

Know Your Rights

Public Law 90-480, Architectural Barriers Acts of 1968

Requires that certain Federally owned, leased or funded buildings and facilities be accessible to individuals with physical disabilities.

Public Law 93-112, The Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Addresses discrimination against individuals with disabilities

Section 501: Employment of Handicapped

Section 502: Architectural and Transportation Compliance

Section 503: Employment Under Federal contracts

Section 504: Non-Discrimination Under Federal Grants

“No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States shall, solely by any reason of his (or her) handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

Public Law 94-142, The Education for all Handicapped Children Act

Made it possible for states and localities to receive Federal funds to assist in the education of children with disabilities. States must provide: *A free and appropriate education in the least restrictive environment; an individualized education program (IEP) with existence of due process and parent participation.*

Public Law 95-561, Defense Dependents’ Education Act

DoDDS is required to provide programs designed to meet the needs of eligible students in locations outside of the United States.

Public Law 98-372, The Handicapped Children’s Protection Act of 1976

This law provides for reasonable attorney fees and costs for parents who prevail in administrative hearings or courts.

Public Law 98-524, The Vocational Act of 1984

This is particularly important because it requires that vocational education be provided for students with disabilities.

Public Law 98-410, Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986

This law includes provision to fund temporary child care (e.g. respite care) for children who have a disability or chronic illness and crisis nurseries for children at risk of abuse or neglect.

Public Law 99-380, The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974

This law gives parents of students under the age of 18, and students age 18 and over, the right to examine records kept in the student’s personal file.

Public Law 101-336, The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

Guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodation, transportation, state and local government services and telecommunications. It is the most significant Federal law assuring the full civil rights of all individuals with disabilities.

Summary of Parents’ Rights

- You must be notified in writing before the school recommends or takes any action to change your child’s school program.
- You must give permission in writing to the school before it can rest your child to determine special education services.
- You must be allowed to examine and make copies of your child’s school records.
- Schools must provide you with a due process hearing at any point you feel your rights have been violated.
- You have the right to appeal to the state department of education and state level courts.
- You have a right to be reimbursed if they prevail.

Parent Responsibilities

- Be aware of all rights and resources.
- A review is required as the EFM condition changes or at least every three years, whichever comes first.
- Hand carry all medical records, Form 5888 and IEP’s when PCSing

