

Section 504 Of the Rehabilitation Act

Procedural Handbook

Arlington Independent School District
Special Populations Departments
2010 – 2011

Compliance Statement

The Arlington Independent School District shall comply fully with the nondiscrimination provisions of all federal and state laws, rules, and regulations by assuring that no person shall be excluded from consideration for recruitment, selection, appointment, trainings, promotion, retention, or any other personnel action, or be denied any benefits or participation in any education programs or activities which it operates on the grounds of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or veteran status (except where age, sex, or disability constitutes a bona fide occupational qualification necessary to proper and efficient administration). The Arlington Independent School District is an Equal Opportunity employer.

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Information Regarding Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, including the ADA Amendments Act of 2008

Section 504 is an Act, which prohibits discrimination against persons with a disability in any program receiving Federal financial assistance. The Act defines a person with a disability as anyone who:

“SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF DISABILITY. As used in this Act:

“(1) **DISABILITY.**—The term ‘disability’ means, with respect to an individual—

“(A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;

“(B) a record of such an impairment; or

“(C) being regarded as having such an impairment (as described in paragraph (3)).

“(2) **MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working.

“(B) **MAJOR BODILY FUNCTIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a major life activity also includes the operation of a major bodily function, including but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

“(3) **REGARDED AS HAVING SUCH AN IMPAIRMENT.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C):

“(A) An individual meets the requirement of ‘being regarded as having such an impairment’ if the individual establishes that he or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under this Act because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity.

“(B) Paragraph (1)(C) shall not apply to impairments that are transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less.

In order to fulfill its obligation under Section 504, the Arlington Independent School District recognizes a responsibility to avoid discrimination in policies and practices regarding its personnel and students. Discrimination against any person with a disability will not be permitted in any program and/or practice in the Arlington Independent School District.

The school district has specific responsibilities under the Act, which include the responsibility to identify, evaluate, and if the child is determined to be eligible under Section 504, to afford access to appropriate educational services.

If the parent or guardian disagrees with the determination made by the professional staff of the school district, he/she has the right to a hearing with the district Section 504 coordinator.

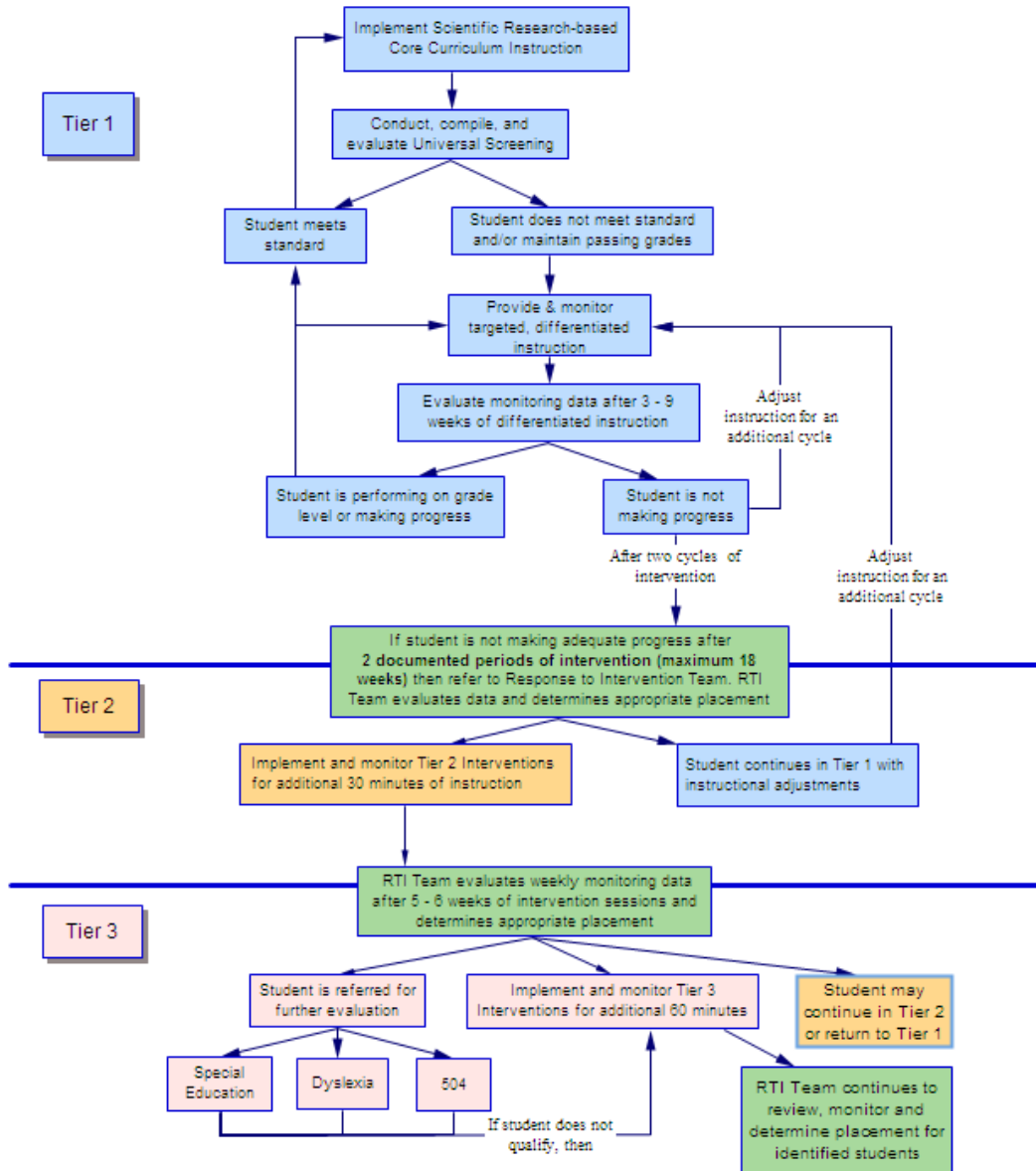
The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) also specifies rights related to educational records. This Act gives the parent or guardian the right to: 1) inspect and review his/her child’s educational records; 2) make copies of these records; 3) receive a list of all individuals having access to those records; 4) ask for an explanation of any item in the records; 5) ask for amendment to any report on the grounds that it is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the child’s rights; and 6) a hearing on the issue if the school refuses to make the amendment.

If there are questions regarding Section 504, please feel free to contact Amy Harsha, Coordinator of Elementary Special Populations, or Linda Rodgers, Coordinator of Secondary Special Populations. They are located 1141 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX, 76013 and may be reached at 682-867-7465.

504 Referral Process

The 504 referral process begins with AISD's RTI process. Please refer to the RTI Handbook for complete details and forms. The RTI handbook may be accessed online at www.aisd.net/esp.

Response to Intervention Process Arlington ISD



Response to Intervention Process Detail Arlington ISD

Tier 1:

Student remains in classroom as teacher uses different strategies and/or materials.

1. Implement Scientifically Research Based (SRB) Core Curriculum and address the following:
 - A. Environment, Instruction, & Assessment
2. Conduct, compile, & evaluate Universal Screening 3 times a year (Fall, Winter, Spring)
 - A. Administrator & teacher evaluate data
 - B. Administrative Data Review meetings held 3 times a year (Fall, Winter, Spring)
3. If student is being successful and meets standard, continue to implement SRB Core Curriculum
4. If any student does not meet standard on Universal Screening and/or grade level standards, provide targeted, differentiated instruction in a small group setting *within the classroom*
 - A. For articulation (Speech) concerns, request SLP consult to identify targets
5. Monitor and document progress at least every two - three weeks
6. Conduct informal review of monitoring data with collaborative teams of 2 to 4 professionals
 - A. Grade level, subject area, or campus-determined team
 - B. Review every 3 – 9 weeks
7. If student is successful, return to general core instruction and continue to monitor
8. If student is not being successful and does not meet standard after a minimum of **two periods of intervention**, refer to RTI Team.

RTI Team evaluates progress monitoring data and recommends:

- Return to Tier 1 small group interventions (adjust instruction) OR
- Move to Tier 2

Tier 2:

Student receives more intensive, Tier 2, focused intervention in a small group

1. Additional 90 minutes of small group instruction per week (90 minutes total above Core instruction time)
2. Highly qualified teacher
3. In class or pull-out
4. Weekly progress Monitoring with documentation
5. Additional 6 weeks of intervention, followed by RTI Team review

RTI Team evaluates progress monitoring data and recommends:

- Student returns to Tier 1 OR
- Continues in Tier 2 (with adjustments to instruction) OR
- Moves to Tier 3

Tier 3:

1. Student receives more intensive, Tier 3, interventions
2. Additional 30 minutes (60 minutes total above Core instruction time) of small group or one-to-one instruction OR
3. Student is recommended for additional testing or placement
 - A. Special education, or Dyslexia, or §504, if appropriate
4. Weekly Progress Monitoring with documentation shall occur
5. Specialist or other highly qualified teacher provides instruction
6. Student progress continues to be monitored, documented, and reviewed. The student is then placed in appropriate instructional setting.

Administrative monitoring of the RTI process shall occur on all three tiers on regular basis.

Operational Guidelines for Section 504

1. Child Find. As part of the on-going identification and referral process, the District will make reasonable efforts to identify and locate every qualified disabled student residing within the District who is not receiving a public education. The District shall inform the parents or guardians of these potentially eligible students (who may be attending private or homeschools) of the District's duties under § 504. As part of the Child Find effort the District shall annually publish the Child Find Notice in local newspapers, student handbooks, and/or place the Notice in locations likely to be seen by parents of eligible students (such as supermarkets, pediatrician's offices, et c.). Additionally, every teacher within the District should have information regarding the District's overall early intervention process, understand how to initiate a §504 Referral and know how to identify students who should be referred.

2. Referral. When a § 504 referral has been initiated, the Section 504 Referral Form [hereinafter, "Referral Form"] should be quickly forwarded to the Campus or District §504 Coordinator [hereinafter "Coordinator"]. The Referral Form is designed to be filled in by the person initiating the referral, but may be supplemented as necessary by the Coordinator, utilizing information from the student's cumulative folder or other sources. From that basic information, the Coordinator will determine whether a §504 Evaluation is necessary. If no §504 Evaluation is required, the Coordinator shall forward the Parent Rights form to the parents, with a note explaining why the Referral did not lead to a §504 Evaluation at this time.

3. Consent for Evaluation. If a §504 Evaluation is necessary, the Coordinator should send to the parent Notice of Parent Rights under § 504 [hereinafter, "Parent Rights"], together with a Notice and Consent for Initial Evaluation under §504 Form [hereinafter, "Notice and Consent"], and a Parent Input form or Section 504 Evaluation Form [hereinafter, "Parent Input"]. If no parental consent is received for §504 Evaluation, the Coordinator should remind the parent every semester (or at other intervals as determined by the District) of the District's continued desire to conduct an Evaluation under §504.

4. Evaluation. When the consent is received from the parent, the Coordinator should:

a. Gather evaluation data and coordinate/direct the completion of the various Input Documents. The evaluation data consists of information from a variety of sources, including efforts and results of early intervention activities, aptitude and achievement testing, teacher recommendations, student's historical and current physical and mental condition (including data on conditions in remission and episodic conditions), social or cultural background, adaptive behavior, and mitigating measures; the Teacher Input form to be completed by one or more teachers, and the Parent Input form with information about the student's activities/behaviors at home, and any other data the parent would like the Committee. Should current special education data exist (an evaluation upon which a student was either dismissed from special education or upon which a finding of no IDEA eligibility was made), that data should also be considered.

b. Ensure that should formalized testing be considered by the §504 Committee as evaluation data, the tests:

1) Have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used and are administered by trained personnel in accordance with the instructions provided by the tests' creators;

2) Include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and are not merely designed to provide a single intelligence quotient;

3) Are selected and administered 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. Determine who will be in the group of knowledgeable people [hereinafter, the "§504 Committee" or "Committee"] (including persons with knowledge of the child, the meaning of the evaluation data and the placement options).

d. Schedule a §504 Evaluation by the Committee.

e. Give the parents a notice of the time and place of the evaluation meeting, inviting the parent to attend. Written notice, while not required, is preferred, and can be accomplished utilizing the Notice of Section 504 Meeting form.

At the §504 Evaluation, the Committee should:

a. Draw upon information from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, efforts and results of early intervention activities, aptitude and achievement testing, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social or cultural background, adaptive behavior and the Parent and Teacher/Administrator input forms;

b. Ensure that all information reviewed in the evaluation is documented and carefully considered, and that Section 504 decisions are made consistently with the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, including appropriate consideration of mitigating measure (as provided in paragraph 15 of these Operational Guidelines), recognition of changes made to major life activities, the appropriate consideration of impairments that are episodic or in remission, and Congressional declarations on the definition of substantial limitation.

d. Complete the Section 504 Evaluation form. If the student is determined to be eligible [hereinafter, “eligible student”], the Committee moves on to the Section 504 Student Accommodation Plan [hereinafter, “Accommodation Plan”] form to develop accommodations. If no eligibility is found, the parents are so informed in writing.

At the conclusion of the Evaluation/Placement meeting, the Coordinator provides notice to the parent (Notice of Section 504 Evaluation Results form) of the 504 Committee’s findings, and copies of the completed Evaluation form and the Accommodation Plan (if eligible).

5. Records. Section 504 records, including any evaluation data, shall be kept in a separate §504 folder under the control of the Coordinator, as part of the student’s cumulative folder, or in any other location determined to be appropriate by the district or campus. Regardless of location, the District will maintain the confidentiality of §504 records as required by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Where §504 records are kept separately from the cumulative folder, a reference to the records and their location will be placed in the cumulative folder to ensure that the campus with responsibility for the student is aware of its §504 obligations to the eligible student and that personnel and third-party contractors who have a duty to implement the plan have access to necessary records including the plan itself.

6. Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE). No eligible student may be excluded by the District from receiving a public elementary or secondary education. When considering the educational placement for eligible students, the Committee will ensure that the services provided are:

a. **Appropriate.** The §504 services are designed to meet the individual needs of the eligible student as adequately as the needs of non-disabled students, and are based upon adherence to the regulatory procedures relating to educational setting, evaluation and placement, and procedural safeguards. The Committee may place an eligible student in a program that the District does not operate in order to satisfy this requirement, but in so doing, the District remains responsible for ensuring that the requirements of §504 are met.

b. **Free.** An eligible student’s educational program provided under §504 is provided without cost to the parent of the eligible student, regardless of where those services are provided or by whom. Should the Committee determine that placement in a program not operated by the District is required for the eligible student to receive FAPE, the District shall ensure that adequate transportation is provided to and from the program at no greater cost than would be incurred by the eligible student or his or her parents or guardians if the student were placed in the program operated by the District. The only costs of educational services that may be assessed the eligible student are those borne by non-disabled students and their parents (such as tickets to athletic events, purchases of yearbooks, gym clothes, etc.). When the District has made available a FAPE as required by §504, and the eligible student or his or her parents or guardians choose to place the student in a private school, the District is not required to pay for the eligible student’s education in the private school.

7. Least Restrictive Environment (LRE). The Committee shall create a placement for the eligible student that ensures the provision of educational services with persons who are not disabled to the maximum extent possible appropriate to the needs of the eligible student. The Committee will presume that the regular classroom is the appropriate placement, unless it is demonstrated that the eligible student's education in the regular classroom with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. Should the Committee place an eligible student in a setting other than the regular classroom, it shall take into account the proximity of the alternative setting to the eligible student's home.

8. Nonacademic Services & Extracurricular Activities. The District shall ensure that the provision of nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities (such as meals, recess, 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) are provided so that:

- a. Eligible students are afforded an equal opportunity to participate in such service and activities.
- b. Eligible students participate with nondisabled students to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the eligible student.

Counseling. Should the District provide personal, academic, or vocational counseling, guidance, or placement services to its students, those services shall be provided without discrimination on the basis of disability. The District shall ensure that disabled students are not counseled toward more restrictive career objectives than are nondisabled students with similar interests and abilities.

Physical education and athletics. In providing physical education courses and athletics and similar programs and activities to any of its students, the District will not discriminate on the basis of disability. Disabled students shall have equal opportunity to participate in the District's physical education courses, as well as interscholastic, club, or intramural athletics operated or sponsored by the District.

The District will offer disabled students physical education and athletic activities that are separate or different from those offered to nondisabled students only if separation or differentiation is consistent with the requirements of LRE and only if no qualified disabled student is denied the opportunity to compete for teams or to participate in courses that are not separate or different.

Comparable Facilities. If the District operates a facility that is identifiable as being for disabled students, the District will ensure that the facility and the services and activities provided there are comparable to the other facilities, services and activities of the District.

9. Implementation of the Accommodation Plan. The Coordinator (or designee) should ensure that the student's Accommodation Plan is delivered to each teacher, campus administration, and any other employee or third-party contractor who has responsibility to implement the plan. Monitoring of Accommodation Plan implementation should be accomplished through the PDAS (or other teacher appraisal process), through walkthroughs, and informal checks of the student's academic, behavioral and social progress by the Coordinator and other appropriate personnel.

10. Re-Evaluation. Bi-annually (according to AISD guidelines), the 504 Committee should meet to conduct a re-evaluation. Re-evaluation should also occur prior to any significant change of placement and whenever necessary to ensure the continued provision of FAPE. Give the parents notice of the time and place of the re-evaluation meeting, inviting the parent to attend. Written notice, while not required, is preferred, and can be accomplished utilizing the Notice of Section 504 Meeting form. If the student remains eligible, the Committee should focus on the student's changing needs due to the effects of different classroom subject matter, school demands and other factors for the school year to come. Should the Committee determine that the student is no longer eligible; the Committee should dismiss the student from 504. The parent shall be given notice of the results of the re-evaluation.

11. Discipline. Should the District attempt a disciplinary removal of the eligible student from his educational placement for a term of more than ten consecutive school days, the § 504 Committee must first conduct an evaluation. Prior to the evaluation, the Coordinator shall give the parents notice of the time and place of the evaluation meeting, inviting the parent to attend.

Written notice, while not required, is preferred, and can be accomplished utilizing the Notice of Section 504 Meeting form. The Committee's evaluation should determine: (1) was the conduct in question caused by, or directly and substantially related to the student's disabilities? and (2) was the conduct in question the direct result of the school's failure to implement the student's §504 plan? If a link is found, a disciplinary removal of longer than ten consecutive school days cannot occur.

Removals for less than ten days can be effected without §504 Committee approval, subject to the "pattern of exclusion" rule. A series of short removals (including teacher removals under §37.002 of the Education Code) over the course of the school year that exceeds ten total days may constitute a pattern of exclusion that triggers applicable procedural safeguards (a manifestation determination evaluation and a right to due process). The Committee will meet to conduct an evaluation prior to the tenth cumulative day of removals during a school year, to determine: (1) was the conduct in question caused by or directly and substantially related to the student's disabilities? And (2) was the conduct in question the direct result of the school's failure to implement the student's §504 plan? Prior to the evaluation, the Coordinator shall give the parents notice of the time and place of the evaluation meeting, inviting the parent to attend if that is the district's policy. Written notice, while not required, is preferred, and can be accomplished utilizing the Notice of Section 504 Meeting form. If at the evaluation meeting a link is determined, the disciplinary removal cannot occur.

An eligible student who currently is engaging in the illegal use of drugs or in the use of alcohol may be removed from his educational placement for a drug or alcohol offense to the same extent that such disciplinary action is taken against nondisabled students. Further, no §504 Evaluation is required prior to the removal and no §504 due process hearing is available.

12. Interaction with Special Education. Each student referred and evaluated for special education who does not qualify and each student dismissed from special education shall be evaluated for possible 504 eligibility. If at any time the §504 Committee determines that the disabled student needs special education or related aids and services in order to receive educational benefit, a special education referral should be initiated.

With respect to students who are no longer served by special education due to parents' revocation of consent for continued special education services, the school will determine on a case-by-case basis, whether the student should be referred to Section 504 for evaluation, and provide Notice of Section 504 Rights should the student not be referred. The school should make reasonable efforts to explain to the parents the §504 process and potential protections in these situations. Should the parents refuse consent for a §504 evaluation, the school will document such refusal.

13. Interaction with Texas Dyslexia Program. In accordance with State Board of Education Rule and the Revised Procedures Concerning Dyslexia (Blue Book), prior to testing a student individually for Dyslexia and/or prior to placing a student in the Dyslexia Instructional Program, the District must refer and evaluate under Section 504, utilizing forms 10 and 13. Placement of a §504-eligible student into the Dyslexia Instructional Program may only be accomplished by a properly constituted §504 Committee. If at any time the §504 Committee determines that the disabled student needs special education and related services in order to receive educational benefit, a special education referral should be initiated. Should a student already be special education eligible, a dyslexia evaluation for that student must occur under the direction of the student's ARD Committee.

14. Interaction with regular education Early Intervention efforts. In an effort to meet the needs of struggling students as early as possible, and to reduce the misidentification of students in both Section 504 and special education, the District uses an early intervention process, referred to as Response to Intervention. This simple, campus-based process is designed to assist students struggling for any number of reasons (family issues, lack of motivation, poverty, etc) and in any number of ways (academically, socially, behaviorally) by providing, appropriate to the student's needs, differentiated instruction, as well as additional regular education intervention programs, services and opportunities that may vary from campus to campus. Data from these efforts is shared with the parent,

and will become part of any Section 504 or special education evaluation. These efforts are available to all students, including students with disabilities. Should regular education, together with these early intervention efforts be insufficient to meet the needs of the struggling student, and there are grounds to suspect that the student has a physical or mental impairment, the District will seek parental consent for an evaluation under Section 504 or special education, as appropriate to the student.

15. Mitigating Measures and Development of Section 504 Plans. Pursuant to the ADA, the determination of whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be made without regard to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures such as—medication, medical supplies, equipment, or appliances, low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses), prosthetics including limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, mobility devices, or oxygen therapy equipment and supplies; use of assistive technology; reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; or learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications. The ameliorative effects of the mitigating measures of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses shall be considered in determining whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity.

Accommodation plans, however, shall not be developed unless needed, at the time, in order for the student to have his needs met as adequately as those of nondisabled students. Should need develop, the Section 504 Committee shall develop an appropriate Accommodation Plan.

16. Procedural Protections. The District will ensure that a system of procedural safeguards is in place with respect to actions regarding the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of disabled students. The system shall include notice, an opportunity for the parent or guardian of the disabled student to examine relevant records, an impartial hearing with opportunity for participation by the student's parent or guardian and representation by counsel, and a review procedure. The impartial hearing is governed by the District's Procedures for §504 Due Process Hearings. Parents of eligible students may also present grievances to the Section 504 Coordinator.

17. Parent Language. If the District determines that the dominant language of the parent is Spanish, the District will ensure effective notice in Spanish and services necessary to provide the parent an opportunity for effective participation in the §504 process. If the District determines that the dominant language of the parent is not English or Spanish, the District will make a good faith effort to accomplish notice and provide an opportunity for effective parent participation in the §504 process through other means.

18. Duty to Not Discriminate. The District shall ensure that no qualified disabled person shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any District program or activity.

19. Retaliation prohibited. No District officer, employee, or contractor shall retaliate against any person because of his or her exercise of rights under Section 504.

20. Disability-based harassment. The District will promptly investigate all claims of disability-based harassment and take reasonable action to stop future recurrence. Where evidence of disability-based harassment is found pursuant to an investigation, and the District believes that the harassment has adversely impacted upon the ability of a disabled student to have equal access to the District's programs or activities, or the disabled student's entitlement to a free, appropriate public education, a §504 Committee meeting will be called to consider the impact of the harassment and determine whether changes to the student's accommodation plan are required.

21. Review Procedure. Should the parent disagree with the identification, evaluation, or placement decision of a §504 Committee or the decision of a §504 hearing officer, the parent may appeal to state or federal court, or seek relief pursuant to a grievance to the District's §504 Coordinator.

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Section 504 Due Process Hearing Procedures

Right to Due Process. In the event a parent or guardian [hereinafter “parent”] wishes to contest an action or omission on the part of the District with regard to the identification, evaluation, or placement of a disabled child under §504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 [“§504”], the parent has a right to an impartial hearing before an impartial hearing officer. Omissions on the part of the District with regard to a disabled child might include, for example, the District's failure to identify a child eligible for services under §504. Thus, a child's identification as eligible for services under §504 is not an absolute prerequisite to the right to due process.

Parent Participation & Representation. A parent has the right to participate, speak, and present information at the due process hearing, and to be represented by legal counsel or any other type of advocate or representative of their choice at their expense. If a parent is to be represented by a licensed attorney at the due process hearing, he or she must inform the District's §504 Coordinator and the appointed hearing officer of that fact in writing at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the hearing date. Failure to notify the §504 Coordinator and the appointed hearing officer of that fact in writing shall constitute good cause for a continuance of the hearing date. (*See "Continuances" below*).

Initiation of Due Process Procedures. A parent who wishes to challenge a District's action or omission with regard to the identification, evaluation, or placement of a disabled child must submit a written Request for a Due Process Hearing to the District's §504 Coordinator. Such a written request must make clear that the parent is seeking a due process hearing under §504 before an impartial §504 Hearing Officer. The written request may be made on a form provided by the District for that purpose. If an intent to seek a due process hearing under §504 is not clear from the face of a Request, the District's §504 Coordinator may contact the parent to clarify the Request and ascertain whether the parent wishes to initiate a §504 due process hearing. The Coordinator may also assist the parent in clarifying any questions regarding due process rights under §504. The reasonable time involved in ascertaining whether an ambiguous or unclear Request seeks a due process hearing under §504 shall toll the time lines set forth in these procedures (meaning that such time will not count toward the time line days specified in these procedures). If after such communication, the District is still unsure whether the parent is requesting a due process hearing under §504, the District shall initiate due process procedures, and the appointed Hearing Officer will hold a pre-hearing conference to decide whether the parent is seeking a due process hearing under §504, and whether the Hearing Officer has jurisdiction to entertain the claims and issues raised by the parent. (*See "Pre-Hearing Conferences" below*).

Appointment of a Hearing Officer. Within fifteen (15) days of the date of receipt of a clear Request for a Due Process Hearing, the District will appoint an impartial Hearing Officer to preside over the hearing and issue a decision. The Hearing Officer will be hired by the District as an independent contractor at no expense to the parent. The Hearing Officer shall not be a current employee of the District, and shall not be related to any member of the District's Board of Trustees to a degree prohibited under the Texas Nepotism Statute. The Hearing Officer need not be an attorney, but shall be familiar with the requirements of §504 and the District's Hearing Procedures under §504. The District's choice of an impartial Hearing Officer is final and may not be made an issue at the due process hearing, since such an issue would not relate to the identification, evaluation, or placement of a disabled child under §504. If a parent disputes the impartiality of the appointed Hearing Officer, he or she may raise such issue in a review of the Hearing Officer's opinion by a court of competent jurisdiction (*See "Review Procedure" below*), or in a complaint to the appropriate Office for Civil Rights regional office (*See "Complaints to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR)" below*).

Scheduling of Hearing. The appointed Hearing Officer shall issue an Order Setting Hearing Date to the parent and the District's §504 Coordinator in writing at his or her earliest opportunity. Such Order shall set a date for a hearing to be held within fifteen (15) days of the date of issuance of the Hearing Officer's Order. The Order shall also set forth a mutually agreeable time and place for the hearing.

Pre-Hearing Conference. The Hearing Officer may also order a Pre-Hearing Conference at which the parent or his or her representative will state and clarify the issues to be addressed at the hearing. The Pre-Hearing Conference can also serve to resolve preliminary matters, clarify jurisdictional issues, and answer the parties' questions regarding the hearing process.

Dismissals. If, after the Pre-Hearing Conference, the Hearing Officer finds that the parent, as a matter of law, alleges and raises no factual claims or legal issues that come within his or her jurisdiction as a §504 Hearing Officer, he or she may dismiss the hearing and issue an order to that effect explaining the bases for such finding.

Continuances. Upon a showing of good cause, the Hearing Officer, at his or her discretion, may grant a continuance of the hearing date and set a new hearing date by issuing a written Amended Order Setting Hearing.

Conduct of Hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in an informal, non-adversarial manner. The parties shall address the Hearing Officer by name (i.e. Mr. or Ms.). The hearing shall be closed or open to the public, at the parent's request. The parties are free to provide the Hearing Officer with information or opinion as to the validity and weight to be given the information presented to him or her. Neither the Federal nor Texas Rules of Evidence or Civil Procedure, however, will apply. The Hearing Officer is not required to entertain any legal evidentiary objections to the admissibility, authenticity, or probative value of either oral testimony or documentary exhibits offered at the hearing. In the exercise of his or her discretion, however, the Hearing Officer may reasonably limit testimony and introduction of documentary exhibits for reasons of relevance. (*See also "Submission of Documentary Exhibits" below*).

Recording. Instead of a formal written transcript produced by a court reporter, the entire due process hearing will be tape-recorded. The parent may obtain a copy of the tape recording at his or her request. In order for an accurate recording to be made, the parties and witnesses shall introduce themselves at the beginning of their presentations. If a parent proceeds to a review of the due process hearing decision to a court of competent jurisdiction (*See "Review Procedure" below*), the District will prepare a written transcript of the hearing tape recording to be offered to the court as an exhibit.

Witnesses. Witnesses will present their information in narrative form, without the traditional question and answer format of legal proceedings. Cross-examination of witnesses will not be allowed, but a party may request that the Hearing Officer, at his or her discretion, ask a witness a certain question.

Format for Presentations. The parent will present its case first, by making an opening statement which outlines the parent's position on all issues, presenting personally, calling additional witnesses, and making a closing argument. All of the preceding may be done either personally or through counsel, except for personal presentations or statements. At the end of the District's presentation, the Parent may offer a short response to the District's case. The above format is not required, but may be helpful in organizing the presentation of the case to the Hearing Officer.

Submission of Documentary Exhibits. As part of their presentations, the parties may submit any reports, evaluations, correspondence, notes, or any other documents that may support their positions and that the Hearing Officer will admit at his or her discretion. Each separate documentary exhibit submitted to the Hearing Officer by either party must be marked numerically (i.e., Parent 1, Parent 2; District 1, District 2, etc.). The Hearing Officer may, in the exercise of his or her discretion, reasonably limit the number of documents to be submitted for his or her review, as well as the number of witnesses and the length and/or scope of their presentations or statements.

Written Closing, Arguments or Briefs. The parties may submit, at the Hearing Officer's discretion, a written Closing Argument summarizing and characterizing the information presented at the hearing, and providing legal authority in support of their position. Time lines for the submission of Closing Arguments shall be set by the Hearing Officer at the conclusion of the hearing.

Closing of Hearing. At the conclusion of all presentations, the Hearing Officer will close the hearing and set a date for the issuance of the written decision. The Hearing Officer may make a n oral ruling at the conclusion of the hearing or take the case under advisement, but must in all cases issue a written opinion addressing and ruling on all issues raised by the Petitioner and indicating what corrective action, if any, the District must take. Formal findings of fact and conclusions of law, however, are not required. Any issue or claim raised by the parent that is left unaddressed by the Hearing Officer in his or her decision will be deemed to have been denied to the parent. The decision must be issued to both parties within fifteen (15) days after the hearing.

Decision Time line. A decision must be issued within forty-five (45) days after the date the Request for a Due Process Hearing is received by the district.

Remedies and Relief. The Hearing Officer must confine his or her orders and rulings to those matters that involve identification, evaluation, or placement of children under §504 and to the provisions of the regulations implementing §504. If a parent has raised issues or claims outside of the areas of identification, evaluation, or placement, that are not within the Hearing Officer's jurisdiction, the Hearing Officer will make appropriate findings to that effect either in the written decision, or at any time prior to the issuance of a decision (for example, at a Pre-Hearing Conference). A Hearing Officer may not award attorneys' fees as a part of relief granted to a parent.

Review Procedure. If not satisfied by the decision of the Hearing Officer, a parent may seek review of the hearing decision in a court of competent jurisdiction, generally the closest federal district court.

Complaints to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR). At any time, a parent may file a complaint with OCR if he or she believes that the District has violated any provision or regulation of §504. The filing of a complaint does not affect the hearing process or the time lines set forth above. OCR addresses § 504 complaints separately and independently of the local hearing process, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in OCR's Complaint Resolution Manual.

§504 Child Find Notice
[To be placed on District letterhead]

Pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the District has a duty to identify, refer, evaluate and if eligible, provide a free, appropriate public education to disabled students. For additional information about the rights of parents of eligible children, or for answers to any questions you might have about identification, evaluation and placement into Section 504 programs, please contact the District's Section 504 Coordinator in the Special Populations Department at (682) 867-7465 or by mail at 1141 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

**Aviso Sobre La Identificación de Estudiantes Incapacitados
bajo la Sección 504**

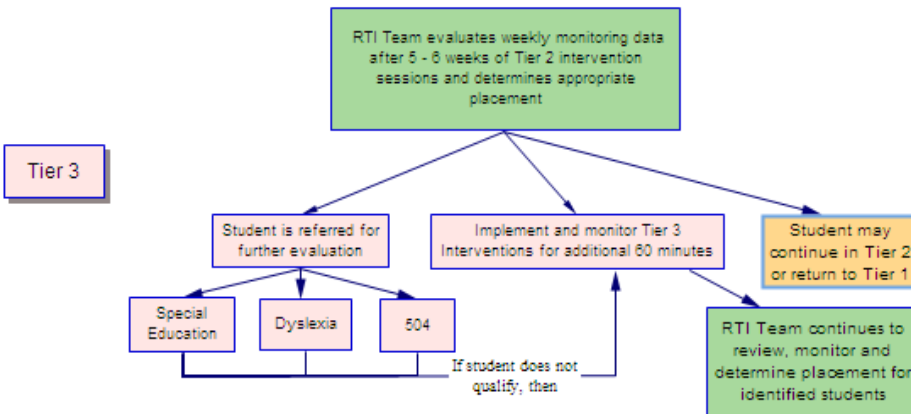
Bajo la Sección 504 del Decreto de Rehabilitación de 1973, el Distrito Escolar esta obligado a identificar, referir, evaluar, y proporcionar servicios educativos apropiados y gratuitos a estudiantes incapacitados que califican para recibir servicios bajo esta ley. Si usted desea mas información sobre los derechos de padres de niños incapacitados, o si tiene preguntas sobre la identificación, evaluación, y colocación de niños en el programa de Sección 504, favor de ponerse in contacto con el Coordinador de 504 del Distrito al numero (682)867-7465, o por correo a la siguiente dirección: 1141 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

504 evaluation occurs after Tiers 1 & 2.

If the RTI Team determines that 504 evaluation is indicated, the Notice & Consent for Initial Section 504 Evaluation and the Parents Rights Notification should be given to parents. Parents should sign the Notice and Consent form prior to 504 evaluation.

After all notice and consent forms are given to and signed by the parent, 504 evaluation should occur by the 504 Committee. The 504 Committee must be comprised of persons who are knowledgeable of the child (usually teacher), persons who are knowledgeable about the data, and knowledge of the placement options. The parent(s) must also be invited to every 504 meeting.

Tier 3 Response to Intervention Process Arlington ISD



One Hundred Tenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday,
the third day of January, two thousand and eight*

An Act

To restore the intent and protections of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “ADA Amendments Act of 2008”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in enacting the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Congress intended that the Act “provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities” and provide broad coverage;

(2) in enacting the ADA, Congress recognized that physical and mental disabilities in no way diminish a person’s right to fully participate in all aspects of society, but that people with physical or mental disabilities are frequently precluded from doing so because of prejudice, antiquated attitudes, or the failure to remove societal and institutional barriers;

(3) while Congress expected that the definition of disability under the ADA would be interpreted consistently with how courts had applied the definition of a handicapped individual under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, that expectation has not been fulfilled;

(4) the holdings of the Supreme Court in *Sutton v. United Air Lines, Inc.*, 527 U.S. 471 (1999) and its companion cases have narrowed the broad scope of protection intended to be afforded by the ADA, thus eliminating protection for many individuals whom Congress intended to protect;

(5) the holding of the Supreme Court in *Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams*, 534 U.S. 184 (2002) further narrowed the broad scope of protection intended to be afforded by the ADA;

(6) as a result of these Supreme Court cases, lower courts have incorrectly found in individual cases that people with a range of substantially limiting impairments are not people with disabilities;

(7) in particular, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams*, 534 U.S. 184 (2002), interpreted the term “substantially limits” to require a greater degree of limitation than was intended by Congress; and

(8) Congress finds that the current Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ADA regulations defining the term “substantially limits” as “significantly restricted” are inconsistent with congressional intent, by expressing too high a standard.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to carry out the ADA’s objectives of providing “a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination” and “clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination” by reinstating a broad scope of protection to be available under the ADA;

(2) to reject the requirement enunciated by the Supreme Court in *Sutton v. United Air Lines, Inc.*, 527 U.S. 471 (1999) and its companion cases that whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity is to be determined with reference to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures;

(3) to reject the Supreme Court’s reasoning in *Sutton v. United Air Lines, Inc.*, 527 U.S. 471 (1999) with regard to coverage under the third prong of the definition of disability and to reinstate the reasoning of the Supreme Court in *School Board of Nassau County v. Arline*, 480 U.S. 273 (1987) which set forth a broad view of the third prong of the definition of handicap under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

(4) to reject the standards enunciated by the Supreme Court in *Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams*, 534 U.S. 184 (2002), that the terms “substantially” and “major” in the definition of disability under the ADA “need to be interpreted strictly to create a demanding standard for qualifying as disabled,” and that to be substantially limited in performing a major life activity under the ADA “an individual must have an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the individual from doing activities that are of central importance to most people’s daily lives”;

(5) to convey congressional intent that the standard created by the Supreme Court in the case of *Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. v. Williams*, 534 U.S. 184 (2002) for “substantially limits”, and applied by lower courts in numerous decisions, has created an inappropriately high level of limitation necessary to obtain coverage under the ADA, to convey that it is the intent of Congress that the primary object of attention in cases brought under the ADA should be whether entities covered under the ADA have complied with their obligations, and to convey that the question of whether an individual’s impairment is a disability under the ADA should not demand extensive analysis; and

(6) to express Congress’ expectation that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will revise that portion of its current regulations that defines the term “substantially limits” as “significantly restricted” to be consistent with this Act, including the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 3. CODIFIED FINDINGS.

Section 2(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) physical or mental disabilities in no way diminish a person’s right to fully participate in all aspects of society,

yet many people with physical or mental disabilities have been precluded from doing so because of discrimination; others who have a record of a disability or are regarded as having a disability also have been subjected to discrimination;”;

(2) by striking paragraph (7); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively.

SEC. 4. DISABILITY DEFINED AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) **DEFINITION OF DISABILITY.**—Section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF DISABILITY.

“As used in this Act:

“(1) **DISABILITY.**—The term ‘disability’ means, with respect to an individual—

“(A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;

“(B) a record of such an impairment; or

“(C) being regarded as having such an impairment (as described in paragraph (3)).

“(2) **MAJOR LIFE ACTIVITIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working.

“(B) **MAJOR BODILY FUNCTIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a major life activity also includes the operation of a major bodily function, including but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

“(3) **REGARDED AS HAVING SUCH AN IMPAIRMENT.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C):

“(A) An individual meets the requirement of ‘being regarded as having such an impairment’ if the individual establishes that he or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under this Act because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity.

“(B) Paragraph (1)(C) shall not apply to impairments that are transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less.

“(4) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING THE DEFINITION OF DISABILITY.**—The definition of ‘disability’ in paragraph (1) shall be construed in accordance with the following:

“(A) The definition of disability in this Act shall be construed in favor of broad coverage of individuals under this Act, to the maximum extent permitted by the terms of this Act.

“(B) The term ‘substantially limits’ shall be interpreted consistently with the findings and purposes of the ADA Amendments Act of 2008.

“(C) An impairment that substantially limits one major life activity need not limit other major life activities in order to be considered a disability.

“(D) An impairment that is episodic or in remission is a disability if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active.

“(E)(i) The determination of whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be made without regard to the ameliorative effects of mitigating measures such as—

“(I) medication, medical supplies, equipment, or appliances, low-vision devices (which do not include ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses), prosthetics including limbs and devices, hearing aids and cochlear implants or other implantable hearing devices, mobility devices, or oxygen therapy equipment and supplies;

“(II) use of assistive technology;

“(III) reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids or services; or

“(IV) learned behavioral or adaptive neurological modifications.

“(ii) The ameliorative effects of the mitigating measures of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses shall be considered in determining whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity.

“(iii) As used in this subparagraph—

“(I) the term ‘ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses’ means lenses that are intended to fully correct visual acuity or eliminate refractive error; and

“(II) the term ‘low-vision devices’ means devices that magnify, enhance, or otherwise augment a visual image.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) is further amended by adding after section 3 the following:

“SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.

“As used in this Act:

“(1) AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES.—The term ‘auxiliary aids and services’ includes—

“(A) qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments;

“(B) qualified readers, taped texts, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments;

“(C) acquisition or modification of equipment or devices; and

“(D) other similar services and actions.

“(2) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”.

(c) AMENDMENT TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents contained in section 1(b) of the Americans with Disabilities

Act of 1990 is amended by striking the item relating to section 3 and inserting the following items:

“Sec. 3. Definition of disability.

“Sec. 4. Additional definitions.”.

SEC. 5. DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY.

(a) **ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY.**—Section 102 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12112) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “with a disability because of the disability of such individual” and inserting “on the basis of disability”; and

(2) in subsection (b) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “discriminate” and inserting “discriminate against a qualified individual on the basis of disability”.

(b) **QUALIFICATION STANDARDS AND TESTS RELATED TO UNCORRECTED VISION.**—Section 103 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12113) is amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) **QUALIFICATION STANDARDS AND TESTS RELATED TO UNCORRECTED VISION.**—Notwithstanding section 3(4)(E)(ii), a covered entity shall not use qualification standards, employment tests, or other selection criteria based on an individual’s uncorrected vision unless the standard, test, or other selection criteria, as used by the covered entity, is shown to be job-related for the position in question and consistent with business necessity.”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 101(8) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111(8)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “WITH A DISABILITY”; and

(B) by striking “with a disability” after “individual” both places it appears.

(2) Section 104(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12114(a)) is amended by striking “the term ‘qualified individual with a disability’ shall” and inserting “a qualified individual with a disability shall”.

SEC. 6. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of section 501 the following:

“(e) **BENEFITS UNDER STATE WORKER’S COMPENSATION LAWS.**—Nothing in this Act alters the standards for determining eligibility for benefits under State worker’s compensation laws or under State and Federal disability benefit programs.

“(f) **FUNDAMENTAL ALTERATION.**—Nothing in this Act alters the provision of section 302(b)(2)(A)(ii), specifying that reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures shall be required, unless an entity can demonstrate that making such modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, including academic requirements in postsecondary education, would fundamentally alter the nature of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations involved.

“(g) **CLAIMS OF NO DISABILITY.**—Nothing in this Act shall provide the basis for a claim by an individual without a disability

that the individual was subject to discrimination because of the individual's lack of disability.

“(h) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS.—A covered entity under title I, a public entity under title II, and any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation under title III, need not provide a reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification to policies, practices, or procedures to an individual who meets the definition of disability in section 3(1) solely under subparagraph (C) of such section.”;

(2) by redesignating section 506 through 514 as sections 507 through 515, respectively, and adding after section 505 the following:

“SEC. 506. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

“The authority to issue regulations granted to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation under this Act includes the authority to issue regulations implementing the definitions of disability in section 3 (including rules of construction) and the definitions in section 4, consistent with the ADA Amendments Act of 2008.”; and

(3) in section 511 (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) (42 U.S.C. 12211), in subsection (c), by striking “511(b)(3)” and inserting “512(b)(3)”.

(b) The table of contents contained in section 1(b) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 is amended by redesignating the items relating to sections 506 through 514 as the items relating to sections 507 through 515, respectively, and by inserting after the item relating to section 505 the following new item:

“Sec. 506. Rule of construction regarding regulatory authority.”.

SEC. 7. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 7 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9)(B), by striking “a physical” and all that follows through “major life activities”, and inserting “the meaning given it in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)”;

(2) in paragraph (20)(B), by striking “any person who” and all that follows through the period at the end, and inserting “any person who has a disability as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)”.

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SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on January 1, 2009.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*