whether to evaluate the student and must notify the student's parent or guardian of its decision. As a general rule, a district should evaluate a referred student if the district knows or suspects that the student, because of a disability, is not attending school, achieving passing grades, advancing from grade to grade, meeting age/grade appropriate standards of personal independence or social responsibility, or otherwise needs special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.

What is an Evaluation Under Section 504?

Evaluations under Section 504 are individually designed. A Section 504 evaluation may be broad (including aptitude and achievement data, medical and psychological data, social and cultural information, and more) or narrow (medical data). A Section 504 evaluation may be conducted by a district or conducted by an outside agency and reviewed by a district. It is the responsibility of a district to determine the scope of each student's Section 504 evaluation. As a general rule, the scope of a student's Section 504 evaluation should be broad enough to enable the district to determine whether a student is disabled under Section 504 and, if so, what educational and related aids and services the student needs to receive a FAPE.

What Placement Procedures Does Section 504 Require?

Placement under Section 504 means services - the educational and related aids and services that a student needs to receive FAPE. Placement decisions under Section 504 must be documented, based upon a student's evaluated needs, and made by persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the student's evaluation data, and placement options. In addition, placement decisions must ensure that disabled students are educated in the least restrictive appropriate placement.

What Due Process Rights Do Parents and Guardians Have Under Section 504?

Section 504 gives parents and guardians the right to challenge district decisions regarding the identification, evaluation and educational placement of their child. Under Section 504, a district must notify a student's parent or guardian before it takes any action regarding the identification, evaluation, or placement of their child and provide the parent or guardian an opportunity to challenge the action if they disagree. "Any action" includes a decision not to evaluate a student and denial of placement. The minimum necessary due process rights include: prior notice of any action; a right to inspect records; an impartial hearing with a right to representation by counsel; and a review procedure.

Must Parents or Guardians Consent Prior to Initial Evaluations and Initial Placements Under Section 504?

Yes. Under Section 504, a district must obtain parent or guardian consent in two circumstances: before a child's initial evaluation (the first time a child is evaluated by any district) and before a child's initial placement (the first time a child is placed on a Section 504 Plan in any district). If a parent or guardian refuses consent to either initial evaluation or initial placement, a district may, but is not required to, initiate a Section 504 due process hearing to override the refusal to consent. A district must notify a parent or guardian, but need not obtain consent, before it reevaluates or significantly changes a student's placement.

What is a Section 504 Plan?

A Section 504 plan is a written plan that describes the educational and related aids and services that a district determines a student needs to receive a FAPE. The content of a Section 504 Plan is fluid and may change within a school year or between school years as a student's needs and services change.

For a student whose only disability is a life threatening health condition, an individual health plan or an emergency or nursing care plan may serve as the student's Section 504 plan. The process that a district follows to develop an individual health plan or an emergency or nursing care plan to meet the needs of a disabled student must be based on evaluation and placement procedures that satisfy the requirements of Section 504, and must provide procedural due process to the student's parent or guardian.

What Is a Section 504 Team?

A Section 504 team makes decisions regarding the evaluation and placement of students under Section 504. For example, a Section 504 team determines the scope of Section 504 evaluations, decides which students are disabled under Section 504, develops Section 504 Plans, and makes "manifestation determinations" for purposes of disciplinary exclusion from school. A district may have a district-level Section 504 team that makes district-level Section 504 decisions, building-level Section 504 teams that make building-level Section 504 decisions or a combination of both district-level and building-level Section 504 teams.

Who Should Be on a Section 504 Team?

The membership of a Section 504 team will vary depending upon the needs of each student. For example, a nurse may be on the Section 504 team of a student with a life threatening health condition, and a psychologist may be on the Section 504 team of a student with a behavioral disorder. The composition of a Section 504 team is fluid and may change within a school year or between school years as a student's needs and services change. A Section 504 team must consist of at least two people and must include persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the student's current evaluation data, and placement options.

How is Section 504 Enforced?

The U.S. Department of Education enforces Section 504 through the Office for Civil Rights (OCR). OCR investigates individual complaints of disability discrimination, including complaints that a district is denying a disabled student FAPE. OCR also provides training and technical assistance to state education agencies, educational service districts, schools districts, and parents. OCR's focus is on the process a district follows to identify, evaluate, and provide an educational placement to a disabled student, and to provide procedural due process to the student's parent or guardian. Except in extraordinary circumstances, OCR will not review the result of individual placement and other educational decisions, as long as a district complies with Section 504's procedural requirements regarding identification, evaluation, placement, and due process. The proper forum for pure educational disputes, in which a district has followed the correct process to make an educational decision but the parents or guardian disagree with the result of the decision, is a Section 504 due process hearing.

Who Conducts a Section 504 Due Process Hearing?

A district should select a hearing officer who is impartial (e.g., has no professional or personal interest that would bias his or her judgment of the case) and has some training in Section 504 and how it applies to FAPE.

The Bottom Line

Once a district has determined that a student is disabled under Section 504, the district must provide whatever services it decides the student needs to participate in and benefit from the district's education program. As a general rule, a district is under no obligation to provide a service that a student's parent or guardian or doctor requests unless, in the district's determination, the student needs the service.

School District Obligations

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a civil rights statute which provides that: "No otherwise qualified individual with disabilities in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of his/her disability, 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 or activity conducted by any executive agency or by the United States Postal Service." 29 U.S.C. 794

Educational Setting

Districts must educate students with disabilities with nondisabled students to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the students with disabilities. In order to remove a student from the regular educational environment, the district must demonstrate that educating the student in the regular environment with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. 34 CAR 104.34

Free Appropriate Education

Districts must provide a free appropriate education (regular or special education and related aids and services) to Section 504 disabled school-age children who reside within the district. Instruction must be individually designed to meet the needs of these students as adequately as the needs of nondisabled students are met.

Note: The Section 504 standard of what is appropriate differs from the IDEA "appropriate" standard which requires the district to design a program reasonably calculated to confer educational benefit. Section 504 requires that persons with disabilities be provided aids, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided nondisabled persons.

Section 504 does not require school districts to develop an individual educational plan (IEP). However, the district should document what evaluations were performed and/or decisions were made regarding each student considered under Section 504.

The quality of educational services provided to students with disabilities must be equivalent to the services provided to nondisabled students. Teachers must be trained in the instruction of persons with the disability in question and appropriate materials and equipment must be available. 34 CFR 104, Appendix A 104.33(b)

Note: A child does not have to need special education in order to be qualified under Section 504.34 CFR 104.33 (a)(b)

Transportation

If the district places a student in a program not operated by the district, the district must assure that adequate transportation to and from the program is provided at no greater cost than the parent would have paid to transport the child to the district-operated program. 34 CFR 104.33(c)(2)

If a district provides transportation to all its students within a certain geographic area, the district may not discriminate in its provision of transportation to students with disabilities. 34 CFR 104.4B(1)(in)

If a district proposes to terminate a qualified student's bus transportation for inappropriate bus behavior, the district must first determine the relationship between the student's behavior and his/her disabling condition and provide the parent with notice of his/her rights. If the behavior is related to the disabling condition, the district may not terminate services, but must provide an alternative mode of transportation.

Note: The length of the bus ride for students with disabilities should not be longer than that of nondisabled students.

Evaluations

If a student with a disability needs or is believed to need special education or related services, the district must evaluate the student prior to initial placement in a "regular or special education program and any subsequent significant change in placement." 34 CFR 104.35(a). A full evaluation is not required when neither the district nor the parent believes that the child with a disability is in need of special education or related services. However, the district should have relevant and current medical information in order to make needed adjustments or modifications for the student.

The district must establish policies and procedures for evaluation and placement which assure that tests and other evaluation materials:

1. have been validated and are administered by trained personnel;
2. are tailored to assess educational need and are not based solely on IQ scores; and
3. reflect aptitude or achievement or whatever else the tests propose to measure and do not reflect the student's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills (unless the test is designed to measure these particular deficits). 34 CFR 104.35(b)

Note: There is no right to an independent evaluation under Section 504.

Placement Procedures

In interpreting evaluation data and making placement decisions, the district must: draw upon information from a variety of sources;

1. ensure that all information is documented and considered;
2. ensure that the placement decision is made by a group of persons including those who are knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and placement options; and
3. ensure that the student is educated with his/her disabled peers to the extent appropriate, and
4. that any facilities identifiable as being for persons with disabilities are comparable to facilities, services, and activities provided other students. 34 CFR 104.35 (c)

Re-evaluations

Section 504 requires "periodic" re-evaluations. There is no specified time frame. However, school districts will be in compliance if they re-evaluate the student every three years. Additionally, Section 504 requires a re-evaluation before any significant change in placement. 34 CFR 104.35(d)

Examples of significant changes in placement which require re-evaluation include:

- expulsion
- serial suspensions which exceed ten days in a school year
- individual suspensions which exceed ten calendar days
- transfer of a student to home instruction
- graduation from high school
- significant change in the delivery of education (e.g., moving the student from regular education to the resource room)

Note: A re-evaluation consistent with the IDEA is one means of meeting this requirement.

Nonacademic Services

Districts must provide equal opportunity in areas such as counseling, physical recreational athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs, referrals to other agencies,

and employment. 34 CFR 104.37

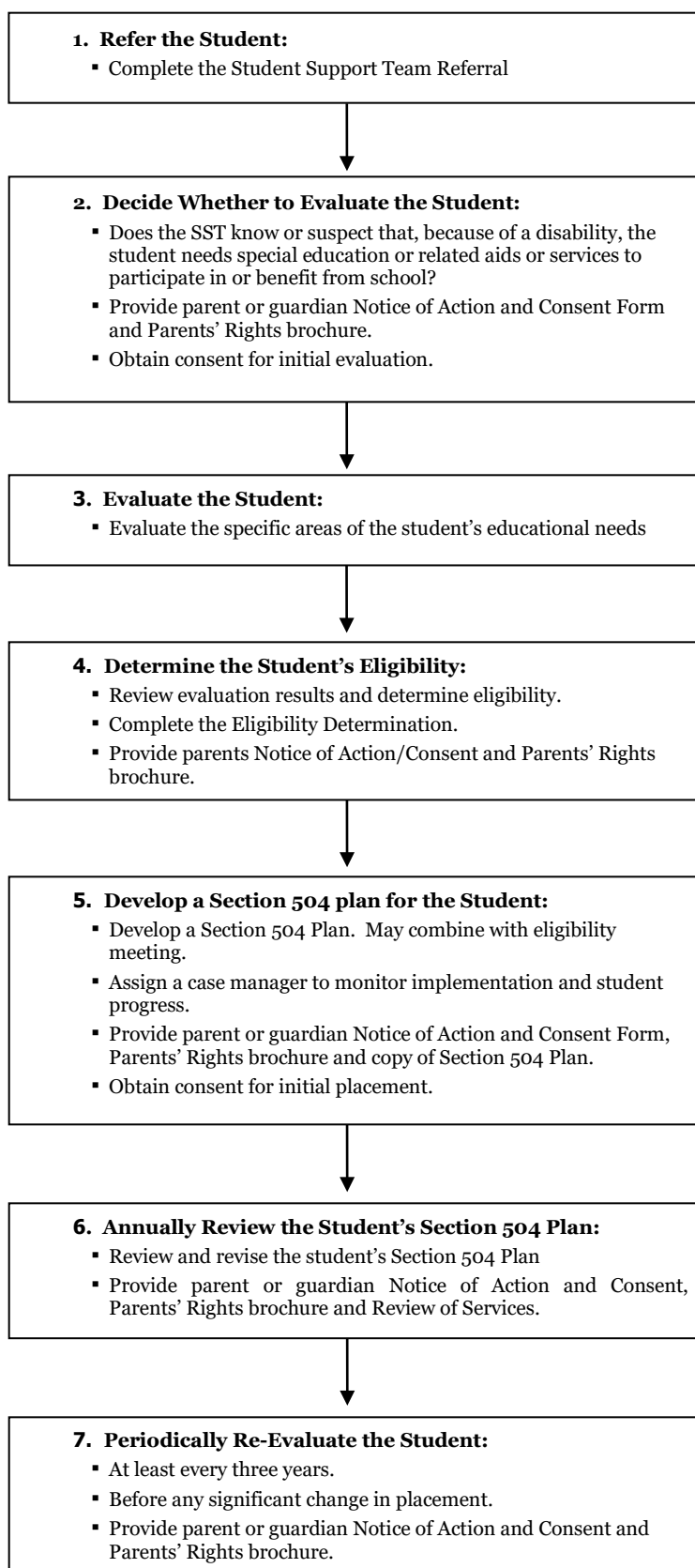
1. Counseling: Districts may not counsel students with disabling conditions toward more restrictive career objectives. 34 CFR 104.37(b)
2. Physical education and athletics: A district must provide equal opportunity for students with disabilities to participate. A district may offer these activities separately for students with disabilities only if necessary. The district may not deny a student with a disability the opportunity to compete in activities which are not separate. 34 CFR 104.37(c)

FAPE under IDEA and Section 504 – A Comparison

Component	IDEA	Section 504
What Is It?	A federal funding law and regulation.	A federal civil rights law and regulation.
What Is It's Purpose	To provide federal funds to state education agencies and districts to educate disabled students.	To eliminate disability discrimination in all programs and activities that receive federal funds.
Who Is A "Disabled Student"?	Both regulations provide protections to "disabled students" but each regulation defines "disabled student" differently. Section 504 defines "disabled student" more broadly than does IDEA.	
	Defines disabled student as a child aged 3-21 who has one or more of 14 specific disabilities (i.e., autism, deaf-blindness, developmental delay, deafness, emotional behavioral disability, hearing impairment, mental retardation, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, and visual impairment, including blindness) and, due to disability, needs special education.	Defines disabled student as a school-aged child who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The terms "physical or mental impairment," "substantially limits," and "major life activities" are to be interpreted broadly.
What Is A "Free Appropriate Public Education " (FAPE)?	Defines disabled student as a school-aged child who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The terms "physical or mental impairment," "substantially limits," and "major life activities" are to be interpreted broadly.	
	Defines FAPE as special education and related services. Students can receive related services under IDEA only if they need related services to benefit from special education.	Defines FAPE as regular or special education and related aids and services that are designed to meet a student's individual educational needs and are based upon procedures that satisfy required evaluation, placement, and due process procedures. Students can receive related aids and services under Section 504 even if they are not provided any special education
What Does "Appropriate" Mean?	Both regulations interpret "appropriate" to mean designed to meet the individual educational needs of a disabled student. An appropriate education provides a disabled student sufficient individualized services to enable the student to receive educational benefit (i.e., not maximum benefit, not minimal benefit, some benefit).	
How Is FAPE Delivered?	Both regulations require that FAPE be delivered through an individualized education program. Section 504 defines individual education program with less specificity than does IDEA.	
	Requires a written individual education program (IEP) with specific content developed by specific participants at an IEP meeting.	Requires a documented placement decision, commonly called a Section 504 Plan, developed by a group of persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the student's evaluation data, and placement options.
Who Can Refer A Student For Evaluation?	Both regulations contain a child find component, and allow any person (e.g., parents, guardians, school staff, etc.) to refer a student for evaluation.	
What Should A District Do With A Referral?	Both regulations require a district to decide whether to evaluate a referred student and to notify a student's parent or guardian of its decision. As a general rule, under both regulations, a district should evaluate a referred student if it knows or suspects that the student, because of disability, needs special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.	

What Evaluation Procedures Are Required?	Both regulations require that tests and other evaluation materials: a. be validated for the specific purpose for which they are used; b. be administered by trained personnel in conformance with the instructions provided by their producer; c. include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need; and d. be selected and administered to assure that the test results accurately reflect whatever factors the tests purport to measure.	
	Requires that re-evaluations be conducted at least every 3 years. Provides for independent educational evaluations at district expense if a parent or guardian disagrees with a district's evaluation and either the district or a hearing officer agrees.	Requires periodic re-evaluations. The IDEA schedule satisfies Section 504. Does not provide for independent educational evaluations at district expense. However, a district must carefully consider any such evaluations presented.
What Placement Procedures Are Required?	Both regulations require that, when interpreting evaluation data and making a placement decision, a district must: a. draw upon information from a variety of sources; b. assure that all information is documented and considered; c. ensure that the eligibility decision is made by a group of persons including those who are knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data and placement option; and ensure that the student is educated with his/her non-disabled peers to the maximum extent appropriate (i.e. in the least restrictive appropriate environment).	
	Requires an IEP meeting before any change in placement.	Requires a re-evaluation before any "significant change in placement."
Is Parent Or Guardian Consent Ever Required?	Both regulations require a parent or guardian to consent prior to a student's <u>initial</u> evaluation and <u>initial</u> placement. IDEA alone requires consent prior to re-evaluations. Under IDEA parents can revoke consent for placement at anytime.	
What Due Process Rights Do Parents And Guardians Have?	Both regulations require a district to notify a student's parent or guardian before the district takes any action regarding the identification, evaluation or placement of their child. IDEA procedures satisfy Section 504. "Any action" includes a decision not to evaluate a student and denial of placement.	
	Requires written prior notice and specific content to be included in the notice.	Allows oral prior notice, but a district is wise to provide notice in writing.
What Kind Of Grievance Procedure Is Required?	Requires each state education agency (OSPI) to have a special education grievance procedure, commonly called a citizen complaint procedure.	Requires each district to have an internal Section 504 grievance procedure for parents and guardians, students, and employees.
What Kind Of Hearing Procedure Is Required?	Both regulations require a district to provide an impartial due process hearing procedure for parents or guardians who disagree with the identification, evaluation, or placement of their child.	
Who Conducts A Due Process Hearing?	Requires each state education agency (OSPI) to conduct such hearings through a state office of hearings.	Allows either state education agencies or districts to conduct such hearings (in WA, districts conduct such hearings).
How Is It Enforced?	Enforced by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP). Each state education agency (OSPI) monitors compliance through complaint investigations and compliance reviews. OSEP monitors compliance through compliance reviews.	Enforced by the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR). OCR monitors compliance through complaint investigations and compliance reviews. The state education agency (OSPI) has FAPE oversight responsibilities. OSPI's FAPE oversight responsibilities require it to take action to correct a situation where it has caused a district to violate Section 504 (for example, through a State policy), and where it has knowledge of repeated, class (not individual) violations of Section 504 by a district.

Section 504 Process Flow Chart



Section 504 Step By Step Outline

In order for the Everett Public Schools to comply with the regulations implementing the federal law, we must document that we followed the required process. This page provides an outline of the steps followed from initial identification of a student to the completed written plan. The following section goes into more depth explaining the required steps.

1. A **concern** is raised about a student (Referral and Recommendation).
2. The student is **referred** to the building team/Student Support Team (SST).
3. The SST decides whether to **evaluate** the student under Section 504.
4. If the SST determines that **evaluation is not appropriate**, a Notice of Action and Consent Form and Parents' Rights brochure is sent to the parent/guardian.
5. If the SST determines that **evaluation is appropriate**, a Notice of Action and Consent Form and Parents' Rights brochure is sent to the parent/guardian.
6. If parent **consents** to the **evaluation**, the SST writes an **accommodation plan** and sends to parent/guardian along with Notice of Action and Consent and Parents' Rights brochure.
7. If parent **consents** to the **initial placement, accommodation plan** is implemented.
8. The Building Coordinator is responsible for **distributing** a copy of the **accommodation plan** to the student's teachers and appropriate school staff as well as the District Section 504 Coordinator.
9. **ESchool** is flagged indicating student is on a 504 plan.
10. Teacher(s) and staff **implement** the **accommodations** identified in the accommodation plan.
11. **Review** the plan at least annually.
12. **Terminate** the accommodation plan only when the SST determines that the student no longer qualifies, either by lack of disability or lack of substantial limitation on a major life activity. Provide notice of the change of placement to the parent/guardian. Remove ESchool flag.
13. When the student changes schools, the Building Coordinator sends the student's 504 Accommodation Plan **file to the new school**. If the student is moving out of District, keep the originals and send copies, similar to the practice of sending student cum files.
14. When a student is moving out of District, the Building Coordinator will keep the originals and send copies, similar to the practice of sending student cum files and completes Transfer Out-of-District Form.

Section 504 Process

1. **Refer Student to the Student Support Team (SST)**

Any person (e.g. a parent, guardian, school staff, or persons outside the school) can refer a student for evaluation under Section 504. A concerned person should refer a student for evaluation if the person knows or suspects that, due to a physical or mental impairment, the student needs special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from the district's education program. Referral can be made via the Building Team (Student Support Team) Referral and Recommendation.

2. **Decide Whether to Evaluate the Student under Section 504**

The BT/SST reviews the referral, the student's file, and consults with teachers, parent/ guardian, the student (if appropriate), and others who have relevant information. The BT/SST decides whether to evaluate the student under Section 504.

If the BT/SST knows or suspects that the student is eligible as a disabled student under the IDEA, is an English language learner, or has other needs, the BT/SST refers the student for evaluation under those processes.

If the BT/SST knows or suspects that the student is eligible as a disabled student under Section 504, the BT/SST provides the parent/guardian a Notice of Action and Consent Form 504B and Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C) and refers the student for evaluation. The parent or guardian must provide consent prior to an initial evaluation.

If the referral information indicates that the student is not eligible as a disabled student under Section 504, the BT/SST provides the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent Form 504A and Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C).

3. **Evaluate the Student under Section 504**

After the parent/guardian has been notified of the decision to evaluate (and has consented if the evaluation is an initial evaluation), qualified persons evaluate the specific areas of the student's educational needs. The parent/guardian may also choose to have the student independently evaluated, at their own expense.

4. **Determine the Student's Eligibility under Section 504**

After the student has been evaluated, the student's Section 504 Team reviews the evaluation data and decides if the student is eligible as a disabled student under Section 504. At that time, the Section 504 Team fills out the Eligibility Determination. The Section 504 Team must include persons knowledgeable about the student, the student's evaluation data, and placement options. In making its eligibility decision, the Section 504 Team must consider information from a variety of sources, including any relevant information submitted by the parent/guardian. The student is eligible as a disabled student under Section 504 if the student has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity.

If the Section 504 Team determines that the student is eligible as a disabled student under Section 504, the Section 504 Team gives the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent (Form 504B) and the Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C) and the Team meets to develop a Section 504 Accommodation Plan (Form 504E) for the student.

If the Section 504 Team determines that the student is not eligible as a disabled student under Section 504, the Section 504 Team gives the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent (Form 504B) and the Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C).

5. Develop a Section 504 Plan for the Student

After a student is determined eligible under Section 504, the student's Section 504 Team meets to develop a Section 504 Accommodation Plan (Form 504E) for the student. The Section 504 Accommodation Plan can be developed at the same time that eligibility is established. The Section 504 Accommodation Plan describes what educational or related aids or services the student needs to receive a free appropriate public education. The Section 504 Team provides the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent (Form 504A) and the Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C) and a copy of the student's Section 504 Accommodation Plan (Form 504E). The parent/guardian must provide consent prior to an initial placement.

ESchool is flagged indicating the student is on a 504 accommodation plan.

6. Annually Review the Student's Section 504 Accommodation Plan

A student's Section 504 Team meets annually to review the student's Section 504 Accommodation Plan to ensure that it is meeting the student's needs and completes the Review of Services Form 504F. If the Section 504 Team decides that the student's Section 504 Accommodation Plan needs to be revised, the Section 504 Team provides the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent (Form 504B) and the Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C), the Review of Services Form 504F and a copy of the student's revised Section 504 Accommodation Plan (Form 504E).

7. Periodically Re-evaluate the Student

A student's Section 504 Team periodically re-evaluates the student to determine continued eligibility and if the student's educational needs have changed. Before a re-evaluation, the Section 504 Team provides the parent/guardian the Notice of Action and Consent (Form 504B) and the Parents' Rights brochure (Form 504C). Re-evaluations must occur at least every three years and before any significant change in a student's placement. Significant changes in placement include initiating or discontinuing a service, significantly increasing or decreasing the amount of a service, and certain disciplinary removals from school (e.g. long-term suspensions and expulsions).

Section 504 FAQs

What is “discrimination” under Section 504?

Discrimination occurs when a district, **based on disability**:

- denies a disabled student the opportunity to participate in or benefit from an aid, benefit, or service which is afforded to non-disabled students (e.g., denies credit to a student whose absenteeism is related to his disability, expels a student for behavior related to his disability, fails to dispense medication, or provide an individual health plan or nursing care plan to a disabled student who cannot attend school without such services);
- fails to afford a disabled student an opportunity to participate in or benefit from an aid, benefit, or service that is equal to that afforded to non-disabled students (e.g., conditions a disabled student’s participation in a field trip on the student’s parent or guardian attending the trip, refuses to allow an otherwise qualified disabled student to try out for an interscholastic athletic team);
- fails to provide aids, benefits, or services to a disabled student that are as effective as those provided to non-disabled students (e.g., fails to provide a disabled student necessary environmental, instructional or behavioral accommodations or another related aid or service, fails to provide a disabled student necessary study skills instruction or another special education service);
- provides different or separate aids, benefits or services than are provided to non-disabled students unless there is a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for doing so
- (e.g. requires disabled students to use special education transportation, segregates disabled students in portable classrooms, requires disabled students to use a different recess period);
- denies a disabled student the opportunity to participate in programs or activities that are not separate or different unless there is a legitimate and nondiscriminatory reason for doing so (e.g., denies disabled students the opportunity to eat meals in the school cafeteria, prohibits disabled students from participating in full day kindergarten, refuses to allow disabled students to enroll in regular physical education classes);
- denies a disabled student the opportunity to participate as a member of a planning or advisory board (e.g., denies disabled students the opportunity to participate in student government);
- otherwise limits a disabled student in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others (e.g., denies disabled students admission under school choice);
- aids or perpetuates discrimination by providing significant assistance to an agency, organization, or person that discriminates on the basis of disability (e.g., sponsors a non-district organization that excludes disabled students); and
- selects the site or location of a facility that has the effect of excluding disabled students from, denying them the benefits of, or otherwise subjecting them to discrimination under any program or activity (e.g., selects an inaccessible facility in which to hold school plays, concerts, or athletic competitions).

What is a “legitimate and nondiscriminatory” reason to treat a student differently, based on disability, under Section 504?

Treating a student differently, based on disability, is “legitimate and nondiscriminatory” under Section 504 if doing so is: (1) based on a legally sufficient reason (e.g., doing so is educationally justified); and (2) supported by the facts (e.g., based on the student’s education records and other information). For example, it is legitimate and nondiscriminatory to deny a disabled student enrollment in a general education class, based on the student’s disability, if: (1) even with the provision of related aids and services, the student would be unable to participate in or benefit from the class; and (2) the student’s education records and other information support the reason.

When does an impairment “substantially limit” a student’s major life activity?

There is no single formula or scale that measures substantial limitation. A physical or mental impairment substantially limits a major life activity for a student if the impairment substantially limits the student’s ability to perform a major life activity as compared to the student’s non-disabled age/grade peers. An impairment need not prevent, or significantly or severely restrict, a student in performing a major life activity to be considered substantially limiting.

As a general rule, a student with a physical or mental impairment who is able to participate in or benefit from a district’s education program (e.g. attend school, advance from grade to grade, and meet the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected of his or her age and cultural group), without the provision of special education or related aids or services, is not a disabled student under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE.

Though Section 504 does not define the term “substantially limit,” the term should be interpreted to mean an important and material limitation. For example:

- a student with a diagnosed learning disability whose academic performance is within the norm for his age/grade is not substantially limited in the major life activity of learning;
- a student with ADHD who is not removed from school for disciplinary reasons more than 10 school days in a school year is not substantially limited in the major life activity of behavior;
- a student with a food allergy who is not in danger of having an anaphylactic reaction during the school day is not substantially limited in the major life activity of breathing; and
- a student with a hearing impairment who has sufficient residual hearing to participate in and benefit from school without related aids or services is not substantially limited in the major life activity of hearing.

Can a district consider “mitigating measures” used by a student when determining whether an impairment constitutes a disability for a student?

No. When determining whether an impairment constitutes a disability for a student, districts should disregard the ameliorating effects of any mitigating measures that the student uses. Mitigating measures include: medication; medical supplies; equipment or appliances; low-vision devices (other than ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses); prosthetics; hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices; mobility devices; oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; environmental or instructional accommodations; other related aids or services; learned behavior or adaptive neurological modifications, etc.

Does a district need to develop a Section 504 plan for every student who has a disability?

No. A district does not need to develop a Section 504 plan for every student who has a disability. A district needs to develop a Section 504 plan for those students who, because of disability, need accommodations or some other type of related aids or services, to participate in or benefit from the district’s education program.

Is a district required to provide FAPE to a student who “has a record of disability” or is “regarded as disabled?”

No. A district is required to provide FAPE to those students who have a physical or mental impairment that currently substantially limits a major life activity. The fact that a student “has a record of disability” or is “regarded as disabled” does not trigger a district’s duty to provide FAPE. A district’s duty to a student who “has a record of a disability” or is “regarded as disabled” is to protect the student from discrimination (e.g., it would be discriminatory for a district to prohibit a student who has a record of drug addiction, but is not currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, from participating in an interscholastic athletic team, based on the student’s “record of disability”).

Does the language of the law still include "reasonable" accommodations for K-12 education? If so, please define "reasonable."

Reasonable accommodation is a Section 504 term related to employment not K-12 education. A district is required to provide whatever services it determines a disabled student needs to participate in and benefit from its education program, regardless of the cost of such services.

Is a district that operates a public general education preschool program required to provide FAPE to disabled preschool students participating in the program?

No. A district that operates a public general education preschool program may not, on the basis of disability, exclude qualified students with disabilities from participating in the program, and must take into account the needs of disabled students in determining the aids, benefits or services to be provided under the program. The district is not, however, required to provide such students a FAPE.

Is a district required to provide FAPE to a student who has a disability but does not need special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from the district's education program?

No. A district is required to provide a FAPE to only those students who have a physical or mental impairment that currently substantially limits a major life activity. A district is not required to provide a FAPE to a student who has a disability but does not have a current need for special education or related aids or services. A district's duty to such a student is to protect the student from discrimination (e.g. disability harassment).

What are "related aids and services" under Section 504?

"Related aids and services" means any service that a disabled student needs to participate in or benefit from a district's education program (e.g., if, without a specific service, a disabled student wouldn't be able to attend school, achieve passing grades, advance from grade to grade, etc., the service in question is a necessary related service for the student). In contrast to IDEA, under which students are eligible to receive related services if, and only if, they need related services to benefit from special education, students are eligible to receive related aids or services under Section 504 even if they are not provided any special education. Related aids and services include but are not limited to:

- medical diagnostic services
- school health services
- psychological or counseling services
- environmental, instructional, and behavioral accommodations
- transportation services
- provision of a modified schedule, grading system, or curriculum
- speech-language services
- audiology services
- physical and occupational therapy services • orientation and mobility services

What is a "significant change in placement" under Section 504?

A "significant change in placement" means a significant change in the type or amount of educational or related aids or services that a district provides to a disabled student. For example:

- initiating or discontinuing a service
- significantly increasing or decreasing the amount of a service
- disciplinary actions that exclude a student from school for more than 10 consecutive school days in a school year
- disciplinary actions that create a pattern of exclusion from school (e.g., cumulative short-term suspensions that are each 10 school days or fewer in duration that create a pattern of exclusion due to the length of each suspension, the proximity in time of the suspensions, the total amount of time the student was excluded from school, and the similarities of the behaviors that led to the suspensions)

Can a temporary health condition be a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE?

Yes, under certain circumstances. A temporary impairment constitutes a disability under Section 504 if its severity is such that it substantially limits one or more major life activities for a student 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 for a student.

For example, though pregnancy is not considered a disability under Section 504, a district may determine that a pregnant student, who cannot attend school for several months due to pregnancy-related complications, is disabled under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE.

Can an impairment that is episodic or in remission be a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE?

Yes, under certain circumstances. An impairment that is episodic or in remission constitutes a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active. For example, a district may determine that a student with epilepsy, major depression, post traumatic stress disorder, cancer, or students that have other impairments that are episodic or in remission, is disabled under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE.

Can drug addiction be a disability under Section 504?

Maybe. A student who is drug addicted but is in recovery and is not currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, may qualify as a disabled student under Section 504 if the student's drug addiction substantially limits the student's ability to perform a major life activity (e.g., to learn or attend school). Such a student may need a modified schedule, school counseling, or another type of special education or related aid or service to participate in or benefit from the district's education program. A student who is drug addicted and is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, however, is excluded from the definition of a disabled student under Section 504. A district is under no obligation to evaluate such a student under Section 504 regardless of the educational impact the drug addiction is having on the student. A district may treat such a student in the same manner as it treats non-disabled students.

Can alcoholism be a disability under Section 504?

Yes. A student who is addicted to alcohol, regardless of whether the student is currently using alcohol or is in recovery, may qualify as a disabled student under Section 504 if the student's alcoholism is substantially limiting the student's ability to perform a major life activity (e.g., to learn or attend school). Such a student may need a modified schedule, school counseling, or another type of special education or related aid or service to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.

Does Section 504 protect a disabled student who engages in drug or alcohol related misconduct at school?

No. A district may discipline a disabled student for the illegal use or possession of drugs or alcohol at school or at a school-sponsored function in the same manner and to the same extent as it disciplines non-disabled students. The procedures at 34 CFR 104.35 (regarding manifestation determinations) and 104.36 (regarding procedural safeguards) are not required for such disciplinary actions. The parent or guardian of the disabled student may challenge the regular education issues raised by the disciplinary action (e.g., whether the student did what he was charged with doing) at a regular education discipline hearing, but does not have a right to challenge the disciplinary action under Section 504. For example, the parent has no right to challenge the disciplinary action by asserting that the student's drug or alcohol-related misconduct was disability-related.

Can "social maladjustment" be a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE?

Maybe. A student with a "social maladjustment" (e.g., conduct disorder or oppositional defiance disorder) may qualify as a disabled student under Section 504 if the student's condition substantially limits the student's ability to perform a major life activity (e.g., to learn or attend school). Such a student may need medication administration, school counseling, a behavioral intervention plan, or another type of special education or related aid or service to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.

Is "specific learning disability" defined the same under Section 504 as it is under IDEA?

Yes. "Specific learning disability" is a legal term of art defined by IDEA. To be eligible under IDEA as having a specific learning disability, a student must have a severe discrepancy (as defined by state law) between intellectual ability and achievement. Section 504 interprets the term as it is used in IDEA.

Can a district require a parent to provide a medical diagnosis before it will initiate an evaluation of a student under Section 504?

No. Under Section 504, a district must evaluate a student if the district knows or suspects that the student, because of a disability, needs special education or related aids or services, regardless of whether the student has a medical diagnosis. A district may provide a student medical diagnostic services, as a related service, if the district believes that it needs a medical diagnosis to determine whether a student has a medical condition.

Does a student with a medical diagnosis automatically qualify as a disabled student under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE?

No. Not every medical diagnosis will substantially limit a student's ability to perform a major life activity. However, if a medical diagnosis does substantially limit a student's ability to perform a major life activity (e.g., to learn or attend school), the student may qualify as a disabled student under Section 504. Such a student may need an individual health plan, an emergency care plan, or another type of special education or related aid or service documented in a Section 504 plan to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.

Does a student with a "life threatening health condition," as defined by state law, automatically qualify as a disabled student under Section 504?

Yes. Because state law, SHB 2834, defines "life threatening health condition" as a health condition that puts a student in danger of death during the school day if a medication or treatment order and a nursing care plan are not in place, by definition, a student with a "life threatening health condition" has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, and qualifies as a disabled student under Section 504.

Would a high school student with a serious illness who qualifies for Home/Hospital Instruction on an intermittent basis throughout the school year require a Section 504 plan?

Yes. An impairment that is episodic or in remission constitutes a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE if it substantially limits a major life activity for the student when active. If it is foreseeable that a student's illness would require home/hospital instruction throughout a school year on an intermittent basis, the district should develop a Section 504 plan for the student that includes home/hospital instruction.

What should trigger an initial evaluation under Section 504?

A district should evaluate a student if the district knows or suspects that, due to a disability, the student needs special education or related aids or services to participate in or benefit from the district's education program. For example, the following situations may trigger an initial evaluation under Section 504:

- a student failing to achieve passing grades
- a student failing to advance from grade to grade
- a student being chronically absent from school
- a student returning to school after a serious illness or injury
- a student returning to school after alcohol or drug treatment
- a student being diagnosed with a "life threatening health condition"
- a student being expelled from school

Must a school district obtain parental consent prior to conducting an initial evaluation?

Yes. Section 504 requires 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, Section 504 provides that districts may use due process hearing procedures to seek to override the parents' denial of consent for an initial evaluation.

What can a school district do if a parent withholds consent for initial placement under Section 504 after a student is determined eligible for services?

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.

How much is enough information to document that a student has a disability under Section 504 for purposes of FAPE?

At the elementary and secondary education level, 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. Section 504 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.

Is educational testing required as a part of a Section 504 evaluation?

Maybe. Evaluations under Section 504 are individually designed. A Section 504 evaluation may be broad (including educational testing) or narrow (limited to medical data). It is the responsibility of the district to determine the scope of each student's Section 504 evaluation.

What is the difference between a regular education intervention plan and a Section 504 plan?

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.

Can an IHP/emergency care plan serve as a Section 504 plan?

Yes. If an IHP/emergency care plan is serving as a Section 504 plan for a student, the district needs to remember to use its Section 504 process to develop and implement the IHP/emergency care plan (for example, the district needs to base the student's IHP/emergency plan on evaluation data and provide the student's parent/guardian notice of their procedural safeguards).

If a student is on an IEP and has a tube feeding procedure, should he or she also be on a Section 504 plan?

No. If a student is eligible under IDEA a student must have an IEP. Any related aid or services related to a tube feeding procedure should be included on the student's IEP.

If a student has a peanut allergy, would the district be required to provide a peanut free diet to the student?

Maybe. If a school provides food services (e.g. breakfast and lunch) to its general student population, it needs to provide food services to disabled students that are designed to meet their disability-related needs. Therefore, if a student with a severe food allergy has a disability-related need for allergen-free food during the school day, a district may need to provide such food to meet the student's disability-related needs at no greater cost than non-disabled students pay for comparable food. A case-by-case determination will need to be made.

Regarding a young diabetic student whose parent does not show up to provide care - no RN full time in school, no PDA, can the parent demand a full time nurse in the school?

No. A school district has a duty to provide a diabetic student the school health services that the district has decided the student needs to participate in and benefit from its education program. If a student needs a full time nurse in their school and their school does not have a full time nurse and the parent has not located a PDA, the district has a duty under Section 504 to place the student in a school with a full time nurse. It is acceptable under Section 504 for a district to centralize school health services in certain schools and to place students who need those services in those schools.

Given the new law regarding re-entry to school after concussion, should those students have Section 504 plans?

Maybe. A student with a concussion should have a Section 504 plan if the district has determined that the student's concussion is a disability and that the student needs special education or related aids or services during the school day to participate in or benefit from the district's education program.

Can a district limit its duty to provide FAPE to a disabled student based on cost?

No. As a general rule, a district's FAPE obligation under Section 504 is not subject to cost considerations. For example, a district generally may not refuse to provide necessary special education or related aids or services to a disabled student because doing so would cause the district a financial hardship.

Can a district limit home instruction to a disabled student to the maximum hours/weeks allowed under the State's home/hospital instruction program?

No. The State's home/hospital instruction program is a program to reimburse school districts for the cost of providing home/hospital instruction to students who are temporarily unable to attend school due to physical disability or illness. A district should not use the rules governing the State's home/hospital instruction program to drive educational decisions for students with disabilities. The only factor that should drive the hours/weeks that a disabled student is provided home instruction is the student's evaluated need for such a service. As a general rule, a district's refusal to provide home instruction to a disabled student beyond the hours/weeks allowed under the State's home/hospital instruction program, because the district will not be reimbursed for the cost of such services, constitutes denial of FAPE under Section 504.

Can a district refuse to provide special education services to a Section 504-only student because the student doesn't meet the eligibility criteria under IDEA?

No. A district cannot refuse to provide special education services to a disabled student who needs special education services simply because the student doesn't meet the eligibility criteria under the IDEA. However, as a practical matter, the only disabled students who are likely to need special education services are students who are eligible for special education under IDEA.

Can a district refuse to allow disabled students to participate in advanced placement or International Baccalaureate classes or programs (accelerated classes and programs) solely because the student has a disability or needs special education or related aids or services?

No. A district that provides advanced placement or International Baccalaureate classes or programs (accelerated classes and programs) must not discriminate against a student based on disability in admission to such classes and programs. The district cannot categorically deny admission to a student based on disability, or deny admission to a disabled student solely because the student needs special education or related aids or services. The district must provide disabled students an equal opportunity to meet any appropriate minimum eligibility criteria for admission, consistent with the purpose of its accelerated classes and programs and Section 504.

In addition, once a district admits a disabled student to its accelerated classes or programs, it must provide the student with the related aids or services that the student needs to participate in and benefit from the classes or programs. For example, if a student's IEP or Section 504 Plan provides for Braille materials in order to participate in general education classes and he or she enrolls in an accelerated or advanced history class, then he or she must be provided Braille materials for that class. The same would be true for other needed related aids and services such as extended time on tests or the use of a computer to take notes.

Can a district deny a disabled student admission under school choice?

No. A district that chooses to participate in school choice must not discriminate against a student based on disability in admission. The district cannot categorically deny admission to a student under school choice based on disability, or deny admission to a disabled student solely because the student needs special education or related aids or services. The district must consider and act upon applications for admission under school choice in a manner that affords disabled students an equal opportunity to be admitted as compared to non-disabled students.

A district that chooses to participate in school choice may develop criteria for admission by nonresident students as long as the criteria are: (1) neutral on their face with respect to disability; (2) educationally justified; (3) applied equally to both disabled and nondisabled students alike; and (4) subject to modification when necessary to avoid discriminating against a student on the basis of disability, unless the district can demonstrate that making the modification would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity in question.

For example, it is permissible under Section 504 for a district to deny admission to a disabled student under school choice if the grade level or school that the student needs is at capacity, as long as it applies that reason equally to deny admission to both disabled and nondisabled students alike, and the district can demonstrate

that admitting the student would fundamentally alter the nature of the education program in the grade level or school in question. A resident district's refusal to release special education funds for a student is not a legitimate reason to reject a disabled student under school choice.

Can a district that operates a multi-district online school program under school choice deny a disabled student admission solely because the student has a disability or needs special education or related services?

No. A district that operates a multi-district online school program under school choice must not discriminate against a student based on disability in admission. The district cannot categorically deny admission to a student based on disability, or deny admission to a disabled student solely because the student needs special education or related aids or services. The district must provide disabled students an equal opportunity to meet any appropriate minimum eligibility criteria for admission, consistent with the mission of the online school program and Section 504.

A district that operates a multi-district online school program under school choice may develop eligibility criteria for admission as long as the criteria are: (1) neutral on their face with respect to disability; (2) educationally justified; (3) applied equally to both disabled and nondisabled students alike; and (4) subject to modification when necessary to avoid discriminating against a student on the basis of disability, unless the district can demonstrate that making the modification would fundamentally alter the nature of its online school program.

For example, a district can establish specific reading, writing and math achievement criteria for admission to its online school program, as long as the criteria are justified by the nature of its online school program, applied equally to all applicants, and subject to modification when necessary to avoid discriminating against a student on the basis of disability, unless the district can demonstrate that making the modification would fundamentally alter the nature of its online school program.

Can a district place a disabled student on a shortened school day?

Maybe. As a general rule, a disabled student has the right to the same length school day that a district provides to the student's nondisabled age/grade peers. Before shortening the length of a disabled student's school day as compared with the student's nondisabled peers, a district must determine, through evaluation and placement procedures that satisfy the evaluation and placement requirements of Section 504, that the student needs a shortened school day to meet his or her individual educational needs.

Any determination to provide a disabled student a shortened school day must be based on current evaluation data documenting that shortening the student's school day is necessary to provide the student a FAPE. It would violate Section 504 for a district to base a determination to provide a disabled student a shortened school day on factors such as the category of the student's disability, severity of disability, availability of special education or related services, configuration of the district's service delivery system, availability of space, administrative convenience, or any factor unrelated to the student's individual educational needs.

Can a district exclude a disabled student from a field trip?

Maybe. As a general rule, a district cannot exclude a disabled student from participating in a field trip for which the student is otherwise eligible to attend unless the district has a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for doing so (e.g., it is not medically or behaviorally safe to include the student). It is not a legitimate reason to exclude a disabled student from a field trip because:

- the student needs a school health service (e.g. the administration of medication or the assistance of a school nurse) during the field trip; or
- the student's parent or guardian is unable to attend the field trip, unless the participation of the parents or guardians of non-disabled students is required.

Is a disabled student entitled to extended school year (ESY) services?

Maybe. A district must provide ESY services to a disabled student under Section 504 if the district determines that the student needs ESY services to receive a FAPE.

Is a disabled student entitled to transition services under Section 504?

Maybe. A district must provide transition services to a disabled student under Section 504 if the district determines that the student needs transition services to receive a FAPE.

How does Section 504 apply to the disciplinary removal of a disabled student from school?

Section 504 protects disabled students from being improperly removed from school for misconduct that is related to their disability. As a general rule, Section 504 and IDEA apply to the disciplinary removal of disabled students in a similar manner. Before a district can implement a disciplinary action that constitutes a “significant change in placement” (**Refer to “What is a ‘significant change in placement’ under Section 504?”**), it must evaluate the student to determine whether the student’s misconduct was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the students’ disability or was the direct result of the district’s failure to implement the student’s Section 504 plan. This type of evaluation is commonly called a “manifestation determination” (**Refer to “What is a ‘manifestation determination’ under Section 504?”**). If a disabled student’s misconduct is a manifestation of his or her disability, a district cannot implement a disciplinary action that constitutes a significant change in the student’s placement. If a disabled student’s misconduct is not a manifestation of his or her disability, a district can discipline the student in the same manner that it disciplines non-disabled students for the same misconduct. Under Section 504, unlike IDEA, a district does not have to provide a disabled student educational services during the period of time the student is properly removed from school for disciplinary reasons.

What is a “manifestation determination” under Section 504?

A “manifestation determination” is an evaluation that answers two questions:

1. Is the misconduct in question related to the student’s disability?

This determination must be based upon evaluation data related to behavior, and must be recent enough to afford an understanding of the student’s current behavior. Misconduct is a manifestation of a disability if it “arises from the disability,” “is caused by the disability,” “has a direct and substantial relationship to the disability,” or if the disability significantly impairs the student’s behavioral controls. Misconduct is not a manifestation of a disability if it bears only a weak relationship to the student’s disability. A determination that a student knows the difference between right and wrong does not constitute a determination that the student’s misconduct was or was not a manifestation of the disability. In addition, a district cannot make a categorical determination that misconduct is or is not a manifestation of a disability based on a student’s diagnosis or IDEA eligibility label.

2. Is the misconduct in question due to an inappropriate placement?

This determination must be based upon information from a variety of sources, including aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social or cultural background, and adaptive behavior. District staff does not need to use all of the sources of information listed above in every instance. The point of the requirement is to ensure that more than one source of information is used in making such a placement decision. In addition, the district should examine the kinds of educational placements that previously have been tried with the student and determine whether a placement more restrictive than the current placement would control the student’s behavior. As a general rule, a district should not long-term suspend or expel a student without first attempting to control the student’s behavior by placing the student in a more restrictive educational placement unless it has a legitimate reason for rejecting a more restrictive placement as a viable placement option.

Is a district required to modify an eligibility requirement to enable a disabled student to participate in an extracurricular activity?

Maybe. A district must provide disabled students an equal opportunity to participate in extracurricular activities. This issue arises when a disabled student is denied participation in extracurricular activities because he or she hasn’t met the requirements for participation. As a general rule, a district can impose eligibility requirements to participate in extracurricular activities as long as they are neutral on their face with respect to disability, essential to the activity in question, and applied equally to both disabled and nondisabled students alike. A district may be required to modify an eligibility requirement if the requirement discriminates against the student in question based on disability and modification of the requirement would not fundamentally alter the nature of the activity in question.

For example, a district may establish a grade/credit eligibility requirement for participation in an extracurricular activity. If a disabled student wants to participate in the activity and the district determines

that the student is unable to satisfy the eligibility requirement because of his or her disability, the district must modify the requirement to enable the student to participate unless doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of the activity. If the district refuses to allow the student to participate in the activity because making the modification would fundamentally alter the nature of the activity, the district must make a Section 504 grievance procedure available to the student to challenge his or her exclusion from the activity on the basis of disability.

A district may also choose to modify an eligibility requirement to enable a disabled student to participate in an extracurricular activity if a district determines that a disabled student needs to participate in the activity to receive a FAPE.

If a district has reasonable cause to believe that a disabled student is ineligible to participate in or continue in an interscholastic athletic activity under the rules and regulations of the Washington Interscholastic Athletic Association (WIAA), does the district have an independent responsibility under Section 504 to ensure that applying the WIAA rule or regulation in question to the student does not subject the student to discrimination on the basis of disability?

Yes, under certain circumstances. If a district has information that a WIAA rule or regulation as applied to a specific student may subject the student to discrimination on the basis of disability, it must take reasonable steps to ensure that application of the rule or regulation does not discriminate against the student on the basis of disability. For example:

1. Make an initial determination about whether application of the rule or regulation to the student subjects the student to discrimination on the basis of disability;
2. If the district's initial determination is YES, the district must assist the student to appeal the ineligibility through WIAA's several levels of appeal, unless the district becomes persuaded during an appeal that applying the rule to the student does not discriminate against the student on the basis of disability;
3. If the district's initial determination is NO, the district must provide the student and his or her parent or guardian an internal Section 504 grievance procedure to promptly and equitably resolve the matter.

Is a district required to modify the curriculum in a general education class to accommodate a disabled student?

Maybe. A district must modify the curriculum in a general education class if a disabled student needs a modified curriculum to participate in or benefit from the class and the necessary modification does not fundamentally alter the nature of the class. A district is under no obligation to provide a curriculum modification that would result in a class that is fundamentally different in nature. For example, if a student is enrolled in a lab science class and the student cannot complete the lab requirement due to disability-related absences, the district is under no obligation to modify the class by waiving the lab requirement. The decision of whether to modify the curriculum in a general education class to accommodate a disabled student is a placement decision under Section 504.

Is a district required to modify the grading system in a general education class to accommodate a disabled student?

Maybe. A district must modify the grading system in a general education class if doing so is necessary to provide a disabled student an equally effective system to assess the student's performance in the class. The decision of whether to modify the grading system in a general education class to accommodate a disabled student is a placement decision under Section 504.

Can a report card for a student with a disability identify special education or related aids or services being provided to the student or otherwise indicate that the student has a disability?

Yes. Report cards are provided to parents to indicate their child's progress or level of achievement in specific classes, course content, or curriculum. Consistent with this purpose, it is permissible under Section 504 for a report card to indicate that a student is receiving special education or related services, as long as the report card informs parents about their child's progress or level of achievement in specific classes, course content, or

curriculum. For instance, a report card for a student with a disability may refer to an IEP or a Section 504 Plan in order to report on the student's progress on the specific goals in the IEP or Section 504 plan.

Can special notations, including asterisks or other symbols, appear on a report card for student with a disability who received accommodation in general education classes?

Yes. Accommodations are generally understood to include aids or adjustments that are part of an IEP or Section 504 Plan that enable the student with a disability to learn and demonstrate what the student knows. In general, accommodations do not affect course content or curriculum. Examples may include sign language interpreters in the classroom, the provision of materials in alternate formats, or extra time on tests. Accordingly, to the extent that the use of notations, asterisks, symbols, or other coding on a report card to indicate that a student with a disability received accommodations is part of the information given to parents about their child's progress or level of achievement in specific classes, course content, curriculum, the IEP or Section 504 Plan, it is permissible under Section 504.

Can a transcript for a student with a disability indicate that the student has a disability, has been enrolled in a special education program, or has received special education services?

No. Section 504 prohibits unnecessary disclosure of disability status to third parties. A student's transcript generally is intended to inform postsecondary institutions or prospective employers of a student's academic credentials and achievements. Information that a student has a disability, or has received special education or related services due to having a disability, does not constitute information about the student's academic credentials and achievements. Notations that are used exclusively to identify a student as having a disability or identify education programs for students with disabilities unnecessarily discloses the student's disability status to a third party. Identifying programs as being only for students with disabilities also would be viewed as unnecessary disclosure of disability status. Therefore, it would be a violation of Section 504 for a student's transcript to indicate that a student has received special education or a related service or that the student has a disability.

Can special notations, including asterisks or other symbols, appear on a transcript for a student with a disability who received accommodations in general education classes?

In general, no. Because the use of accommodations generally does not reflect a student's academic credentials and achievement, but does identify the student as having a disability, it would be a violation of Section 504 for a student's transcript to indicate that the student received accommodations in any classes. For example, a notation indicating the use of Braille materials is not related to whether that student mastered all the tenth grade objectives for her literature class. The only purpose of such a notation is to identify that student as having a visual impairment. Because accommodations are generally understood to include aids and adjustments to enable a student with a disability to learn and demonstrate knowledge, this notation would identify the student as having a disability and therefore would unnecessarily disclose the student's disability status to third parties.

Can a transcript for a student with a disability indicate that a student received a certificate of attendance or similar document rather than a regular diploma?

Maybe. A transcript for a student with a disability may indicate receipt of a certificate of attendance or a similar document, rather than a regular diploma, under certain circumstances. These circumstances are where this does not disclose that a student has received special education or related services, does not otherwise specifically disclose that a student has a disability (for example, because certificates of attendance are available to both students with disabilities and students without disabilities), is not used for the purpose of identifying programs for students with disabilities, and is consistent with the purpose of a student transcript -- to inform postsecondary institutions and prospective employers of a student's academic credentials and achievements.

Section 504 Nuts and Bolts

When do we need to give out the Parents' Rights Brochure?

A good practice is to give this brochure to a parent when:

1. Referring their student to the Section 504 Building Team (Student Support Team)
2. Initiating an evaluation for possible Section 504 accommodations
3. Initiating the placement of a 504 plan
4. The student has a change of placement 5) Denial of evaluation, eligibility, and placement.

Does the District Section 504 Coordinator get copies or originals of 504 documents?

The school keeps all primary (original) student records (cum file). So, the school should keep the original Section 504 documents and send copies to the District Section 504 Coordinator.

How often should a 504 accommodation plan be reviewed by the Building Team/Student Support Team in a formal setting?

1. A student's Section 504 Team meets annually to review the student's Section 504 accommodation plan to ensure that it is meeting the student's needs. If it needs to be revised, the Section 504 Team provides the parent/guardian a Notice of Action and Consent Form (504B) and a copy of the Parent's Rights brochure (Form 504C).
2. At the beginning of each school year and at the beginning of each semester or grading period that students will have different teachers.
3. Any time there is a change in placement.

Who should be on the Building Team?

A Section 504 Building Team/Student Support Team is recommended to be composed of the Section 504 Building Coordinator, the student's teacher(s) (and/or the student's counselor), a building administrator, and must include persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the student's current evaluation data, and placement options. The membership of a Section 504 Building Team will vary depending upon the needs of each student. For example, a nurse may be on the Section 504 Building Team of a student with a life threatening health condition, and a psychologist may be on the Section 504 Building Team of a student with a behavioral disorder. The composition of a Section 504 Building Team is fluid and may change within a school year or between school years as a student's needs and services change. The Section 504 Building Team convenes to review all evaluation results, determines eligibility of a student with a disability under Section 504, and documents the meeting in writing.

How is paperwork transferred when a student leaves the district? When a student transitions to another school in the district? Do we send original or copies of 504 documents to the next school?

See the "Section 504 Building Coordinator Tracking Checklist for Students' Transitions between Schools" found later in this Handbook. If the student is moving to another school in district, send the original 504 documents to the next school, and keep copies for your records. If the student is moving out of district, keep the originals and send copies, similar to the practice of sending student cum files.

At the beginning of the school year, how do you inform the new teacher(s) of students with 504 plans?

Distribute copies of each student's 504 accommodation plan to the appropriate staff. The case manager should review the plan with each student's teacher(s). Teachers must maintain these records in a secure location. Staff must not share this information with other students and should be careful when discussing Section 504 issues with a student who is on a plan. Any discussion should be held in an area that would be inaudible to others.

What are the district's criteria for placing a student on a 504 accommodation plan?

A person is considered disabled under Section 504 if the person has a "physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities." Often (but NOT always) you will be considering the impact of an impairment on the major life activity of learning. However, students may be entitled to accommodations if other "major life activities" are substantially limited. Not every student with a physical or mental impairment is "disabled" under the law.

When should a Building Team/SST be thinking about the existence of a disability?

A school district's childfind duty requires a school staff to be vigilant in observing and making referrals for students with disabilities. At a minimum, school staff should consider the question of whether a student is disabled under Section 504 in the following circumstances:

- When suspension or expulsion is being considered for any student;
- When retention is being considered for any student;
- When a student shows a pattern of not benefiting from the instruction being provided;
- When a student returns to school after a serious illness or injury;
- When a student is referred for evaluation but the District decides not to do an evaluation under the IDEA;
- When a student is evaluated and is found not to qualify for special education services under the IDEA;
- When a student exhibits a chronic health condition;
- When a student is identified as "at risk" or exhibits the potential for dropping out of school; and
- When substance abuse is an issue.

Are there typical diagnosis/qualifying illnesses and what are the typical accommodations?

Examples of students who may be disabled under Section 504, but not under IDEA include:

- Students with diseases (e.g. AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis-B);
- Students with medical conditions (e.g. juvenile arthritis, chronic asthma, severe allergies, diabetes, heart disease, epilepsy, sickle cell anemia);
- Physically disabled not in need of special education (students who need catheterization, cerebral palsy);
- Students with temporary disabilities (broken leg and confined to a wheelchair);
- Students who may have been diagnosed with ADHD; and
- Students with learning disabilities.

Examples of accommodations:

- A student with a long-term, debilitating medical problem may need a class schedule that allows for rest and recuperation following a medical procedure, such as chemotherapy.
- A student with a learning disability that affected the ability to demonstrate knowledge on standardized tests or in certain testing situations may require modified test arrangements, such as oral testing or different testing formats.
- A student with a learning disability or impaired vision that affects the ability to take notes in class may need a note-taker or tape recorder.
- Behavior strategies
- Study skills/time management/organization
- Instruction strategies
- Student specific

Can we put a student on a 504 accommodation plan without the parent's consent?

No. Under Section 504, a district must obtain parent/guardian consent in two circumstances:

- before a child's initial evaluation (the first time a child is evaluated by any district staff member) and
- before a child's initial placement (the first time a child is placed on a Section 504 plan).

Does a student need a medical diagnosis to be on a 504 accommodation plan or not?

No. A district cannot require a medical diagnosis. It is always helpful to ask if one is available. However, more than just a medical diagnosis is needed to determine physical or mental impairment.

How do we remove a student from a 504 accommodation plan?

The Section 504 Building Team should review the student's accommodation plan. Three issues that should be addressed at the review are:

- The need for additional evaluation information;
- The continued eligibility as a student with a disability under Section 504;
- The contents of the plan and the service provider.

If the team determines that, based on evaluation information, the student is no longer eligible as a student with a disability under Section 504, then the parent/guardian should be notified by completing the Review of Services and a copy should be sent to the District Coordinator.

When a student moves from one school to another within the district, does the receiving school need to review the accommodation plan?

Yes. This is considered a change of placement.

Everett Public Schools District Policy

Education of Students with Disabilities under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

It is the intent of the District to ensure that students who are disabled within the definition of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 are identified, evaluated, and provided with appropriate educational services. Students may be disabled under this policy even though they are not eligible for services pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education (IDEA).

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a civil rights law, which protects the rights of individuals with disabilities in programs, and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the U.S.

Department of Education. A child is a "qualified disabled person" under Section 504 if he or she

- (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working), has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment; and
- (2) is between the ages of birth to 21 years old.

The District shall comply with the federal policies that require free appropriate public education, childfind, equal educational opportunity, confidentiality of information, parent involvement, participation in least restrictive environment, evaluation, placement, reevaluation, programming to meet individual needs, placement procedures, nonacademic services, preschool and adult education program, disciplinary exclusion, transportation, procedural requirements, appropriate funding, accessibility, special issues related to drug or alcohol addicted student, special consideration for students having AIDS or HIV infection, and special issues related to ADD/ADHD students.

The District recognizes that the regular education funding of the District is the funding source for serving students who are qualified as disabled under Section 504. The District shall not use money appropriated by the IDEA to serve students found disabled under Section 504 but not the IDEA.

If the District places a student in a program not operated by the District, the District shall assure that adequate transportation to and from the program is provided at no cost to the parent.

Cross References:	Board Policy 2210 Board Policy 3210	Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students Nondiscrimination
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Legal References:	34 CFR Part 104 45 CFR Part 99 PL 101-336 WAC 392-168-120	Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Family Education and Privacy Act Section 512 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 Definition—Hatch Amendment
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Adopted: April 1997
Updated: March 2001

Everett Public Schools District Procedure

Education of Students with Disabilities under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

STEP

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

1. Referral	Student, parent, teacher, counselor, or administrator believes they are observing a student whose ability to benefit from or participate in school is substantially limited by a physical or mental impairment. The concerned individual completes the Referral Form and gives it to the designated building team.
2. Review Referral	The designated building team reviews the referral, completes an appropriate student's file review, and consults with teachers, parents/guardians, peers, professionals, and/or student.
3. Decide Whether To Evaluate	If yes: • Provide the parent/guardian with a copy of Section 504 rights. • Provide notice to parents for evaluation and obtain their consent in writing. Also obtain written consent for a mutual exchange of information from parent/guardian as appropriate. If no: • Provide review results to source of referral with accompanying recommendations. • Provide written notice to parents that the district has determined not to evaluate the student.
4. Evaluation	Conduct all evaluations deemed appropriate and for which the parent/guardian has given written permission.
5. Determine Eligibility	A Section 504 MDT (Multi-Disciplinary Team) is recommended to be composed of one of the student's teachers (and/or the student's counselor), a building administrator, and persons knowledgeable about the student's suspected disability and the meaning of the evaluation data and service options. The MDT convenes to review all evaluation results, determine eligibility as a student with a disability under Section 504, and document the meeting in writing. The team composition may vary according to the needs of the student. If no: • Consider other referral sources or options for the student and/or school. Provide written notice to parents that student doesn't qualify. If yes: • THE SECOND DECISION TO BE MADE: Does the student also seem to have a disability under one of the IDEA conditions. (continued) If yes: Refer to IDEA MDT for appropriate disposition.

	If no: Proceed to step 6. NOTE: Whatever the disposition of the case at step 5, the MDT should complete a written Section 504 eligibility statement.
6. Develop Accommodation Plan	Once eligibility under Section 504 has been determined, the process moves to the development of a student accommodation plan. This plan is to be developed by a professional team that may or may not be the same individuals who were involved at the ELIGIBILITY step 5, but a similar minimum team composition is recommended. If the parent chooses to place a student in an alternative program, the parent will be responsible to provide transportation to the facility.
7. Parent Permission	Provide parents with a copy of the student accommodation plan and request their written permission to initiate the plan.
8. Educational Services	The educational services are implemented as outlined in the student accommodation plan. One individual should be designated as the case manager to monitor the implementation of the plan and the progress of the student.
9. Periodic Review	Each student accommodation plan should be periodically reviewed by the team and revised as necessary. Three issues which should be addressed at the review are: (1) the need for additional evaluation information, (2) the continued eligibility as a student with a disability under Section 504, and (3) the contents of the plan and service provider.
10. Periodic Reevaluation	If the team determines that there is a need for additional evaluation information, the team should provide the parent/guardian with: (a) a copy of Section 504 rights and (b) notice of the reevaluation. Parental permission is not required for a reevaluation. Obtain written consent for a mutual exchange of information from parent/guardian as appropriate. Conduct all evaluations deemed appropriate.

A. PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS The District shall ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 504 by doing the following:

1. Provide written assurance of non-discrimination whenever the District receives federal money.
2. Designate an employee to coordinate the District's Section 504 compliance activities. The Section 504 Coordinator for the District is the Director of Student Services.
3. Provide grievance procedures to resolve complaints of discrimination. (The grievance procedures for the District are set out in the Procedure for Policy 3210, Nondiscrimination.)
4. Provide notice to students, parents, employees, unions, and professional organizations of nondiscrimination in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or activities. Notice shall also specify the Section 504 coordinator for the District. Notice shall also be included in the student/parent handbooks.
5. Annually identify and locate all Section 504 qualified disabled children in the District's geographic area who are not receiving a public education.
6. Annually notify disabled persons and their parents or guardians of the District's responsibilities under Section 504.
7. Establish and implement procedural safeguards to be provided to parents or guardians with respect to actions regarding the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of persons who, because of disability, need or are believed to need special instruction or related services that include:
 - a. Notice of their rights;
 - b. An opportunity to examine relevant records;
 - c. An opportunity for an impartial hearing which may be initiated by either the parents/guardian or the District, with opportunity for participation by the student's parents or guardian. The student/parent is entitled to have representation by legal counsel; and
 - d. A review procedure.

B. DISCIPLINARY EXCLUSION

1. Students with disabilities are protected from being improperly excluded from school for disciplinary reasons. Certain disciplinary exclusions of disabled students from school constitute a significant change in the student's educational placement. Such disciplinary exclusions should not be implemented until the District has satisfied the following procedures:
 - a. Within the first ten (10) days of a long-term suspension, expulsion, and/or emergency expulsion, the school principal or educational staff person responsible for the imposition of discipline must ensure that a group of qualified professionals determines whether there is a causal relationship between the student's misconduct and his or her disability. The group should include persons knowledgeable about the student and the meaning of the evaluation data. The determination should include consideration of information necessary to make a competent professional decision, such as psychological evaluation data related to behavior.
 - b. When the student's misconduct has been determined **not** to be related to the student's disability. There is no obligation to provide educational service during periods of disciplinary exclusion.
 - c. When the student's misconduct is determined to be causally related to his/her disability, long-term suspension, expulsion and/or emergency expulsion of more than ten (10) school days shall **not** be imposed. If the student's misconduct is caused by the disability, the group of qualified professionals should go on to determine whether the student's placement is appropriate.

d. Students and their parents/guardians shall be notified of the results of the decision regarding the relationship between the misconduct and the student's disability and any placement proposal and of their right to challenge these decisions. (*See Procedural Requirements above.*) If the parents disagree with the determination regarding relatedness of the behavior to the disability or with the placement proposal (in those cases where the behavior is determined to be caused by the disability), they may request a hearing.

e. A series of suspensions that are each ten (10) days or fewer in duration may create a pattern of exclusion that constitutes a significant change in placement. Among the factors to consider are the length of each suspension, the proximity of suspensions to one another, and the total amount of time the student is excluded from school. Short-term suspensions should be monitored by the building 504 coordinator and where appropriate referred to the District 504 coordinator.

2. Students who are disabled solely by virtue of being alcoholics or drug addicts are subject to the same disciplinary processes and penalties as nondisabled students for misconduct regarding the use, sale, being under the influence, or possession of drugs or alcohol at school. In such cases, no determination of the causal relationship between the disability and misconduct needs to be conducted.

3. Students with disabilities who bring firearms, explosives, bombs, grenades, or similar devices to school may be emergency expelled for up to ten (10) days. During that time, the District should determine in accordance with Paragraph B.1.a. above whether the student's behavior is causally related to his/her disability. If the student's conduct is **not** a manifestation of the student's disability, the District may expel or long-term suspend the student. If the student's conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability, the District may not expel or long-term suspend the student. The District may, however, assign the student to an interim placement for up to 45 calendar days. If the student's parents challenge the interim placement, the student must remain in the interim placement until the completion of all proceedings, unless the parents and the District agree on another placement.

C. TRANSPORTATION

If the District proposes to terminate a qualified disabled student's bus transportation for inappropriate bus behavior, the District shall first determine the relationship between the student's behavior and his or her disabling condition, the appropriateness of the related service of transportation, and the need for reevaluation. The parent or guardian shall be provided with notice of the results of such determinations and of their right to challenge such determinations. The length of the bus rides for qualified disabled students should not be longer than that of non-disabled students.

D. SPECIAL ISSUES RELATED TO DRUG OR ALCOHOL ADDICTED STUDENTS AND DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

With the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, Congress specifically amended Section 504 to exclude persons who are "currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs" from the definition of individuals with disabilities. Therefore, the District is not required to consider whether a current illegal drug user could successfully participate in the District's education programs. Furthermore, the District is not required to make accommodations for the student if he or she is currently using drugs. The District can treat the student as it treats non-disabled students.

Congress did not amend Section 504 with respect to students with alcoholism. Unlike students addicted to drugs, students whose alcoholism constitutes a disabling condition under Section 504 and who continue to use alcohol, are protected by Section 504, although these protections are limited as follows: the District may take disciplinary action pertaining to the use, sale, or possession of illegal drugs or alcohol at school against any disabled student who currently is engaged in the illegal use of drugs or in the use of alcohol at school to the same extent that such disciplinary action is taken against non-disabled students. Furthermore, the due process procedures at 34 CFR § 104.36 shall not apply to such disciplinary actions.

E. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR STUDENTS HAVING AIDS OR HIV INFECTION

Students with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), AIDS Related Complex (ARC), or otherwise infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV infected) are individuals with disabilities under Section 504. They

either qualify as actually having a physical impairment, which substantially limits a major life activity, or are regarded as having such a disabling condition. Depending on the nature of the disease and the student's other conditions; the student may also qualify for services under the IDEA. Placement of the student who requires special education or related services must be made by a group of persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation and medical information, and placement options. A public health representative should be on the team. Unless currently presenting a risk of contagion due to the stage of the disease (e.g., a contagious opportunistic infection, open lesions that cannot be covered) or parents and school agree on an alternative, a student with AIDS should remain in the regular classroom.

F. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ADD/ADHD STUDENTS

If a District suspects or has knowledge that a student has an Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) that may substantially limit the student's ability to benefit from or participate in school, the District is obligated to recommend an evaluation. Evaluation of the student, and service and placement recommendations should be made by a group of persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation and medical information, and service and placement options.

A qualified medical practitioner's assessment should be considered as well as the impact the student's ADD/ADHD has on his or her ability to learn or to otherwise benefit from or participate in his or her educational program. The District shall ensure that the student's educational program meets the full range of his or her individual educational needs.

NOTE: Mediation requests must be made directly to the District 504 Compliance Officer. If a parent requests mediation, the District should contact the:

Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Special Services Department
Old Capitol Building
PO Box 47200
Olympia, Washington, 98504-7200

Or call (360) 753-6733 to obtain a list of qualified mediators and a sample mediator contract. Districts are responsible for arranging for mediator expenses.

Adopted: April 1998
Revised: June 1998
Revised: December 1998
Revised: May 2001

Federal Regulations - Schools

TITLE 34 EDUCATION

SUBTITLE B REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CHAPTER I --OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PART 104 --

NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES

RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Subpart A --General Provisions

104.3 Definitions.

As used in this part, the term:

(a) *The Act* means the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-112, as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Pub. L. 93-516, 29 U.S.C. 794.

(b) *Section 504* means section 504 of the Act.

(c) *Education of the Handicapped Act* means that statute as amended by the Education for all Handicapped Children Act of 1975, Pub. L. 94-142, 20 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.

(d) *Department* means the Department of Education.

(e) *Assistant Secretary* means the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department of Education.

(f) *Recipient* means any state or its political subdivision, any instrumentality of a state or its political subdivision, any public or private agency, institution, organization, or other entity, or any person to which Federal financial assistance is extended directly or through another recipient, including any successor, assignee, or transferee of a recipient, but excluding the ultimate beneficiary of the assistance.

(g) *Applicant for assistance* means one who submits an application, request, or plan required to be approved by a Department official or by a recipient as a condition to becoming a recipient.

(h) *Federal financial assistance* means any grant, loan, contract (other than a procurement contract or a contract of insurance or guaranty), or any other arrangement by which the Department provides or otherwise makes available assistance in the form of:

(1) Funds;

(2) Services of Federal personnel; or

(3) Real and personal property or any interest in or use of such property, including:

(i) Transfers or leases of such property for less than fair market value or for reduced consideration; and

(ii) Proceeds from a subsequent transfer or lease of such property if the Federal share of its fair market value is not returned to the Federal Government.

(i) *Facility* means all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, or other real or personal property or interest in such property.

(j) Handicapped person –

(1) Handicapped persons means any person who

(i) has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities,

(ii) has a record of such an impairment, or

(iii) is regarded as having such an impairment.

(2) As used in paragraph (j)(1) of this section, the phrase:

(i) Physical or mental impairment means

(A) 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

(B) any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

- (ii) **Major life activities** means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.
- (iii) **Has a record of such an impairment** means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (iv) **Is regarded as having an impairment** means (A) has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation; (B) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or (C) has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

(k) **Program or activity** means all of the operations of--

- (1) (i) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or
 - (ii) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;
- (2) (i) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or
 - (ii) A local educational agency (as defined in 20 U.S.C. 8801), system of vocational education, or other school system;
- (3) (i) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship-
 - (A) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or
 - (B) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and recreation; or *Section 504 Handbook Page 40 October 2007*
 - (ii) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or
- (4) Any other entity which is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraph (k)(1), (2), or (3) of this section; any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance. (Authority: 29 U.S.C. 794(b))

(l) **Qualified handicapped person** means:

- (1) With respect to employment, a handicapped person who, with reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job in question;
- (2) With respect to public preschool elementary, secondary, or adult educational services, a handicapped person (i) of an age during which non-handicapped persons are provided such services, (ii) of any age during which it is mandatory under state law to provide such services to handicapped persons, or (iii) to whom a state is required to provide a free appropriate public education under section 612 of the Education of the Handicapped Act;** and
- (3) With respect to postsecondary and vocational education services, a handicapped person who meets the academic and technical standards requisite to admission or participation in the recipient's education program or activity;
- (4) With respect to other services, a handicapped person who meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of such services.**

(m) **Handicap** means any condition or characteristic that renders a person a handicapped person as defined in paragraph (j) of this section.

104.4 Discrimination prohibited.

(a) General. No qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance.

(b) Discriminatory actions prohibited. (1) A recipient, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of handicap:

- (i) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service;
- (ii) Afford a qualified handicapped person an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others;
- (iii) Provide a qualified handicapped person with an aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective as that provided to others;
- (iv) Provide different or separate aid, benefits, or services to handicapped persons or to any class of handicapped persons unless such action is necessary to provide qualified handicapped persons with aid, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided to others;
- (v) Aid or perpetuate discrimination against a qualified handicapped person by providing significant assistance to an agency, organization, or person that discriminates on the basis of handicap in providing any aid, benefit, or service to beneficiaries of the recipients program or activity;
- (vi) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards; or
- (vii) Otherwise limit a qualified handicapped person in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others receiving an aid, benefit, or service.

(2) For purposes of this part, aids, benefits, and services, to be equally effective, are not required to produce the identical result or level of achievement for handicapped and non-handicapped persons, but must afford handicapped persons equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement, in the most integrated setting appropriate to the person's needs.

(3) Despite the existence of separate or different aid, benefits, or services provided in accordance with this part, a recipient may not deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in such aid, benefits, or services that are not separate or different.

(4) A recipient may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration

- (i) that have the effect of subjecting qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap,
- (ii) that have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the recipient's program or activity with respect to handicapped persons, or
- (iii) that perpetuate the discrimination of another recipient if both recipients are subject to common administrative control or are agencies of the same State.

(5) In determining the site or location of a facility, an applicant for assistance or a recipient may not make selections

- (i) that have the effect of excluding handicapped persons from, denying them the benefits of, or otherwise subjecting them to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance or
- (ii) that have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the program or activity with respect to handicapped persons.

(6) As used in this section, the aid, benefit, or service provided under a program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance includes any aid, benefit, or service provided in or through a facility that has been constructed, expanded, altered, leased or rented, or otherwise acquired, in whole or in part, with Federal financial assistance.

(c) *Aid, benefits or services limited by Federal law.* The exclusion of non-handicapped persons from aid, benefits, or services limited by Federal statute or executive order to handicapped persons or the exclusion of a specific class of handicapped persons from aid, benefits, or services limited by Federal statute or executive order to a different class of handicapped persons is not prohibited by this part.

Subpart D--Preschool, Elementary, and Secondary Education

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 non-handicapped 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 non-handicapped 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.

- (a) *Pre-placement 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 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 non-handicapped 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 non-handicapped 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.

Section 504 Building Coordinator Job Description

Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Maintains compliant building records and documentation for all eligible students and provides copies to the District Section 504 Coordinator.
2. Ensures the implementation of Section 504 procedures in the building.
 - Coordinates referrals
 - Determines appropriate 504 building team composition
 - Facilitates evaluation/eligibility determination
 - Provides notices and consents
 - Coordinates the development of 504 plans
 - Monitors the implementation of 504 plans
 - Schedules annual reviews of each 504 student
 - Assures that 504 plans move with the student to the next level or new school
3. Serves as a daily resource to the building administrators, teachers, and community members regarding Section 504 issues.
4. Advises the school administrator regarding discipline issues and procedures for Section 504 eligible students being considered for suspension or expulsion.
5. Serves as a liaison between the school building and other District staff regarding Section 504 issues.
6. Attend periodic District Section 504 trainings/meetings.
7. Notifies the District Section 504 coordinator of new, revised, or exited plans:
 - a. at the beginning of each school year
 - b. whenever a student is placed on a plan during the year
 - c. whenever the accommodation plan is revised
 - d. whenever a student is exited from a Section 504 plan
8. Regularly monitors the work status of all student plans in Goalview.

9. Informs the District Section 504 coordinator's administrative assistant to make updates to the building 504 list on ESchool regularly. If a student is qualified and flagged as special education AND is qualified for Section 504, the 504 flag will not be activated.

ACCOMMODATION EXAMPLES FOR SPECIFIC DISABILITIES

Here are some examples of accommodations and services that might be considered for specific disability profiles. Please keep in mind that these examples are not intended to be all-inclusive or mandatory. Do not use these examples as a "checklist" as accommodations are to be made on a case-by-case basis specific to individual need. Please also remember that the mere presence of these conditions does not automatically qualify a student for a Section 504 plan. The disability must significantly limit one or more life functions before a Section 504 plan is to be considered. Additionally, this disability must impact the student so that he or she is not afforded access and benefit of programs and services equal to that of non-disabled students.

ALLERGIES

EXAMPLE: The student has severe allergic reactions to certain pollens and foods. For purposes of this example the condition substantially limits the major life activity of breathing and may interfere with the student's ability to get to school or participate once there.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Avoid allergy-causing substances: soap, weeds, pollen, food
- In-service necessary persons: dietary people, peers, coaches, laundry service people, etc.
- Allow time for shots/clinic appointments
- Use air purifiers
- Adapt physical education curriculum during high pollen time
- Improve room ventilation (i.e., when remodeling has occurred and materials may cause an allergy)
- Develop health care and/or emergency plans
- Address pets/animals in the classroom
- Involve school health consultant in school related health issues
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects

ARTHRITIS

EXAMPLE: A student with severe arthritis may have persistent pain, tenderness or swelling in one or more joints. A student experiencing arthritic pain may require a modified physical education program. For purposes of this example, the condition substantially limits the major life activity of learning.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide a rest period during the day
- Accommodate for absences for doctors' appointments
- Provide assistive devices for writing (e.g., pencil grips, non-skid surface, typewriter/computer, etc.)

- Adapt physical education curriculum
- Administer medication following medication administration protocols
- Train student for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- 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
- Develop health care plan and emergency plan
- Provide for accommodations for writing tasks: a note taker, a computer or tape recorder for note-taking
- Make available access to wheelchair/ramps and school van for transportation
- Provide more time for massage or exercises
- Adjust recess time
- Provide peer support groups
- Arrange for instructional aide support
- Install handle style door knobs (openers)
- Record lectures/presentations
- Have teachers provide outlines of presentations
- Issue Velcro fasteners for bags
- Obtain padded chairs
- Provide a more comfortable style of desk
- Adjust attendance policy, if needed
- Provide a shorter school day
- Furnish a warmer room and sit student close to the heat
- Adapt curriculum for lab classes
- Supply an extra set of books for home use and keep a set at school
- Let student give reports orally rather than in writing
- Provide an awareness program for staff and students
- Monitor any special dietary considerations
- Involve school health consultants in school health related issues
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

ASTHMA

EXAMPLE: A student has been diagnosed as having severe asthma. The doctor has advised the student not to participate in physical activity outdoors. For purposes of this example, the disability limits the major life activity of breathing.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Adapt activity level for recess, physical education, etc.
- Provide inhalant therapy assistance
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Remove allergens (e.g., hair spray, lotions, perfumes, paint, latex)
- Make field trips that might aggravate the condition non-mandatory and supplement with videos, audiotapes, movies, etc.
- Accommodate medical absence by providing makeup work, etc.
- Adjust for administration of medications
- Provide access to water, gum, etc.
- Adapt curriculum expectations when needed (i.e., science class, physical education, etc.)
- Develop health care and emergency plans
- Have peers available to carry materials to and from classes (e.g., lunch tray, books)

- Provide rest periods
- Make health care needs known to appropriate staff
- Provide indoor space for before and after school activities
- Have a locker location which is centralized and free of atmosphere changes
- Adapt attendance policies, school day duration, or 180-day requirement, if needed
- Place student in most easily controlled environment

ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER (ADD) AND ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVE DISORDER (ADHD)

EXAMPLE: The student does not meet eligibility requirements under IDEA as emotionally disturbed, learning disabled, or other health impaired. A doctor regards the student as having ADD, and for purposes of this example, the disability limits the major life activity of learning. The student, because of his disability, is unable to participate in the school's programs to the same degree as students without disabilities and therefore is substantially limited by the disability.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Seat the student away from distractions and in close proximity to the teacher
- State classroom rules, post in an obvious location, and enforce consistently
- Use simple, concise instructions with concrete steps
- Provide seating options
- Tolerate (understand the need) excessive movement
- Provide a peer tutor/helper
- Teach compensatory strategies
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Monitor for stress and fatigue; adjust activities
- Adjust assignments to match attention span, etc.
- Vary instructional pace
- Vary instructional activities frequently
- Provide supervision during transitions, disruptions, field trips
- Model the use of study guides, organizing tools
- Accommodate testing procedures; lengthy tests might be broken down into several shorter administrations
- Provide counseling and prompt feedback on both successes and areas needing improvement
- Initiate frequent parent communication
- Establish a school/home behavior management program
- Provide training for staff
- Have the student use an organizer; train in organizational skills
- Establish a nonverbal cue between teacher and student for behavior monitoring
- Assign chores/duties around room/school
- Adapt environment to avoid distractions
- Reinforce appropriate behavior
- Have child work alone or in a study carrel during high stress times
- Highlight required or important information/directions
- Provide a checklist for student, parents, and/or teacher to record assignments of completed tasks
- Use a timer to assist student to focus on given task or number of problems in time allotted; stress that problems need to be done correctly.
- Have student restate or write directions/instructions
- Allow student to respond in variety of different modes (i.e., may place answers for tests on tape instead of paper)
- Give student opportunity to stand/move while working
- Provide additional supervision to and from school
- Adapt student's work area to help screen out distracting stimuli
- Grade for content integrity not just neatness/presentation
- Schedule subjects which require greater concentration early in the day

- Supply small rewards to promote behavior change
- Avoid withholding physical activity as a negative reinforcer
- Allow for periodic, frequent physical activity, exercise, etc.
- Determine trigger points and prevent action leading to trigger points
- Provide for socialization opportunities, such as circle of friends

BIPOLAR DISORDER

EXAMPLE: The student was diagnosed as having a bipolar disorder, however the severity (frequency, intensity, duration considerations) of the condition did not qualify the student for IDEA. A properly convened Section 504 committee determined that the condition did significantly impair the major life activity of learning and fashioned a Section 504 plan for the student.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Break down assignments into manageable parts with clear and simple directions, given one at a time
- Plan advanced preparation for transitions
- Monitor clarity of understanding and alertness
- Allow most difficult subjects at times when student is most alert
- Provide extra time on tests, class work, and homework if needed
- Strategies in place for unpredictable mood swings
- Provide appropriate staff with training on bipolar disorder.
- Create awareness by staff of potential victimization from other students
- Implement a crisis intervention plan for extreme cases where student gets out of control and may do something impulsive or dangerous
- Provide positive praise and redirection
- Report any suicidal comments to counselor/psychologist immediately
- Consider home instruction for times when the student's mood disorder makes it impossible for him to attend school for an extended period

CANCER

EXAMPLE: A student with a long-term medical problem may require special accommodations. Such a condition as cancer may substantially limit the major life activities of learning and caring for oneself. For example, a student with cancer may need a class schedule that allows for rest and recuperation following chemotherapy.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Adjust attendance policies
- Limit numbers of classes taken; accommodate scheduling needs (breaks, etc.)
- Send teacher/tutor to hospital, as appropriate
- Take whatever steps are necessary to accommodate student's involvement in extra-curricular activities if they are otherwise qualified
- Adjust activity level and expectations in classes based on physical limitations; don't require activities that are too physically taxing
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Provide appropriate assistive technology
- Provide dietary accommodations
- Provide a private area in which to rest
- Shorten school day
- Arrange for home tutoring following treatment
- Send additional set of texts and assignments to hospital schools
- Tape lessons. Accept the fact that the lessons and content-area tests may not be appropriate; the student is learning many life lessons through this experience
- Adjust schedule to include rest breaks
- Provide counseling; establish peer group support

- Adapt physical education
- Provide access to school health services
- Provide awareness training to appropriate staff and students
- Develop health care emergency plan to deal with getting sick at school
- Offer counseling for death and dying to peers/teachers/staff
- Furnish a peer tutor
- Provide student with a student buddy for participation in sports
- Initiate a free pass system from the classroom
- Provide lessons using mastery learning techniques
- Provide individual school counseling
- Begin friendship groups for the student
- Provide teachers with counseling, emphasizing positive attitudes
- Have a health plan for care of mediport/any other intravenous lines and medical needs
- Plan ongoing communication about school events
- Notify parents of communicable diseases in school
- Designate a person in school to function as liaison with parents as a means of updating changing health status

CEREBRAL PALSY

EXAMPLE: The student has serious difficulties with fine and gross motor skills. A wheelchair is used for mobility. For purposes of this example, the condition substantially limits the major life activity of walking. Cognitive skills are intact.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide assistive technology devices
- Arrange for use of ramps and elevators
- Allow for extra time between classes
- Assist with carrying books, lunch trays, etc.
- Adapt physical education curriculum
- Provide for physical therapy as appropriate. Such therapy needs to relate directly to "life skills"
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distributed medications; monitor for side effects
- Adapt eating utensils
- Initiate a health care plan that also addresses emergency situations
- Train paraprofessionals in the case of this student (i.e. feeding, diapering, transporting to and from the wheelchair)
- Adapt assignments
- Educate peers/staff with parent/student permission
- Ensure that programs conducted in the basement or on second or third floor levels are accessible
- Ensure that bathroom facilities, sinks and water fountains are readily accessible.
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning.

CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(i.e., Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS))

EXAMPLE: The student frequently misses school and does not have the strength to attend a full day. For purposes of this example, the student has a record of a disability, which substantially limits the major life activities of learning. Please review applicable District policies.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- In-service staff and students about the disease, how it is transmitted and how it is treated (Consult appropriate District policies)
- Apply universal precautions
- Administer medications following medication administration protocols, train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Adjust attendance policies
- Adjust schedule or shorten day

- Provide rest periods
- Adapt physical education curriculum
- Establish routine communication with health professionals, area nurse, and home
- Develop health-care and emergency plan
- Consult with doctor, parents, teachers, area nurse, and administrators
- Train appropriate teachers on medical/emergency procedures
- Provide two-way audio/video link between home and classroom via computer, etc.
- Arrange for an adult tutor at school or home
- Adapt 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 if needed as a related service
- Tape books or provide a personal reader
- Arrange to communicate with a home computer with e-mail
- Notify parents of communicable disease in the classroom
- Arrange for participation in a support group
- Provide for post-secondary employment transitions for secondary students
- Foster supportive community attitudes regarding the District's need to provide education to HIV positive/AIDS students
- Develop and promote a nondiscriminatory classroom climate and supportive student attitudes
- Promote the most supportive, least restrictive educational program
- Initiate a "Kids on the Block" AIDS program
- Videotape classroom teaching
- Provide a peer support group to encourage communication
- Involve school health consultant in school-related health issues

CYSTIC FIBROSIS

EXAMPLE: This student is a new enrollee at your school and has an extensive medical history. He has significant difficulty breathing and will often be absent due to respiratory infection. While medical needs can be easily documented on a health plan, his educational needs also need to be accommodated. For purposes of this example, learning is the major life activity that is substantially impaired.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Create a health care plan for management of acute and chronic phases
- Promote good communication between parents, hospital, home, and school on school assignments
- Shorten the school day
- Adapt physical education activities
- Apply universal precautions, correct disposal of fluids
- Recognize need for privacy for "good coughing"
- Educate staff and peers

DEAF/HEARING IMPAIRMENT

EXAMPLE: A student was diagnosed with a substantial hearing impairment at a very early age. Therefore, he has both a hearing loss and a mild speech impediment. He compensates through both lip reading and sign language. Academic abilities test in the average range.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Allow for written direction/instructions in addition to oral presentation
- Ensure delivery of instruction facing the student to allow lip reading
- Provide visual information as primary mode of instruction

- Allow for provision of interpreter services
- Install acoustical tile, carpeting
- Seat in a location with minimal background noise
- Provide paper and pencil/pen to write/draw requests when needed
- Facilitate acquisition of TDDs and related assistive technology
- Allow for extra time between classes
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

DIABETES

EXAMPLE: A sixth grader with juvenile diabetes requires accommodation to maintain optimal blood sugar. His mom provides the crackers and juice to be used at "break" time and before physical education class. She asks that teachers remind him to eat at a certain time of the morning if he does not pay attention to the beeper on his watch. The youngster is very self sufficient; while he is able to monitor his own blood sugar now, he prefers to do this privately. Therefore, mom asks that the equipment and a notebook/log be stored in a nearby file cabinet and the youngster be allowed to go into the hall with the equipment to check his blood sugar twice a day. She also asks that his teacher allow him to use the bathroom as needed.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Health care plan for management of condition in the school setting and in emergencies
- Educate staff to signs/symptoms of insulin reaction/hypoglycemia; hunger, shakiness, sweateness, change in face color, disorientation, drowsiness
- Do not leave the child alone if he/she is feeling poorly; walk to the office or clinic with the student.
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects; communicate systematically and frequently with parents
- Adapt physical education activities
- Store equipment and documentation in a readily accessible location for student, parent, and area nurse or clinic aid
- Accommodate food access/meal schedules rigorously
- Allow access to bathroom facilities

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

EXAMPLE: The student has used drugs and alcohol for many years. This problem has affected the major life activities of learning and caring for oneself. The student is presently not using drugs or alcohol and is in a rehabilitation program. If the student is not using drugs or alcohol, he or she could qualify for accommodations or services under Section 504.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide copies of texts and assignments to treatment facility
- Arrange for periodic home-school contacts
- Establish daily/weekly assignments monitoring system
- Communicate with treatment facility; pursue transition services available through the treatment facility
- Provide/arrange for counseling
- Establish peer support group
- Dismiss from school for treatment without punitive measures
- Ensure strong link with school counselor
- Arrange for access to treatment at private or public facilities.
- Integrate a student assistance program into the classroom
- In-service faculty/staff with parent/student permission
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning
- Provide ongoing support around chemical dependency in conjunction with other agencies
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED

EXAMPLE: An emotionally disturbed student may need an adjusted class schedule to allow time for regular counseling or therapy. For purposes of this example, the condition substantially limits the individual's major life activity of learning.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Maintain weekly/daily journals for self-recording of behavior
- Establish home-school communication system
- Schedule periodic meetings with home and treatment specialists
- Provide carry-over of treatment plans into school environment
- Assist with inter-agency referrals
- Utilize behavior management programs
- Develop contracts for student behavior
- Post rules for classroom behaviors; teach expectations
- Provide counseling, social skills instruction
- Reinforce replacement behaviors
- Educate other students/staff/school personnel
- Foster carryover of treatment plans to home environment
- Reinforce positive behavior
- Schedule shorter study/work periods according to attention span capabilities
- Be consistent in setting expectations and following up on reinforcements/consequences
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

ENCOPRESIS/ENURESIS

EXAMPLE: A student who will urinate or defecate in clothes. Not to be confused with physical incontinence, but only to a needed behavior change (i.e. toilet training, bowel/bladder retraining).

Possible Accommodations:

- Maintain low key responses
- Have a change of clothes available at school in the clinic or alternative location
- Plan a consistent response to events; send student to clinic or alternative location for clean-up and change of clothes; while wearing latex/rubber gloves, place soiled clothes in a plastic bag; call parent and make arrangements for soiled items to be returned home
- Observe for consistent trigger events
- Support bowel/bladder retraining program that is recommended by the physician

EPILEPSY

EXAMPLE: The student is on medication for seizure activity, but experiences several petit mal seizures each month. This condition substantially limits the major life activity of learning.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Call parent and document the characteristics of each seizure
- Assess breathing after seizure
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Train staff and students and prepare an emergency plan
- Anticipate recovery process should a seizure occur. Move seating/clear space during seizure. Do not insert objects into the student's mouth during seizure; administer no fluids if student is unconscious. Turn the unconscious student on his or her side to avoid aspiration of vomit. Provide rest time and return to academic considerations following seizure.

- Arrange a buddy system, especially for field trips
- Avoid portable chalk boards or furniture that would topple over easily
- Provide an alternative recess, adapt activities such as climbing and/or swimming
- Plan for academic make-up work
- Alter door openings to allow access from the outside (i.e., bathroom stall doors that swing both ways)
- Observe for consistent triggers (e.g., smells, bright light, perfume, hair spray)
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

HEARING IMPAIRMENT

EXAMPLE: A parent is hearing impaired and requests, access to school sponsored activities. The District makes accommodations by providing interpreter services for the parent to participate effectively in school-sponsored events or meetings about the student.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide an interpreter for those school events where accommodations may be necessary/are requested
- Make alternative arrangements for home-school contacts/communication
- Assist with locating peer or support groups
- Use written notes for communication
- Arrange with phone company for assistive devices on public phones
- Provide information on assistive technology; acquire assistive equipment for school use
- Provide in-house TDD or relay services to receive/communicate efficiently
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

LEARNING DISABILITIES

Individual profiles of learning strengths and weaknesses will vary. **THE EXAMPLE:** The student has a learning disability that impacts her ability to read. She has more difficulty with word decoding and spelling than reading comprehension. Thus, completing reading tasks is difficult and slow. She is currently a student receiving special education services.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide lower-readability materials covering course context
- Provide extended time on tests
- Arrange for student/volunteer readers
- Provide information on accessing materials through recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic (i.e., books on tape)
- Allow access to spell checkers and/or word processing
- Provide information on accommodations for college-entrance/qualifying exams (i.e., PSAT)
- Written directions in addition to oral
- Clearly sequenced instruction
- Visual graphs/charts/diagrams to support instruction
- Provision of computer access
- Seating toward the instructor
- Support/suggestions relative to post-secondary/career options
- Support in the use of organizational/time-management strategies
- Support in the use of strategies to assist memory and problem-solving
- Use of multi-sensory instructional methods (i.e., visual graphs and charts to accompany oral presentation)
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

LEUKEMIA

EXAMPLE: The student has recently been diagnosed with leukemia and requires frequent hospitalization. The condition substantially limits the major life activity of learning and caring for oneself.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Involve area nurse in assessing current limitations and development of health plan
- Provide homebound instruction if needed
- Provide the student with an adjusted school day
- Make needed accommodations during physical education/recess
- Provide rest periods
- Have medical services and medication available at school. Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Support the proper diet as per physical recommendation
- With parent/student permission, have area nurse to educate teachers/staff/peers
- Notify parents of existing communicable diseases at school (i.e., chicken pox, flu, strep throat, etc.)
- Consult with medical staff about individual needs and/or concomitant factors

ORTHOPEDICALLY IMPAIRED

EXAMPLE: The student has limited mobility and uses a wheelchair. This condition substantially limits the major life activity of walking.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Develop a health care and emergency plan
- Implement an adaptive physical education program
- Provide physical therapy at school
- Correct problems with physical accessibility of facilities/pathways between buildings
- 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
- Ensure that access to programs held in the basement or on second or third floors is handicapped accessible
- Ensure that bathroom facilities, water fountains, sinks, etc. are readily accessible
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

STUDENT WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

EXAMPLE: The student has a special health care problem and requires clean intermittent catheterization twice each day. This procedure empties the bladder and helps prevent urinary tract infections and possible wetting. The school is required to provide trained personnel to perform the procedure or to provide the student a private location to perform the procedure. The condition is substantially limiting in the major life activity of caring for oneself.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Apply universal precautions
- Provide trained personnel to perform special medical procedures. Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- Provide student with private location and time to perform procedures
- Involve area nurse, parents, teachers, and staff in periodic review
- Allow preferential seating as indicated by need
- Adapt recess, physical education, and transportation
- Adjust classroom environment
- Develop health care and emergency plan
- If necessary, adapt attendance policy
- Establish health alert system whereby 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
- Make available homebound services/instruction if needed

- Provide school counseling
- Arrange for in-service to other students and staff with parent/student permission
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

TEMPORARILY DISABLED

EXAMPLE: A student was in an automobile accident and will be homebound and/or hospitalized for an extensive period. The student is considered temporarily disabled under Section 504 and should receive accommodations if this disability substantially limits a major life activity for the period of time it does so.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide duplicate sets of texts
- Provide assignments to hospital school
- Tape lessons
- Provide homebound instruction
- 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, provide help with getting lunch tray
- Establish a student support network
- Provide a cordless telephone/beeper/pager
- Provide an interactive system -- computer, e-mail, TV
- Arrange for peer notes
- Change seating arrangements to accommodate needs
- Adapt assignments depending on disability
- Allow more time for test completion
- Allow shortened days; adjust attendance policy
- In-service staff and class and prepare an emergency care plan
- Switch programs /classes to an accessible classroom on the main floor
- Test verbally
- Provide peer assistance for social involvement (i.e., to keep child informed of social activities)
- Furnish life-skill assistance
- Provide area nurse services

TOURETTE'S SYNDROME

EXAMPLE: The student exhibits inappropriate gestures and sounds in the classroom and hallways. The condition is substantially limiting in the major life activities of learning and caring for oneself.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide student with a means of catching up on missed lessons
- Pair with a fellow student for study if indicated
- Educate other students about associated outbursts/gestures/tics
- Arrange for frequent parental interaction if indicated
- Monitor administration/side effects of medication
- Implement a behavior management program if indicated; cue student about inappropriate behaviors
- Provide supervision for transition activities, during periods of "acting out"
- Provide alternative/larger work space or appropriate space for the child to act out if indicated
- Teach compensatory strategies
- Adapt assignments if indicated
- Provide peer/teacher in-service with parent/student permission
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

EXAMPLE: The student sustained a brain injury in an automobile accident. Many academic and motor skills have been lost from the injury. The student does not qualify for special education under IDEA. The condition is substantially limiting to the major life activities of learning and performing manual tasks.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide extended school year/time
- Furnish memory/organizational aids
- Provide alternative testing
- Initiate tutoring programs
- Arrange an emergency plan
- Monitor for seizure activity
- In-service staff and peers with student/parent permission
- Monitor fatigue/mental exhaustion
- Provide frequent short breaks during periods of intense concentration
- Shorten the instructional day if indicated
- Provide strategies for organizing/sequencing tasks
- Provide post-secondary or vocational transition planning

TUBERCULOSIS

EXAMPLE: The student is suspected of having active tuberculosis and must stay home until diagnostic tests are completed. The disease is no longer infectious, but the student is still weak. The condition is substantially limiting to the major life activity of learning.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide home tutor, as necessary
- In-service staff on the need for confidentiality to limit the stigmatization of him or her
- Have the medical evaluator provide feedback to staff
- Train for proper dispensing of medications; monitor and/or distribute medications; monitor for side effects
- In-service staff and students about the disease, how it is transmitted, and how it is treated
- Work with community agency or health department to provide medication and health education materials
- Work with community agency or health department to test students and staff for exposure and/or infection and to determine when the student can return to school
- Provide therapy and dispense medications if student is diagnosed with active TB; observed for side effects; arrange for parents to give medication on holidays and weekends

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

EXAMPLE: A student has a progressive medical disorder, which results in increasing loss of visual acuity. He now requires both enhanced lighting and enlarged print materials in order to read.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Preferential seating
- Adaptations to the physical environment (i.e., consistent room arrangement, removal of obstacles to path of entry)
- Copies of text/reading materials for adaptation
- Modified writing tools (i.e., dark felt tip pens)
- Perkins Braille
- Slate and stylus
- Raised lines on writing paper

- Dark lined writing paper
- Lighting aids
- Low vision devices including magnifiers, monocular glass, closed-circuit TV
- Desktop slantboard
- Enlarged print materials; textbooks, workbooks, worksheets
- Braille textbooks/reading materials
- Books on tape
- Audiotape recorder, tapes and organizational location (headphones if needed)
- Oral instead of written tests
- Standardized tests (i.e., CAT, SAT) in large print or Braille
- Tactile maps
- Computer with enlarged print screen/adaptations
- Speech synthesizer for input and output
- Screen reading device
- Optical Character Recognition System Scanner
- Mobility devices (i.e., white cane)
- Abacus

WEIGHT: DIAGNOSIS OF OBESITY, ANOREXIA, AND BULIMIA

EXAMPLE: A student has an extreme eating disorder that may require special accommodations. Obesity may be considered a disability under Section 504 where it substantially impairs a major life activity or is regarded by others as doing so.

Possible Accommodations and Services:

- Provide special seating modifications
- Make dietary modifications per physician recommendation
- Adapt physical education program per physician recommendation
- Allow extra time to get to classes
- Educate peers
- Adapt rest rooms
- Provide opportunities for socialization and peer counseling/interaction
- Ensure privacy for self-care
- Provide counseling involving the area nurse
- Provide for elevator privileges per physician's recommendation
- Arrange for counselor/area nurse to supervise peer counseling to deal with esteem issues, peer attitudes, teasing, etc.
- Address bus concerns to ensure room on buses for seating
- Arrange to provide opportunities for the individual to participate in intramural and extra-curricular events
- Make any class location changes that may be needed



3900 Broadway Ave
Everett, WA 98201
425-385-4064

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXCHANGE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Student Name: _____ D.O.B.: _____

I hereby authorize the exchange of confidential information between:

_____, Everett Public Schools:

Name _____ Position _____

Name of person/agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Extent and nature of information to be disclosed: _____

Purpose/need for information: _____

I understand that the information obtained will be treated in a confidential manner and will not be transmitted to a third party without my written permission. I also understand that I may revoke this authorization to release information at any time by providing written notice to Rebecca Ballbach, Director of Section 504. I understand that any information released prior to my revocation of this authorization shall not be a breach of my confidentiality. This authorization includes the exchange of information between:

_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____,

Further, I understand that I have a right to receive a copy of this authorization.

This authorization is effective from the date of execution until:

Student Signature _____ Date: _____

Witness Signature _____ Date: _____

Examples of CLASSROOM AND FACILITY ACCOMMODATIONS

As local districts develop policies and procedures for guiding the referral and identification of students determined to be disabled under Section 504, it is critical that information concerning this law and its impact on local school districts be shared with principals and building-level staff. The intent of Section 504 is to “accommodate” for differences within the regular education environment. For this to be accomplished, all staff must be provided with awareness activities and given specific information concerning the district’s procedures for dealing with Section 504 referrals.

As individual students are identified, the classroom teacher may need specific training in the area of the identified disability (e.g., training from the school nurse on a danger signs of an impending asthma attack, training from a physical therapist on correct positioning of a wheelchair-using student at this/her desk, etc.) The following classroom/facility accommodations are presented as examples of ways in which Section 504 disabilities may be successfully addressed within the regular education environment.

The following information provides examples of ways in which the needs of children with disabilities (or Section 504 disabilities) may be accommodated in the regular classroom environment.

AREA OF CONCERN	ACCOMMODATIONS
Parent/student/teacher communications	• Develop a daily/weekly journal. • Develop parent/student/school contacts. • Schedule periodic parent/teacher meetings. • Provide parents with duplicate set of texts.
Staff Communications	• Identify resource staff. • Network with other staff. • Schedule building team meetings. • Maintain ongoing communication with building principal.
School/community/agency communication	• Identify and communicate with appropriate personnel working with student. • Assist in agency referrals. • Provide appropriate carryover in the school environment.
Instructional day	• Allow student more time to pass in hallways. • Modify class schedule.
Modification of classroom/building climate to accommodate student needs	• Plan for evacuation for wheelchair-using students. • Schedule classes in accessible areas.
Building health/safety procedures	• Administer medication. • Apply universal precautions.

	Accommodate special diets.
Difficulty sequencing and completing steps to accomplish specific tasks (e.g., organized paragraphs, division problems, etc.)	- Break up task into workable and obtainable steps. - Provide examples and specific steps to accomplish task.
Shifting from one uncompleted activity to another without closure	Define the requirements of a completed activity (e.g., Your math is finished when all 6 problems are complete and corrected; Do not begin on the next task until it is finished).
Difficulty following through on instructions from others	- Gain student's attention before giving directions. Use alerting cues. Accompany oral directions with written directions. - Give one direction at a time. Quietly repeat directions to the student after they have been given to the rest of the class. Check for understanding by having the student repeat the directions. - Place general methods of operation and expectations on charts displayed around the room and/or on sheets to be included in student's notebook.
Difficulty prioritizing from most to least important	- Prioritize assignments and activities. - Provide a model to help students. Post the model and refer to it often.
Difficulty sustaining effort and accuracy over time	- Reduce assignment length and strive for quality (rather than quantity). - Increase the frequency of positive reinforcement (catch the student doing it right and let him know it).
Difficulty completing assignments	- List and/or post (and say) all steps necessary to complete each assignment. - Reduce the assignment into manageable sections with specific due dates - Make frequent checks for work/assignment completion. - Arrange for the student to have a "study buddy" with phone number in each subject area.
Difficulty with any task that requires memory	- Combine seeing, saying, writing and doing--student may need to subvocalize to remember. - Teach memory techniques as a study strategy (e.g., mnemonics, visualization, oral rehearsal, numerous repetitions).
Difficulty with test taking	- Allow extra time for resting, teach test-taking skills and strategies, and allow student to be tested orally. - Use clear, readable and uncluttered test forms. Use test format that the student is most comfortable with. Allow ample space for student response. Consider having lined answer spaces for essay or short answer questions.
Confusion from non-verbal cues (misreads body language, etc.)	- Directly teach (tell the student) what nonverbal cues mean. - Model and have student practice reading cues in a safe setting.
Confusion from written material (difficulty finding main idea from a paragraph, attributes greater importance to minor details)	- Provide student with copy of reading material with main ideas underlined or highlighted. - Provide an outline of important points from reading material. - Teach outlining, main idea/details concepts. - Provide tape of text/chapter
Confusion from spoken material, lectures and audio-visual material (difficulty finding main idea from presentation, attributes greater importance to minor details)	- Provide student with a copy of presentation notes. - Allow peers to share notes from presentation (have student compare own notes with copy of peer's notes). - Provide framed outlines of presentations (introducing visual and auditory cues to important information). - Encourage use of tape recorder.

	• Teach and emphasize key words (the following... the most important point. etc.).
Difficulty sustaining attention to tasks or other activities (easily distracted by extraneous stimuli)	• Reward attention. Break up activities into small units. • Reward for timely accomplishments. • Use physical proximity and touch. Use earphones and/or study carrels, quiet place, or preferential seating.
Frequent messiness or sloppiness	• Teach organizational skills. Be sure student has daily, weekly and/or monthly assignment sheets, list of materials needed daily, and consistent format for papers. Have a consistent way for students to turn in and receive back papers, reduce distractions. • Give reward points for notebook checks and proper paper format. • Provide clear copies of worksheets and handouts and consistent format for worksheets. Establish a daily routine; provide what you want the student to do. • Arrange for a peer who will help with organization. • Assist student to keep materials in a specific place (e.g., pencils and pens in pouch). • Be willing to repeat expectations.
Poor handwriting (often mixing cursive and manuscript and capitals with lower-case letters)	• Allow for a scribe and grade for content, not handwriting. • Allow for use of a computer or typewriter. • Consider alternative methods for student response (e.g., tape recorder, oral reports, etc.). • Don't penalize student for mixing cursive and manuscript (accept any method of production).
Difficulty with fluency in handwriting (e.g., good letter/word production but very slow and laborious)	• Allow for shorter assignments (quality vs. quantity) • Allow alternate method of production (computer, scribe, oral presentation, etc.).
Poorly developed study skills	• Teach study skills specific to the subject area – organization (e.g., assignment calendar), textbook reading, note taking (finding main idea/detail, mapping, outlining, skimming, summarizing).
Poor self-monitoring (careless errors in spelling arithmetic, reading)	• Teach specific methods of self-monitoring (e.g., Stop-Look-Listen). • Have student proofread work when it is cold.
Low fluency or production of written material (takes hours on a 10 minute assignment)	• Allow for alternative method for completing assignment (oral presentation, taped report, visual presentation, graphs, maps pictures, etc.) with reduced written requirement. • Allow for alternative method of writing (e.g., typewriter, computer, cursive or printing, or a scribe).
Apparent inattention (underachieve, daydreaming, not there)	• Get student's attention before giving directions, tell student how to pay attention, (Look at me while I talk; watch my eyes while I speak.) Ask student to repeat directions. • Attempt to actively involve student in lesson (e.g., cooperative learning).
Difficulty participating in class without being interruptive, difficulty working quietly	• Seat student in close proximity to the teacher. • Reward appropriate behavior (catch student at "being good"). • Use study carrel if appropriate. •
Inappropriate seeking of attention (clowns around, exhibits loud excessive or exaggerated movement as attention-seeking behavior, interrupts, butts into other children's activities, needles	• Show student (model) how to gain other's attention appropriately. • Catch the student when appropriate and reinforce.

others)	
Frequent excessive talking	• Teach student hand signals and use to tell student when and when not to talk. • Make sure student is called upon when it is appropriate and reinforce listening.
Difficulty making transitions (from activity to activity or class to class); takes an excessive amount of time to "find pencil," gives up, refuses to leave previous task; appears agitated during change	• Program student for transitions. Give advance warning of when a transition is going to take place (Now we are completing the worksheet, next we will) and the expectation for the transition (and you will need). • Specifically say and display lists of materials needed until a routine is possible. List steps necessary to complete each assignment. • Have specific locations for all materials (pencil pouches, tabs in notebooks, etc.). • Arrange for an organized helper (peer). •
Difficulty remaining seated or in a particular position when required to	• Give student opportunities to get up and move around. Allow space for movement.
Frequent fidgeting with hands, feet or objects; squirming in seat	• Break tasks down into small increments and give frequent positive reinforcement for accomplishments (this type of behavior is often due to frustration). • Allow alternative movement when possible.
Inappropriate responses in class often blurted out; answers given to questions before they have been completed	• Seat student in close proximity to teacher so that visual and physical monitoring of student behavior can be done by the teacher. • State behavior that you do want (tell the student how you expect him to behave).
Agitation under pressure and competition (athletic or academic)	• Stress effort and enjoyment for self, rather than competition with others. • Minimize timed activities; structure class for team effort and cooperation.
Inappropriate behaviors in a team or large group sport or athletic activity (difficulty waiting turn in games or group situations)	• Give the student a responsible job (e.g., team captain, care and distribution of the balls, scorekeeping, etc.); consider leadership role. • Have student in close proximity to teacher.
Frequent involvement in physically dangerous activities without considering possible consequences	• Anticipate dangerous situations and plan for in advance. • Stress Stop-Look-Listen. • Pair with responsible peer. (Rotate responsible students so that they don't wear out!)
Poor adult interactions Defies authority Sucks up Hangs on	• Provide positive attention. • Talk with student individually about the inappropriate behavior (What you are doing is..., A better way of getting what you want or need is...).
Frequent self-putdowns, poor personal care and posture, negative comments about self and others, low self-esteem	• Structure for success. • Train student for self-monitoring, reinforce improvements, teach self-questioning strategies (What am I doing? How is that going to affect others?) • Allow opportunities for the student to show his strength. • Give positive recognition.
Difficulty using unstructured time – recess, hallways, lunchroom, locker room library, assembly	• Provide student with a definite purpose during unstructured activities (The purpose of going to the library is to check out..., the purpose of...is...). • Encourage group games and participation (organized school clubs and activities).
Losing things necessary for task or activities at school or at home (e.g., pencils, books, assignments before, during and after completion of a given task)	• Help student organize. Frequently monitor notebook and dividers, pencil pouch, locker, book bag, desks. A place for everything and everything in its place. • Provide positive reinforcement for good organization. • Provide student with a list of needed materials and their locations.

Poor use of time (sitting, staring off into space, doodling, not working on task at hand)	• Teach reminder cues (a gentle touch on the shoulder, hand signal, etc.). • Tell the student your expectation of what paying attention looks like: (You look like you are paying attention when...). • Give the student a time limit for a small unit of work with positive reinforcement for accurate completion. • Use a contact, timer, etc., for self-monitoring.
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Section 504 Process Check List

School:	
Section 504 Building Coordinator:	
Student Name:	
Student Number:	

Check off each step as it is completed. Indicate the date of completion and person initiating action.

Completion (X)	Task	Completion Date	Signature
	Student has been referred to building 504 Team.		
	Referral is completed on GOALVIEW and reviewed. ☐ File is reviewed ☐ Consultations are conducted with teachers, parents, professionals, student, other.		
	Student is NOT identified for <u>evaluation</u> : ☐ Recommendations given to person who initiated referral.		

Completion (X)	Task	Completion Date	Signature
	Student is found to be ELIGIBLE under Section 504: ☐ Notice of Action and Consent completed on GOALVIEW. ☐ Student Eligibility Determination Form completed on GOALVIEW. ☐ Accommodation Plan developed on GOALVIEW. ☐ NOA/ Consent, Parents' Rights Brochure, and Eligibility Determination send to parent/ guardian for consent of initial placement. Referral made to Special Education: YES or NO		
	Notice of Action and Consent Form has been signed and returned by parent approving initial placement (Accommodation Plan).		
	Accommodation Plan implemented.		
	Copies of Accommodation Plan are given to: ☐ Parent/ Guardian ☐ 504 Building Coordinator: _____ ☐ 504 Plan Case Manager: _____ ☐ Building Administrator(s) ☐ Teacher(s) of student ☐ District Section 504 Coordinator ☐ Other: _____ ☐	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
	Review Date for Accommodation Plan: _____		
	Student's Section 504 file folder placed in a confidential and secure location separate from cumulative and special education files.		
	Student identified/ coded in ESchool.		
	If the student changes schools, send the student's 504 Accommodation Plan file to the new school.		
	If the student transfers out-of-district, keep the originals and send copies of the 504 file folder to the receiving school.		
	Destroy records (6) six years from completion or denial of Accommodation Plan.		

NOTE: Students with disabilities are protected from being improperly excluded from school for disciplinary reasons. Certain disciplinary exclusions of disabled students from school constitute a significant change in the student's education placement. See Everett Public Schools Procedure 2211 for further information on Disciplinary Exclusion. See Manifestation Determination Form section in Goalview.

Additional Comments/ Notes:

The following is a list of rights granted by federal law to students with disabilities. The intent of the law is to keep you informed concerning decisions about your child and to inform you of your rights if you disagree with these decisions. You have the right to:

1. Have your child take part in, and receive benefits from, public education programs without discrimination because of his or her disabling condition.
2. Have the school district advise you of your rights under federal law.
3. Receive notice with respect to identification, evaluation, or placement of your child. Parent consent must be obtained before conducting an initial evaluation.
4. Have your child receive a free appropriate public education. This includes the right to be educated with students without disabilities to the maximum extent appropriate. It also includes the right to have the school district make reasonable accommodations to allow your child an equal opportunity to participate in school and school-related activities.
5. Have your child educated in facilities and receive services comparable to those provided without disabilities.
6. Have your child receive special education and related services if he or she is found to be eligible under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 or the Rehabilitation Act.
7. Have evaluation, educational, and service decisions made based upon a variety of information sources and by persons who know the student, the evaluation data, and service options.
8. Have transportation provided to and from a program not operated by the district if the district places the student in the program.
9. Have your child be given an equal opportunity to participate in nonacademic and extracurricular activities offered by the district.
10. Examine all relevant records relating to decisions regarding your child's identification, evaluation, educational program, and services.
11. Obtain copies of educational records at a reasonable cost unless the fee would effectively deny you access to the records.
12. Receive a response from the school district to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of your child's records.
13. Request amendment of your child's educational records if there is reasonable cause to believe that they are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy rights of your child. If the school district refuses this request for amendment, it shall notify you within a reasonable time and advise you of the right to a hearing.
14. File a grievance relating to decisions or actions regarding your child's identification and evaluation. You and the student may present witnesses and other evidence and have an attorney represent you. Grievances should be filed with the District Section 504 Coordinator.

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

☐ Draft

☒ Final

Staff Initials: _____



Everett Public Schools

Section 504 Referral and Recommendation for

Forest View Elementary
5601 156th St Se Everett, WA 98208

Student Information

Student:

Student ID: 101187

Gender: Male

Date of Birth:

Age:

Attending School: Forest View Elementary

Grade: Kindergarten (Full-Day)

Contact 1:

Relation: Father

Mailing Address:

Everett Washington 98208

Home Phone:

Work Phone:

Email:

Custody?: [X]

Contact 2:

Relation: Mother

Mailing Address:

Home Phone:

Work Phone:

Email:

Custody?: [X]

Program Status

Program: General Education

504

504 Referral Date: 05/25/10

504 Consent Date: 05/25/10

504 Eligibility Date: 05/25/10

504 Plan Start Date: 06/10/10

504 Plan Review Date: 06/10/11

Referral

This referral will go to the designated building team for review. The team will review the referral to decide the nature of help the school might provide. Please indicate on this form any behaviors you may have noticed or concerns you may have about the student. Please make specific comments where appropriate.

504 Referral

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

Based on the following observations, it is believed that this student's ability to benefit from or participate in school is substantially limited by a physical or mental impairment. (2211P)

Date of Referral: 05/25/10
Referral Source: Other Staff
Referred By Staff:
Areas of Concern: Hearing impairment.

Information to substantiate concern(s) (e.g. medical diagnostic information, disciplinary information, anecdotal data, observations, examples of student's work). Please attach all relevant information.

Summary of Existing Information: Received medical diagnostic information, anecdotal data, observations and have received information from parents.

Previous Ed Interventions: Student has been staffed by student assistance team.

Health Screening: Student had recent vision exam resulting in glasses and heart surgery as an infant due to tetralogy of fallot.

Has this referral has been discussed with the student's parent/guardian?

Yes
Date Discussed: 05/25/10

Recommendation

Date of Meeting: 05/25/10
Referral Type: Initial
Recommendation: Refer for evaluation under Section 504
Other Recommendation:

SAMPLE

Participants

Mother	Date
Father	Date
Regular Education Teacher	Date
Counselor	Date
Administrator	Date

SAMPLE

SAMPLE DOCUMENT



Section 504 Notice of Action and Consent for
Forest View Elementary
5601 156th St Se Everett, WA 98208

5/27/2010

Mr/mrs

SAMPLE

SAMPLE

Dear: Mr/mrs

Your child, _____, has been referred to a Student Services Team for further evaluation to determine eligibility for accommodations/interventions under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The evaluation may include:

1. Classroom strategies
2. Classroom observations
3. Reviewing school records
4. Parent conference
5. Medical information provided by parent

Your signed consent is required to complete this evaluation. The findings will be reported, recorded, filed and communicated in strict accordance with applicable district policies and state and federal law.

Please sign below and return this form to your child's school counselor. A copy of your Parent Rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 will be provided to you.

Sincerely,

_____, Counselor

Parent Consent (Required only for initial evaluation and initial placement.)

_____ Yes, I do consent to an initial evaluation of my child.

_____ No, I do not consent to initial evaluation of my child.

Parent or Guardian Signatures _____

Date _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Counselor

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

☐ Draft

☒ Final

Staff Initials: _____



Everett Public Schools

**Section 504 Evaluation Summary & Student Eligibility
Determination for**

Forest View Elementary
5601 156th St Se Everett, WA 98208

Student Information

Student:
Student ID: 101187
Gender: Male
Date of Birth:
Age:
Attending School: Forest View Elementary
Grade: Kindergarten (Full-Day)
Student Language: English
Language at Home: English
Interpreter Needed?: No, an interpreter is not required at the meeting.
Contact 1:
Relation: Father
Mailing Address:
Home Phone:
Work Phone:
Email:
Custody?: [X]
Contact 2:
Relation: Mother
Mailing Address:
Home Phone:
Work Phone:
Email:
Custody?: [X]

Program Status

Program: General Education
504: Yes

504
504 Referral Date: 05/25/10
504 Consent Date: 05/25/10
504 Eligibility Date: 05/25/10
504 Plan Start Date: 06/10/10
504 Plan Review Date: 06/10/11

Evaluation Information

INFORMATION USED TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY

- 504 Eligibility

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

SAMPLE

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SAMPLE

SAMPLE

[Check boxes that apply; copies in student 504 folder; 34 CFR 104.35(c)]

☐ Psychological Evaluation ☒ Physician's Report ☒ Teacher Provided Information
☒ General Education Plan (if available) ☒ Parent Information ☐ Work Samples
☒ Transcript / CUM File (Required) ☒ Report Card (Required) ☐ State Test Results (if available)
☐ Behavioral Data ☐ Other

Other:

Does the student have a disability or a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits a Major Life Activity (MLA)?

Yes

If yes, identify the Major Life Activity (MLA): Hearing Impairment.

School & classroom performance: Is the student's academic performance and/or behavior markedly below that of average, nondisabled peers?

No

If yes, describe:

Cultural, Economic & Environmental Factors: Do cultural, environmental, or economic factors account for learning problems?

If yes, describe:

Eligibility

Date of Meeting: 05/25/10

Evaluation Type: Initial

The student is eligible under Section 504?: Yes

Disability: Hearing Impairment

If yes, the Building Team's recommended accommodations/services are: Recommended 504 accommodations; Seat student close to the speaker so the good ear is toward the speaker or sound source, seat away from high noise area such as pencil sharpeners, fans, hallways and heaters. Repeat directions if needed using simply constructed sentence and into smaller steps. Ask the student for periodic feedback to ensure that the student is listening and understanding the information and expectations. Repeat comments or questions from students in other parts of the classroom during class discussion or question/answer time.

Participants

Mother	Date
Father	Date
Counselor	Date

504 Eligibility

SAMPLE

SAMPLE DOCUMENT



Section 504 Student Eligibility Determination for
Everett School District
4730 Colby Avenue Everett, WA 98203
Phone: (425) 385-4032

5/27/2010

Mr/mrs

SAMPLE

Dear: Mr/mrs

Your child, _____, was recently evaluated to determine eligibility for accommodations/interventions under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The purpose of this written notice is to inform you that Alzeiah Heart is eligible under Section 504 guidelines.

Your signed consent is required to initiate placement of your child on a Section 504 plan. The attached plan will be implemented, recorded, filed and communicated in strict accordance with applicable district policies and state and federal law.

Sincerely,

Parent Consent (Required only for initial evaluation and initial placement.)

_____ Yes, I do consent to an initial placement of my child on a Section 504 plan.

_____ No, I do not consent to initial placement of my child on a Section 504 plan.

I have received this notice of Section 504 Student Eligibility Determination and have received a copy of the Parent Rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Parent or Guardian Signatures _____

Date _____

SAMPLE

504 Eligibility

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

☐ Draft

☒ Final

Staff Initials: _____



Everett Public Schools

Section 504 Accommodation Plan/Review – Form 504E & 504F for

Forest View Elementary
5601 156th St Se Everett, WA 98208

Student Information

Student:
Student ID: 101187
Gender: Male
Date of Birth:
Age:
Attending School: Forest View Elementary
Grade: Kindergarten (Full-Day)
Student Language: English
Language at Home: English
Interpreter Needed?: No, an interpreter is not required at the meeting.

Contact 1:

Relation:
Mailing Address:
Home Phone:
Work Phone:
Email:
Custody?: []

Program Status

Program: General Education
504: Yes

504
504 Referral Date: 05/25/10
504 Consent Date: 05/25/10
504 Eligibility Date: 05/25/10
504 Plan Start Date: 06/10/10
504 Plan Review Date: 06/10/11

Section 504 Accommodation Plan (504E)

Date of Meeting: 06/02/10
Plan Type: Initial
504 Plan Start Date: 06/10/10
504 Plan Review Date: 06/10/11
Areas of Concern: Hearing impairment.

504 Accommodation Plan/Review

SAMPLE DOCUMENT

SAMPLE

Describe the accommodations and services that the student needs to receive a free appropriate public education.

Instructional: Repeat directions into smaller steps as needed using simply constructed sentences. Ask student for periodic feedback to ensure that the student is listening and understanding the information and expectations. Repeat comments or questions from students in other parts of the classroom during class discussion.

Environmental/Accessibility: Provide FM system. Seat student close to the speaker so the good ear is toward the speaker or sound source. Seat away from high noise area such as pencil sharpeners, fans, hallways and heaters.

Other: 504 coordinator to ensure all staff working with student read student health plan.

Section 504 Review of Services (504F)

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). (A Section 504 Accommodation Plan should be reviewed at least once each year.)

Date of Meeting:

Discussion of Progress:

Recommendation:

Discussion of
Recommendations:

SAMPLE

Participants

Mother	Date
Father	Date
Regular Education Teacher	Date
Counselor	Date
Counselor	Date

SAMPLE

SAMPLE