

My Child Is Incarcerated: **FAST FACTS ABOUT SCHOOL**

My child has an IEP, will he/she still get special education services in the facility?

- **Yes.** A juvenile court school is required to provide special education and related services. It is also required to update a student's IEP as appropriate.
- Youth who are English language learners will also receive the interventions and support they need while attending school in a facility.
- If your child was sentenced to **Adult Corrections**, he/she can still receive IEP or 504 services up to the age of 22.

My child struggles in school, but does not have an IEP, what can I do?

- **Request a special education evaluation** - Students suspected of having a disability who need special education and related services can be evaluated, even if the student will not be in the facility long enough to complete the evaluation.

IMPORTANT TERMS TO KNOW

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is the federal law that gives children with disabilities the same right to an appropriate education as children without disabilities.

Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) is one of the most important legal rights your child has - even if your child is incarcerated!

Individual Education Programs (IEP's) and 504 Plans are covered by different laws and work in different ways. But the end goal is the same: to help students thrive in school.

IEP is the written document that the school, in conjunction with a student's parents, creates to describe the child's special education program.

504 Plans provide services and changes to the learning environment to help students learn alongside their peers.

Parents have the right to disagree with their child's IEP services.

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