

What individuals and institutions (public or private) to

Business



What does it do? Ensures that institutions that received federal funding (e. g. schools) do not discriminate against individuals with disabilities. Ensures that all institutions, even those that do not receive federal funding, do not discriminate against individuals with disabilities. Ensures that public schools have the financial resources necessary to accommodate—and thus, not discriminate against—students with disabilities. Who is protected? Any individual who either a) has a mental or physical disability, b) has previously been diagnosed with mental or physical disability, or c) is widely known as having a physical or mental disability. Any individual who either a) has a mental or physical disability, b) has previously been diagnosed with mental or physical disability, or c) is widely known as having a physical or mental disability. Any individual between ages 3 and 21 who, after an evaluation by a team of appropriate expertise, is determined to a) have one of the 13 qualifying disabilities, and b) said disability inhibits the individual academically or socially. Important to note that all evaluations require parental/guardian consent.

To whom does it apply? Any institution receiving federal funding Public and private institutions, business owners, etc. Public schools How is it paid for? There is not necessarily funding involved, as this merely prohibits discrimination and it is up to federally funded institutions to comply. However, state and local budgets should account for 504-related expenses. In the event additional expenses are necessary, federal assistance is available via IDEA There is no funding or costs, per se. It is merely up to individuals and institutions (public or private) to comply.

However, individuals and institutions might be eligible for tax credits for specific types of compliance. This is paid for by state, local, and federal agencies, as the law requires all public schools have the resources necessary to be in compliance with Section 504 and the ADA. Does it provide for FAPE? Yes, students with disabilities must be provided accommodations for a 504 plan. No, because it prohibits ALL forms of discrimination against people with disabilities; it is not specifically geared toward education.

Yes, students with disabilities must be provided accommodations for an individualized education plan (IEP). Are there procedures for due process? Yes. School districts are required to provide impartial hearings for parents and guardians who are displeased with issues related to their student's identification, evaluation, placement, etc. There might be further safeguards, but that is at the discretion of the school district. No, but complaints can be filed with the appropriate agency or court. Yes.

Parents/guardians who disagree with the evaluation, identification or placement of their student are entitled to due process.